Ro Ta Ipiyooto Sua Mbula Uunu

Mbula-English Dictionary

By Salme Bugenhagen and Robert Bugenhagen

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Pronunciation Guide for the Mangaaba-Mbula Language

There are 29 symbols used in writing the Mangaaba-Mbula language:

a, aa, b, d, e, ee, g, i, ii, h, k, l, m, mb, n, nd, ŋ, ŋg, o, oo, p, r, s, t, u, uu, w, y, z

This is a practical alphabet in which most sounds are equivalent to those in Tok Pisin and are therefore represented by the same symbol. Thus,

a	=	a	in	*papa, mama, wara*
b	=	b	in	*bikpela, boi, bus*
d	=	d	in	*digim, daunim, diwai*
e	=	e	in	*wetim, mekim, tenpela*
i	=	i	in	*isi, pikinini*
g	=	g	in	*givim, go, gude*
h	=	h	in	*helpim, holim*
k	=	k	in	*kilim, katim, kam, kokonas*
l	=	l	in	*larim, lusim, kol*
m	=	m	in	*mekim, meri, moni*
n	=	n	in	*nupela, naispela*
o	=	o	in	*opim, ofa, olpela*
p	=	p	in	*paitim, putim, pe, ples*
r	=	r	in	*ran, rais, resis*
s	=	s	in	*sori, isi, ais*
t	=	t	in	*tu, taim, tait*
u	=	u	in	*bus, lusim, hul, nupela*
w	=	w	in	*wara, wari, wanpela*
y	=	y	in	*yupela, yut, yangpela*

Listed below are the symbols which do not occur in Tok Pisin and their values:

1. **ŋ** is a velar nasal, pronounced liked the **ng** in Tok Pisin **sing**, **singim**.
2. **ŋg** is a voiced, prenasalised velar stop, pronounced liked the **ng** in Tok Pisin **pinga**.
3. **mb** is a voiced prenasalised stop, pronounced like the **mb** in Tok Pisin **namba**.
4. **nd** is a voiced prenasalised stop, pronounced like the **nd** in Tok Pisin **kundu.**
5. **z** is a voiced dental sibilant, pronounced somewhat like the **z** in Australian English **zero**.
6. **aa**, **ee**, **ii**, **oo**, and **uu** represent lengthened versions of the vowels **a**, **e**, **i**, **o,** and **u**.
7. **b** is pronounced as a bilabial fricative, somewhat similar to **v** between vowels and in the conjunction *be* 'in order to.' Elsewhere, it is pronounced as a normal **b**.

Sua Sotaaraŋana Pa Ro Ta Ipiyooto Sua Mbula Uunu

Buk ti, ipiyooto sua kiti Mbula uunu. Iti Mbula na, kar lamata mi ru: Ŋguuru, Yaŋla, Birik, Marile, Kampalap, Kabi, mi Tabolou. Kar lamata mi ru tiŋgi, kalŋanda tamen. Tamen kalŋan kundun kundun na, ndelndelŋa. Kimbiŋanŋan pakan ta ipandel ri.

Iti Mbula kalŋanda tiŋgi, ina koroŋ ki tomtom tamen som. Kokena tomtom sa ipakuri pa mi iso ni ta iute kat Mbula kalŋanda, na som. Pa iti iwal ki Mbula ta tulup iti to tipiyooto kat kalŋanda. Tana iŋgi koroŋ kiti iwal biibi ta Mbula gi. Kaimer kaimer ko ro tiŋgi ipakwaara koroŋ pakan ma ipa ndel.

Indeeŋe ta ndaama 1983 mi imar imiili 2007 na, niam amyo sua ta boozomen ta imap imbot se ro tiŋgi. Sua ta imbot la ro tiŋgi na tomtom tamen sua kini som. Tomtom boozomen ki Mbula tikam zin sua tiŋgi imar. Zin Yaŋla, Birik, Marile, Ŋguuru mi Kampalap pakan. Mi sua boozomen imar pa zin kar ta timbot lele lukutuunu, kembei Yaŋla, Birik, mi Marile (Central dialect). Sua pakan na, tomtom tataŋa men tizzo, mi sua pakan imbot su kar ta lene men, mi kar pakan tiute som. Tamen sombe iwal karkari ki Mbula ilupi mi ipiyooto sua, tona iti Mbula kalŋanda ipet kat. Kalŋanda imap ma ise ro zen. Sua boozomen imbotmbot. Iŋgi sua tau zin uraata kan talŋan ikam pus pa, ta ise ro gi. Mi ta zen na, munŋaana kelek ta imbonboti.

Iti Mbula kalŋanda na, sua ambaimbaiŋan boozomen kat. Iŋgi kalŋanda ta takam la ki gobondo bizin mi isu isu ma isu kiti ta buri tombonbot gi. Mi iŋgi popoŋanda kiti tabe tiwedet pa kaimer kaimer tiŋgi, ko timbot ambai pa kat, mi ko tipiyooto kat Mbula kalŋanda ma tipiyooto zitun lelen ma ŋgar kizin ma iwe aigau pizin pa mbotŋana kizin.

Sua lwoono ta, ta imbot la Atai bizin kalŋan (zin Finland). Tiso ta kembei: ‘Iti matanda, ina kembei natiloŋa kiti itundu.’ Mi ina ŋonoono kat. Pa itop la iti Mbula kalŋanda. Sombe motom su pa sua ta **mata-**, to re sua tina ipiyooto tomtom ŋgar kini ma leleene ma mbulu kini ma koroŋ kini ta boozomen. Tana uraata ki matanda na biibi kat. Mi lelende (**lele-**), ketende (**kete-**), mi kopondo (**kopo-**) tikam uraata boozo tomini.

Buk tiŋgi, pakaana paŋ. Pakaana mataana kana, ina sua sotaaraŋana ru. Ta imbot la kalŋanda, mi toro imbot la English kalŋan. Pakaana ta iwe ru pa i, ina pakaana biibi. Pakaana tana, ina sua Mbula, mi amtooro ila English kalŋan (**Mbula-English**). Mi pakaana ta iwe tel pa i, ina amtooro English kalŋan ila kalŋanda (**English-Mbula**).

Buk tiŋgi ko iuulu u be ute kat itum kalŋom, mi mbulu pakan ta imbot kiti ta tumbundu bizin mi imar. Mi ko iuulu u be ute English kalŋan tomini. Tana buk tiŋgi irao iuulu kat zin pikin ta tila skul. Sombe lelem be tooro sua Mbula ila English, na re pakaana ta iwe ru pa i (**Mbula-English**). Mi sombe nu kankaana pa sua mbukuunu sa ki English, na re pakaana ta iwe tel pa i (**English-Mbula**).

Koroŋ pakan zan, kembei ke, ye, wooro, man, ma kembei, kar ta boozomen tiso raraate som. Kar tataŋa tiso ndelndelŋa. Mi koroŋ ta kembei, ipata be totooro zan ila English. Koroŋ tana zan ta amute zin na, ambeede ila pakaana ta iwe paŋ pa i.

Mi pakaana tana, amur lista pakan tomini kembei: Koroŋanda ta boozomen zan (**matanda, kumbundu, namand**a ma kembei), soŋanda bizin (**lutundu, tamanda, nanda, tumbundu** ma kembei), sua bibip pakan ki Merere sua kini, koroŋ pakan ki environment kiti zan, mi lista pakan.

Sua ta imbot buk tiŋgi leleene na, yapaalaŋana ma iwe tel (dialects). Ta na, sua kizin Ŋguuru men. Iwe ru pa na sua kizin Yaŋla, Birik, mi Marile. Kar tel tana timbot lukutuunu, tana ampaata kalŋan 'Central dialect.' Mi iwe tel pa, ina zin kar meleebe: Kampalap ma Kabi mi Sakar. Sua kizin ampaata amsombe 'Northern dialect.' Buk ti leleene na, sua boozomen ito ŋger ta imbot lukutuunu (Central dialect). Mi sua tataŋa ta ito ŋger kizin Ŋguuru mi ŋger kizin kar meleebe.

Tamen niom Ŋguuru mi niom kar meleebe koyom leleyom isaana pepe. Pa sombe ambeede sua sa ki Central Dialect, ina ipata be kotooro ila ŋger tiom som. Sua boozomen ta Central dialect tiyaaru, na zin kar meleebe tiso karau. Mi sua pakan ta leta **g** imbot lukutuunu na, tizem leta **g** tana raama leta iŋgoi ta ito i na, ma imborene. Kembei:

Central	**Kar Meleebe**
-paata	*-pata*
-boobo	*-bobo*
-baada	*-bada*
puulu	*pulu*
-paaza	*-paza*
-kaaga	*-kaa*

Mi sua boozomen ta Central dialect tiyaaru, na zin Ŋguuru tizem leta ta sua tana imap pa i. Mi mazwaana ta tizem leta tana, sombe sua imap pa **p**, **d**, som **z**, na titooro leta tana iwe **b**, **t**, som **s**. Mi sombe imap pa leta **g**, na tizem g tana imborene. Ta kembei:

Central	**Ŋguuru**
-paata	*-paat*
-boobo	*-boob* → *-boop*
-baada	*-baad* → *-baat*
-paaza	*-paaz* → *-paas*
-kaaga	*-kaag* → *-kaa*

Koroŋ pakan ta re su pa

Sombe lelem be ru sua lwoono sa ta imbot se ro ti, to motom su pa alpabet. Pa sua ta boozomen na iparto i ma ito alpabet zalaana. Kokena to alpabet som mi peele sorok, to ru ma molo. Kam ŋgar pa sua suruunu ta sua imaŋga pa na. Sombe imaŋga pa **p** (kembei *pat*, *-peebe*) to ru nabut ki **P**. Koroŋ tana ko imbot la ruunu tataŋa. Alpabet kiti, ta tibeede su meleebe kat na.

Zaala be parŋgalaken sua raama uunu

Sua boozomen ta ambeede zin na, ambeede sua uunu men ise, kembei:

-paala, -boobo, -kam

Sombe re su pa risŋana ri ta kembei **-** imuuŋgu pa sua sa, na ka uunu ta kembei: Sombe toso sua tana, na tozzo raama sua suruunu ri ta imuuŋgu pa. Suruunu ri tana iswe asiŋ ikam mbulu tana. Kembei:

		-paata (=sua uunu)
(Nio)	*aŋ*	*-paata*
(Nu)		*paata* (Zin Ŋguuru tisombe *Niu ku-paat*.)
(Ni)	*i*	*-paata*
(Iti)	*ta*	*-paata*
(Niam)	*am*	*-paata*
(Niom)	*ka*	*-paata*
(Zin)	*ti*	*-paata*

Sombe sua suruunu tana ila iparŋgalaken la ki sua uunu, to ipiyooto kat. Tana sua ka uunu ŋonoono ina **paata**. Mi risŋana ri ta imuuŋgu pa, ina iso iti pa asiŋ ta ikam mbulu tana.

Mi sua pakan na, amur risŋana **-** ito sua uunu, kembei: **lutu-, tizi-**. Risŋana tana, ka uunu ta kembei. Sombe toso sua tana, na tozzo raama sua suruunu ri ta iswe koroŋ tana ki asiŋ.

	tizi-	(=sua uunu)	
(Nio)	*tizi-*	*ŋ*	
(Nu)	*tizi-*	*m*	
(Ni)	*tizi-*	*ini*	(Zin Ŋguuru tisombe *tizi-in*, kar meleebe tiso *tizi-ni*.)
(Iti)	*tizi-*	*ndi*	
(Niam)	*tizi-*	*yam*	(Kar meleebe tiso *tizi-am*.)
(Niom)	*tizi-*	*yom*	(Kar meleebe tiso *tizi-yem*.)
(Zin)	*tizi-*	*n*	

Tana sombe nu lelem be ru sua sa, na kam ŋgar pa sua tana uunu muŋgu, to ru. Pa amur sua ito un.

Iti irao tuurpe sua matakiŋa pa sua uunu tataŋana. Kembei:

1. **–mbol**: *-mbolmbol, -pombol, -pombolmbol, pombolŋana* (Sua boozomen tiŋgi timbot la sua uunu **–mbol** mbarmaana.
2. **-liŋ**: *-liŋliŋ, -miliŋ, -pamiliŋ* Sua boozomen tiŋgi timbot la sua uunu **–liŋ** mbarmaana.

Uraata ki sua

- Sombe motom su mi re N (Noun), ina imender pa koroŋ sa zaana, ta kembei: **me, ruumu, ke**
- Sombe motom su mi re V (Verb), ina imender pa mbulu ta takamam, ta kembei: **–loondo, -pun, -sala**.
- Sombe motom su mi re Adv (Adverb), ina imender pa sua pakan ta igaaba mbulu kamŋana, mi iso iti be takam mbulu tana be parei, ta kembei *loondo* **karau**, *so sua* **ambai**, *kam* **sorok**.

- Sombe motom su mi re Conjunction), ina imender pa sua ta ilup, o iparŋgalaken sua ru, ta kembei **ma, mi, tana, to, tabe, be, bekena**.
- Sombe motom su mi re Quantifier, ina imender pa sua ta iso iti pa koroŋ piizi sa kembei: **ru, tel, paŋ, boozo, tataŋa, pakan**.
- Sombe motom su mi re (sg) (=Singular), ina iso iti pa tomtom o koroŋ tamen
- Sombe motom su mi re (pl) (=Plural), ina iso iti pa tomtom o koroŋ ru, som boozo
- Sombe motom su mi re Prep (=Preposition), ina tomini ilup sua suruunu ru, ta kembei: *ipuni* **pa** *pat, mar* **raama** *yam, ni ila* **ki** *naana*.
- Sombe motom su mi re Redup (=Reduplication), ina iso pa sua ta taparap, ta kembei:

	→	
-so		*-zozo*
-paala		*-palpaala,* *-walwaala*
-paaza		*-waswaaza*
-pet		*-wedet, -pedet*
-seŋ		*-zeŋzeŋ*
-seeŋge		*-zeŋzeeŋge*
-meete		*-metmeete*
kuriiti		*kuritriiti*

Ŋgar matakiŋa imbot parapŋana leleene. Mazwaana pakaana **s** mi **p** titooro tiwe **z** mi **w**. Ro tiŋgi, ambeede sua parapŋan ito ŋger ki Central dialect. Sua pakan, sombe zin Ŋguuru mi zin kar meleebe kan tiparap, na tiso toro: *-paas* → *-wazaas* (=Ŋguuru kalŋan).

- Sombe motom su mi re (inc) (=Inclusive) **iti**, som (exc) (=Exclusive) **niam**, ina sua ru tana, sombe totooro zin ila English kalŋan, na tiwe sua tamen: *we*. Mi Tok Pisin iso ru raraate kembei iti: *yumi* mi *mipela*.

Inclusive, ina ka ŋgar ta kembei: nio/ niam mi nu/ niom tomini (=English *we, us, ours*). Exclusive, ina ka ŋgar ta kembei: nio/ niam, mi nu/ niom na som (=English *we, us, ours*)

Nio Atai leleŋ ambai kat pa mazwaana ta nio niamŋan zin tomtom pakan ki Mbula mbuleyam su mi amkamam ŋgar mi uraata pa ro tiŋgi. Mazwaana tana, nio aŋkamam ŋgar biibi pa mbulu tiom, mboti tiom, mi kalŋoyom kundun kundun mi mbukun mbukun boozomen. Koroŋ tina, nio aŋre kembei koroŋ biibi kat pio, mi ikam ma nio menmeen yo, paso aŋute zin koroŋ tina. Mi leleŋ ambai kat pa zin wal ta timbutultul raama yo pa uraata tana.

Paso, muŋgu muŋgu mi imar na, niom Mbula kozzo men kalŋoyom, tabe kalŋoyom pakan kembei imbirisriizi. Mi koozi na som. Koozi, niom Mbula kalŋoyom imbot se ro kek. Iŋgi be tuŋ kat ma imbot. Tana iŋgi iwe matamur pa nio Atai niamru Namoŋgo pa uraata ta niamru amuulu yom Mbula pa gi.

English Preface

Introduction

This dictionary is the product of some twenty five years of involvement with the Mangaaba-Mbula people under the auspices of the Papua New Guinea Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Over the course of those years, the two authors have lived among the Mbula people in Yangla village, learned the Mbula language, analyzed the language and published a reference grammar and other linguistic papers about the language (see the Bibliography), worked together with many talented co-translators to translate a significant portion of the Bible, and produced a wide variety of literacy materials for adults and children.

The present work is a kind of capstone for our efforts among the Mbula people. It summarises the current state of our knowledge of the lexicon of their language. Anyone who has ever worked on the lexicography of a language other than his or her mother tongue will certainly be conscious, as we are, of the deficiencies of their knowledge of the language. Despite one's best efforts, it always seems that the surface of the language has only barely been scratched. This is certainly the case for a language as rich as Mangaaba-Mbula. It is still the case that we regularly encounter new words. So no claim is made that the present dictionary is any way exhaustive.

The dictionary is primarily intended to serve the Mangaaba-Mbula people by documenting and standardising their language, and helping them to increase their proficiency in English and better understand the written English texts that come their way in their encounters with the outside world. However, linguistic and anthropological researchers will find much in the dictionary that will be of interest to them as well.

The dictionary is divided into the following sections: 1) vernacular introduction, 2) English introduction, 3) Mbula-English dictionary, 4) English-Mbula finder list, and 5) some listings of semantic groupings of words (i.e. Semantic fields). This last section contains listings of:1) environmental terminology, 2) body and plant parts, 3) kinship terminology,4) colour terms, 5) houses and buildings, 6) Biblical key terms, 7) lists of vernacular names of various types of birds, fish, insects, shellfish, snakes, plants, and trees.

Acknowledgements

We are deeply grateful to the Mbula people who have allowed us to live in their midst over these many years, befriended us, taught us their language, and worked hard to produce literature for their own people. It has been a privilege to share our different worlds, sorrows, and joys.

It would be impossible to acknowledge every individual who has assisted in the production of this dictionary. Over the years, as we have visited in people's homes, sat in village meetings, worked on translation and literacy materials, and revised materials with the Kalŋanda Komiti (the local language committee), so many

have told stories, explained meanings of different words, and suggested better examples. However, it is appropriate to recognise a few people who have devoted an especially large amount of time to the dictionary compilation process: Pastor Silas Ariko, Mr. Moses Gial (dec.), Mr. Lukas Aibul, Mr. Giamsa Apei, Pastor David Aibike, Mr. Naleng Gideon (dec.), Mr. Timothy Kasare (dec.), Mr. Joel Nakaio, and Ms. Rachel Awa. Production of this dictionary would not have been possible without their assistance.

We are deeply appreciative of friends, family members, and supporting churches in the United States and Finland who have been such faithful friends and supporters of our work among the Mbula people over these many years.

Finally, we would like to gratefully acknowledge assistance from Wycliffe USA and Wycliffe Finland project funding to help with the printing costs of this volume. As a result, ordinary Mangaaba-Mbula villagers will be able to purchase dictionaries of their language at a reasonable cost.

The Mangaaba-Mbula language and its speakers

Mangaaba-Mbula is an Oceanic Austronesian language spoken by some 4500 people living on the eastern half of Umboi Island[1] and on Sakar Island[2] in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea. Austronesian is one of the most widely dispersed of the world's language families, with languages ranging from Taiwan to Madagascar near Africa to Hawaii and Easter Island. There are around 270 million speakers of Austronesian languages. The ancestral homeland of people speaking Austronesian languages is thought to be Taiwan. Based on archaeological evidence having to do with a particular style of pottery known as *Lapita*, the speakers of Proto-Oceanic appear to have arrived at the Bismarck Archipelago in Papua New Guinea by 1900-1500 BC (Spriggs, 1990). Ross (1989) argues that they probably initially settled on the island of New Britain in the vicinity of the Willaumez Peninsula (which is near to the town of Kimbe) because of the large obsidian deposits there.

The speakers of Mangaaba-Mbula live in seven different villages (here listed from north to south): Alario (also named Sakar, which is located on Sakar Island), Kabi, Kampalap, Marile, Birik, Yangla (also referred to by Mbula speakers as *Abal* or *Ndasui*), and Gauru (usually referred to by Mbula speakers as *ŋguur(u)*). The language is a member of the Oceanic group of Austronesian languages. Ross (1988:122,161) classifies it as a member of the Ngero-Vitiaz linkage within his North New Guinea Cluster.

In the linguistic literature, Mangaaba-Mbula has been referred to as Mangap and Kaimanga. Locally, speakers from nearby neighbouring language groups refer to Mangaaba-Mbula speakers as either *Maŋaav(a)* or *Kaimaŋa*.

Umboi Island is approximately 50 kilometres by 30 kilometres, with the long axis of the island being orientated northwest–southeast. Sakar Island is more

1 Umboi Island is also referred to as Rooke Island.

2 The name of Sakar Island in Mangaaba-Mbula is *Tabalou*.

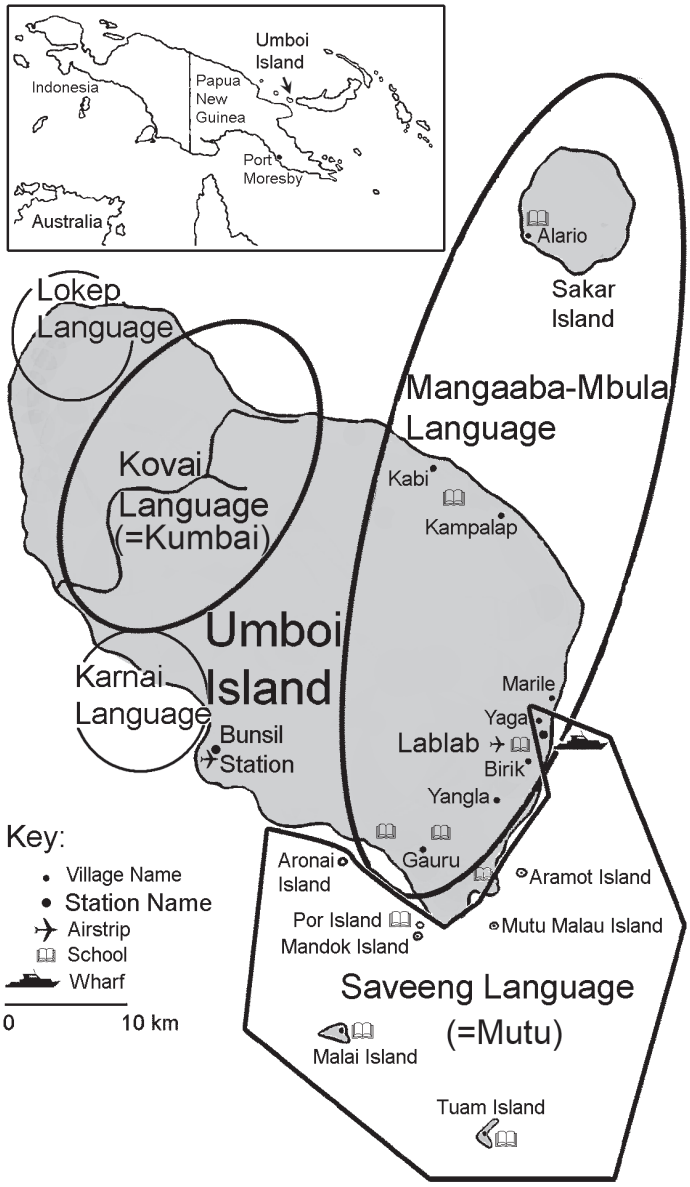

Figure 1: Mangaaba-Mbula language area

symmetrical, being about seven kilometres in diameter, and outlies Umboi Island by about fifteen kilometres. The maximum elevation of Umboi is 1658 metres, while that of Sakar is 992 metres. Both islands are volcanic in origin, but not currently active. Active volcanoes can be found on Ritter Island (locally termed Kurkur) —a stony outcrop about two kilometres long and less than 200 metres high located ten kilometres northeast of Umboi— and on the facing shore of New Britain. Speakers of the Kovai language, which is related to other Papuan languages on the Huon Peninsula, live on an elevated plateau in the centre of Umboi island. To the southeast of Umboi are the many small Siassi Islands. These are inhabited by the speakers of the related Saveeng (or Mutu) language, who have been and still are intimate trading partners with the Mangaaba-Mbula people (Harding 1967). This language is also known as Mutu-Tuam, and Tuam-Mutu, and it has three dialects: Oov (spoken on the inner islands just off the coast of Umboi: Aramot, Mutu-Malau, Mandok, and Aronai islands), Tuam (spoken on Tuam Island and in Yaga village on the east coast of Umboi), and Malai (spoken on Malai Island).

Mbula speakers refer to Saveeng-speaking Siassi islanders as *Mutu* and to the Kovai people as *Kumbai*. The inner islanders, who speak the Oov dialect of Saveeng, are referred to as *Koobo*.

The area where the Mangaaba-Mbula speakers live may be divided into four geomorphic provinces: 1) sago swamp (the south-eastern portion of the area), 2) coast, 3) very dense mountainous tropical forest (the interior), and 4) elephant grass covered recent lava flows (found only in the northern portion of the language area, alternating with mountainous forests). Only the villages of Yangla and Gauru are located in the sago swamp province. Birik is located in the forest province. All other villages are located along the coast within 100 to 300 metres of the sea.

Most Mangaaba-Mbula speakers are subsistence farmers who live off the land. Typical food crops include: sweet potatoes, yams, manioca, various types of sweet and cooking bananas, and sugar cane. The pulp of sago palms (see *meene*) is processed to collect starch which is then baked into cakes. *Talis* nuts and *Canarium* almond nuts (see *kaŋar*) are also important foods. Common fruits include pineapples, mangoes, and Malaysian apples. Lexical items having to do with the coconut palm (*ni*) and the sago palm (*meene*) constitute a very rich semantic domain in the language, as do those related to the *Canarium* almond tree (*kaŋar*). Much of the traditional calendar (see *puulu* 'month') of the Mbula people revolves around different phase of the life cycle of the Canarium almond tree.

Being lowland and somewhat swampy, one of the curses of the area is a teeming mosquito population. Malaria, tuberculosis, and filariasis are significant health problems in the area, with malaria being a frequent cause of infant mortality.

Phonology

The phonemes of the Mangaaba-Mbula language are: */p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ, mb, nd, (nz)*[3]*, ŋg, s, z, l, r, w, y, a, e, i ,o, u/*. The symbol **ŋ** represents a voiced velar nasal, and corresponds to the sound represented by *ng* in English and Tok Pisin. Thus, forms like *ŋerek* 'parrot' and *ŋooŋo* 'you (singular) quarrel' would be written as *ngerek* and *ngoongo* in a more English or Tok Pisin oriented orthography. Likewise *ŋge* 'pig' and *naŋgaŋ* 'young man' would be written as *ngge* and *nanggang*. In the Central and Gauru dialects, there is a contrast in vowel length which is lost in the Northern dialect. Long vowels are represented in the dictionary by a doubling of the vowel, e.g. *aa, ee, ii, oo, uu*. All graphemic symbols have their expected phonetic values, except for */b/* when it occurs intervocalically. In such instances, it is spirantised to a bilabial fricative *[β]*, e.g. */biibi/* is pronounced as *[bi:βi]*.

Major Dialectal Variations

There are four main dialects in the language: the Gauru dialect (spoken only in Gauru village), the Central dialect (spoken in Yangla, Birik, and Marile villages), the Northern dialect (spoken in Kampalap and Kabi villages), and the Sakar dialect (spoken on Sakar Island). The dialects constitute a chain with each dialect grading into the neighbouring one as one moves from south to north, Since the compilers of this dictionary mainly resided in Yangla village, the dictionary largely reflects the Central dialect of the language. But some lexical items from other dialects have been included where these are known to be different.

Pronouns

Dialectal differences are especially striking in the genitive suffixes occurring on the inalienable nouns and the free pronouns.

	Gauru	Yangla	Birik	Marile	Kampalap	Kabi	Sakar
1SG	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*	*-ŋ*
2SG	*-m*	*-m*	*-m*	*-m*	*-m*	*-m*	*-m*
3SG	*-Vn*[4]	*-VnV*	*Vnv ~-nV*	*-nV*	*nV*	*-nV*	*-nV*
1PL.INC	*-ndV*	*-ndV*	*-ndV*	*-ndV*	*-ndV*	*-ndV*	*-ndV*
1PL.EXC	*-yam*	*-yam*	*-yam*	*-yam*	*-yam*	*-am*	*-am*
2PL	*-yom*	*-yom*	*-yom*	*-yom*	*-yem*	*-yem*	*-yem*
3PL	*-n*	*-n*	*-n*	*-n*	*-n*	*-n*	*-n*

Table 1: Dialectal Variants of the Inalienable Genitive Suffixes

[3] The Gauru, Northern, and Sakar dialects distinguish */nz/* from */z/*, but the two phonemes are neutralised in the Central dialect to */z/*.

[4] Here and elsewhere in this section, a capital *V* in phonological representations always indicates a vowel identical to the nearest vowel of the root or stem to which an affix is attached.

	Gauru	Yangla & Birik	Marile	Kampalap	Kabi	Sakar
Nominative Pronouns						
1SG	*nio*	*nio*	*nio*	*nio*	*nio*	*nio*
2SG	*niu ~ nu*	*nu ~ niwi*	*nu ~ niwi*	*ŋu*	*ŋu ~ ŋue*	*ŋue*
3SG	*ni*	*ni ~ ini*	*ni*	*ni*	*ni*	*ni*
1PL.INC	*indi*	*iti*	*iti*	*indi*	*indi*	*iti*
1PL.EXC	*niam*	*niam*	*niam*	*niam*	*niam*	*niam*
2PL	*niom*	*niom*	*niom*	*niom*	*niom*	*niom*
3PL	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*
Accusative Pronouns						
1SG	*yo*	*yo*	*yo*	*yo*	*yo*	*yo*
2SG	*=u*	*=u*	*=u*	*=u*	*=u*	*=u*
3SG	*=i*	*=i*	*=i*	*=i*	*=i*	*=i*
1PL.INC	*indi ~ =ti*	*iti ~ =ti*	*iti ~ =ti*	*indi*	*indi*	*iti ~ =ti*
1PL.EXC	*yam*	*yam*	*yam*	*yam*	*yam*	*yam*
2PL	*yom*	*yom*	*yom*	*yom*	*yom*	*yom*
3PL	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*	*zin*
Locative Pronouns						
1SG	*tio*	*tio*	*tio*	*tio*	*tio*	*tio*
2SG	*kiu ~ ku*	*ku ~ kiwi*	*ku ~ kiwi*	*ku ~ kiwi*	*kue*	*kue*
3SG	*kiin*	*kini*	*kini*	*kini*	*kini*	*kini*
1PL.INC	*kindi*	*kiti*	*kiti*	*kindi*	*kindi*	*kiti*
1PL.EXC	*tiam*	*tiam*	*tiam*	*tiam*	*tiam*	*tiam*
2PL	*tiom*	*tiom*	*tiom*	*tiom*	*tiom*	*tiom*
3PL	*kizin*	*kizin*	*kizin*	*kizin*	*kizin*	*kizin*
Referent (i.e. 'Oblique') Pronouns						
1SG	*pio*	*pio*	*pio*	*pio*	*pio*	*pio*
2SG	*piu ~ pu*	*pu ~ piwi*	*pu ~ piwi*	*pu ~ piwi*	*pu~ pue*	*pue*
3SG	*piin*	*pini*	*pini*	*pini*	*pini*	*pini*
1PL.INC	*pindi*	*piti*	*piti*	*pindi*	*pindi*	*piti*
1PL.EXC	*piam*	*piam*	*piam*	*piam*	*piam*	*piam*
2PL	*piom*	*piom*	*piom*	*piom*	*piom*	*piom*
3PL	*pizin*	*pizin*	*pizin*	*pizin*	*pizin*	*pizin*

Table 2: Dialectal Variants of Free Pronominal Forms

The Gauru dialect exhibits several regular phonological differences from the Central dialect:

1. Where the Yangla dialect has forms ending in …*VαVαCVα* [i.e. a series of three identical vowels interrupted by a consonant between the second

and third vowel], the Gauru dialect drops the final vowel. Since voiced consonants do not occur in word final position in the language at the phonetic level, if this consonant is voiced, it become devoiced in the corresponding Gauru dialect. forms. And if the intervening consonant is */mb/, /nd/,* or */ŋg/*, this rule does not apply. The following forms illustrate these generalizations:

Yangla Form	**Gauru Form**	**Meaning**
tamaana	*tamaan*	'his/her father'
toono	*toon*	'land, earth, ground'
ruumu	*ruum*	'house'
tomooto	*tomoot*	'man', 'male'
tuunu	*tuun*	'freshwater eel'
ibaada	*ibaat*	'he/ she carries'
biibi	*biip*	'big (one)'
beeze	*bees*	'garden house'
ipeebe	*ipeep*	'she gives birth'
kuumbu	*kuumbu*	'theft'
maaŋga	*maaŋga*	'sand', 'rice'
loondo	*loondo*	'to run'

2. Whereas in the other dialects, the second person singular Subject prefix occurring on verbs is null, in the Gauru dialect there is an overt prefix *ku-* which occurs on all verbs except those beginning with an initial */k/*.

Yangla Form	**Gauru Dialect Form**	**Meaning**
kam	*kam*	'you (singular get / take / do'
kem	*kem*	'you (singular) steal'
kaaga	*kaa*	'you (singular) open'
la	*ku-la*	'you (singular) go'
re	*ku-re*	'you (singular) look / see'
pun	*ku-pun*	'you (singular) hit'
ŋgal	*ku-ŋgal*	'you (singular) pierce/spear'

3. The Gauru dialect simplifies */Cw/* clusters in reduplications by omitting the */w/*.

Yangla Form	**Gauru Dialect Form**	**Meaning**
wesweeze	*wezees*	'be paddling'
waswaaza	*wazaas*	'be planting'
wenweene	*weneen*	'be shooting'

4. The Gauru and Northern dialects exhibit loss of */g/* when it occurs intervocalically after a long vowel:

Yangla Form	Gauru and Northern Dialect Form	Meaning
reege	*ree*	'tear down'
peege	*pee*	'betel-pepper'
kaaga	*kaa*	'open'

5. The Gauru, Northern, and Sakar Dialects maintains a distinction between */nz/* and */z/* which is neutralised to */z/* the Central Dialect.

Gauru & Northern Dialects	Central Dialect	Meaning
moonzo, monzo	*moozo*	'bandicoot'
monzoŋ	*mozoŋ*	'my flesh'
ŋunzun	*ŋuzun*	'nape of their neck(s)'

6. In the Northern and Sakar dialects, the vowel length distinctions exhibited by the Gauru and Central dialects are largely neutralised.

Gauru Form	Central Form	Northern Form	Meaning
toon	*toono*	*tono*	'land, earth, ground'
tono	*tono*	*tono*	'we (INC) shave'
tamaan	*tamaana*	*tamana*	'his /her/ its father'
ruum	*ruumu*	*rumu*	'house'
mool	*moolo*	*molo*	'ant'
molo	*molo*	*molo*	'long'

A brief overview of the grammar of Mangaaba-Mbula

The basic word order in the clause is:

Subject—Verb—Direct Object—other, more peripheral, constituents.

	Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Peripheral Arguments	
(1)	*Akum*	*i-kam*	*kini*	*pa*	*kar.*
	Akum	3SG-do	food	in	village
	'Akum put on a feast for the village.'				

(2)	*Nio*	*aŋ-la*	*aŋ-bot*	*ki*	*ato-ŋ*	*i-su*	*Lae.*
	I	I-go	I-stay	with	older.brother-my	it-descend	Lae
	'I went [and] stayed with my older brother in Lae.'						

These first two examples illustrate an important distinction in the nouns of the language. One class of nouns, the inalienable nouns, always occur with a genitive suffix indicating the identity of some other entity that is associated with the noun. In the second example, *atoŋ* is an inalienable noun. This can be seen from the first person singular genitive suffix *–ŋ* (glossed as 'my') occurring on it, which indicates whose brother is being talked about. Most kinship terms, body parts, other part-

whole relationships, spatial relationships, and bodily products like urine, blood, smell/scent, and excrement are expressed by inalienable nouns, as well as other less easily classified items like 'name', 'reputation', 'news.'

In the first example, on the other hand, *Akum, kini,* and *kar* are all alienable nouns. They do not require the indication of an associated entity, and do not occur with the genitive suffixes.

Genitive suffixes

The genitive suffixes occurring on the inalienable nouns are listed below:[5]

-ŋ	1SG.GEN / my
-m	2SG.GEN / your (singular)
-VnV ~ -nV~ -Vn	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its
-yam ~-am	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded)
-ndV	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included)
-yom ~ yem[6]	2PL.GEN / your (plural)
-n	3PL.GEN / their

Note that in the third person singular forms, the Gauru dialect suffix lacks the final vowel, while the Northern dialects lack the first vowel of the suffix. for the second person plural suffix, the Central and Gauru dialects have *-yom,* while the Northern dialect has *-yem*.

Several sample paradigms of inalienable nouns are given below.

lutu-	'child'
lutu-ŋ	1SG.GEN / my child
lutu-m	2SG.GEN / your (singular) child
lutu-unu, lutu-nu, lutu-un	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its child
lutu-yam, lutu-am	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) child
lutu-ndu	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) child
lutu-yom, lutu-yem	2PL.GEN / your (plural) child
lutu-n	3PL.GEN / their child

[5] V in the table here represents a vowel that is identical to the final vowel of the inalienable noun. The three variants for the third person singular form are all dialectal variations. The Central dialect uses the first two, the Northern dialect uses mainly the middle one, and the Gauru dialect uses the third variant. The speakers from Kabi village and Sakar island use *–am* for the first person plural exclusive suffix, and the other dialects use *–yam*. The three northern villages of Kampalap, Kabi, and Sakar use *-yem* for the second person plural suffix, whereas the more southern villages use *-yom*.

kwo-	‘mouth’
kwo-ŋ	1SG.GEN / my mouth
kwo-m	2SG.GEN / your (singular) mouth
kwo-ono, kwoon, kwono	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its mouth
kwo-yam	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) mouth
kwo-ndo	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) mouth
kwo-yom, kwo-yem	2PL.GEN / your (plural) mouth
kwo-n	3PL.GEN / their mouth

kere-	‘front’
kere-ŋ	1SG.GEN / my front
kere-m	2SG.GEN / your (singular) front
kere-ene, kereen, kerene	3SG.GEN / his ~ her ~its front
kere-yam	1PL.EXC.GEN / our (hearer excluded) front
kere-nde	1PL.INC.GEN / our (hearer included) front
kere-yom, kere-yem	2PL.GEN / your (plural) front
kere-n	3PL.GEN / their front

Inalienable nouns are indicated in the dictionary by the grammatical category N_Inal, whereas alienable common nouns are simply given the category N. A noun’s category can also can be seen from its citation form. The citation forms of inalienable nouns end in a hyphen which alienable ones lack, as a reminder that they require an additional genitive suffix to be grammatical.

There is a process of ablaut which alters the vowels in some inalienable nouns, causing a variation between */a/* and */o/* in the vowels of the stems.

kopo- ‘stomach’	***nOmO-*** ‘hand’	***tAmA-*** ‘father’	
kopo-ŋ	*nomo-ŋ*	*tamaŋ*	my
kopo-m	*nomo-m*	*tomom*	your (singular)
kopo-ono	*nama-ana*	*tama-ana*	his / her / its
kopo-ndo	*nama-nda*	*tama-nda*	our (INC)
kopo-yam	*nomo-yam*	*tomo-yam*	our (EXC)
kopo-n	*nama-n*	*tama-n*	their

In the dictionary, the citation forms of nouns like *kopo-* are written with */o/*, while those exhibiting alternations like *nOmO-* and *tAmA-* are both cited with */a/*, e.g. *nama-* and *tama-*. However, paradigms are given in most instances for the nouns exhibiting such alternations. Note that the only difference between *O* and *A* is in the first person singular forms.

Modifiers typically follow the constituent they modify. Thus, the language has prepositions, and most adverbs come after the constituents they modify. Within

the noun phrase, genitive modifiers of alienable nouns, descriptive modifiers, numerals and other quantifiers, relative clauses, and demonstratives all come after the noun they modify.

	Alienable Noun	Genitive	Quantifier	Relative Clause
(3)	*me*	[*tio*]	[*ru*]	[*ta*
	dog	my	two	that

ti-kam *ŋge*]
they-get pig
'my two dogs that got a pig'

	Alienable Noun	Descriptive Attribute	Quantifier
(4)	*mburu*	[*ambaimbaiŋan*]	[*boozomen*]
	thing(s)	good.ones	many

Genitive
[*kizin* *tubudu*]
of.them Europeans
'the many good possessions of the Europeans'

No class of adjectives is formally distinguished in the language. Stative nouns like *biibi* 'big (one)' / 'leader', *ambaiŋa-* 'good one', and *molo* 'long (one)' / 'length' which can function either in isolation as the head of a noun phrase, or as a descriptive modifier following another head noun, serve a similar function to adjectives, however. Also, there are many intransitive stative verbs like *–kokou* 'be white', *-saana* 'be bad, become bad' and *ambai* 'be good', which occur in relative clauses to express various enduring properties of the head noun. Such nouns and verbs are marked in the dictionary as 'Stative.'

The genitive modifiers of alienable nouns exhibit two different positions. If they are pronouns, they occur immediately after the noun, whereas if they are full prepositional phrases, then they occur after quantifiers. Categorially, the genitive modifiers of alienable nouns are prepositional phrases headed by the Locative preposition *ki*.

With inalienable nouns it is possible to further specify the identity of a genitive by adding a full noun phrase before the noun.

	Inalienable Noun-Genitive Suffix		
(5)	*Lutu-unu*	*i-meete*	*neeri.*
	child-his	he-die	yesterday

'His child died yesterday.'

		Overt Genitive NP	Inalienable Noun-Genitive Suffix
(6)	*Ti-pun*	[*Silas*	*lutu-unu*].
	they-hit	Silas	child-his

'They hit Silas' child.'

Similarly, it is possible to further specify the identity of a pronominal alienable genitive or indicate some sort of special emphasis on the genitive (often the emphasis is contrastive—*This* one, not some other one—by adding a full noun phrase before the alienable head noun.

(7) *Ina* [*Atai koroŋ kini*]. *Koroŋ ku som.*
that.one Atai thing her thing your(SG) not
'That is Atai's thing. [It is] not your thing.'

Verbs

Verbal morphology is not very complex. The following sorts of morphological processes yield multi-morphemic words:

1. prefixes on verbs to indicate the person and number of the Subject
2. derivation of predicates to increase or decrease their transitivity
3. reduplication
4. nominalization
5. compounding

Most verbs in the languages are obligatorily inflected with a set of prefixes which indicate the identity of the Subject. In many instances, these prefixes are the only indication of the identity of the Subject. These prefixes are listed below:[6]

aŋ-	1SG.SUBJ / I
Ø ~ ku-	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular)
i-	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it
am-	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded)
tV-	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included)
kV-	2PL / you (plural)
ti-	3PL / they

To illustrate these prefixes, several verb paradigms are now given.

-la	'go'
aŋ-la	1SG.SUBJ / I go
la	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) go
i-la	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it goes
am-la	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) go
ta-la	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) go
ka-la	2PL / you (plural) go
ti-la	3PL / they go

6 In most dialects, second person singular verbs lack an overt Subject prefix. In the Gauru dialect, however, such verbs are inflected with *ku-*, unless the verb stem begins with a */k/*. *V* in the first person inclusive and second person plural suffixes represents a vowel identical to the first vowel in the verb stem to which the prefix is adjoined.

-uulu	'help'
aŋ-uulu	1SG.SUBJ / I help
uulu	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) help
i-uulu	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it helps
am-uulu	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) help
tu-uulu	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) help
ku-uulu	2PL / you (plural) help
ti-uulu	3PL / they help

-ko	'flee'
aŋ-ko	1SG.SUBJ / I flee
ko	2SG.SUBJ / you (singular) flee
i-ko	3SG.SUBJ / he / she / it flees
am-ko	1PL.EXC.SUBJ / we (hearer excluded) flee
to-ko	1PL.INC.SUBJ / we (hearer included) flee
ko-ko	2PL / you (plural) flee
ti-ko	3PL / they flee

Since there is no grammatical tense in the language, the above paradigms could have just as appropriately been translated with past or future tense, i.e. 'I went' / 'I will go', 'I helped / I will help', and 'I fled / I will flee.' The temporal reference of an utterance is either derived from the preceding context, or indicated by certain temporal and modal adverbs like *neeri* 'yesterday', *koozi* 'today', *gaaga* 'tomorrow', *ko* 'uncertain (future).' This should be born in mind when viewing the translations of examples in the dictionary. Many of them could just as legitimately translated with other tenses.

Uninflected Verbs

It should be noted that not all verbs in the language occur with the Subject prefixes. A significant number of verbs, most of which are intransitive, do not. These are still analyzed as verbs, because they *invariably* function as predicates. To include them as modifiers in a noun phrase one must either nominalise them or put them in a relative clause. In the dictionary, the citation forms of *inflected* verbs always begin with a hyphen, as a reminder that they require a Subject prefix. Uninflected verbs lack this hyphen. For example, the notion 'hit' is expressed by the inflected verb *-pun*, while the notions 'be good' and 'be hungry' are expressed by the uninflected verbs *ambai* and *petel*. Uninflected verbs are also distinguished by grammatical category labels like V_Intr_Uninfl and V_Tr_Uninflected. Some verbs exhibit *optional* inflection. In such instances the main entries begin with a hyphen enclosed in parentheses: *(-)tirikriigi*.

The grammatical relations of the language are very clearly organised according to a nominative-accusative pattern, which treats the Subjects of intransitive and transitive verbs the same, regardless of whether the Subject is an Actor or an

Undergoer. In all of the following examples, the nominative pronouns *ni* or *zin* are optional.

(8) *(Ni)* *i-meete* *kek.*
he he-die PERF
'He has died.'

(9) *(Ni)* *i-mar* *i-re* *yam* *neeri.*
he he-come he-see us (EXC) yesterday
'He came and saw us yesterday.'

(10) *(Ni)* *i-po* *ruumu* *ma* *i-map.*
he he-tie/build house and it-finished
'He finished building the house.'

(11) *(Zin)* *ti-reege* *ruumu* *ma* *i-su.*
they they-tear.down house and it-descend
'They tore down the house.'

Verbal Transitivity & Transitivity-Altering Morphology

In the entries for verbs, their grammatical category roughly characterises their transitivity. The following three primary abbreviations will be observed: V_Tr, V_Intr, V_Middle. In addition some verbs exhibit multiple categories, e.g. V_Intr/Tr and V_Middle/Tr. The category V_Intr is used for intransitive verbs, which only permit a Subject. V_Tr is used for transitive verbs, which require an Object as well as a Subject. V_Middle is used for 'middle' verbs, which require both a Subject and an *obligatorily co-referential* Object. Despite the fact that they are co-referential, pronominalised Objects of Middle verbs are expressed with the ordinary accusative pronouns rather than the reflexive-emphatic forms (*itu-*).

(12) *Nio* *aŋ-keene.*
I I-sleep
'I slept.' (intransitive verb)

(13) *Nio* *aŋ-re* *zin.*
I I-see them
'I saw them.' (transitive verb)

(14) *Nio* *petel* *yo.*
I be.hungry me
'I am hungry.' (uninflecting middle verb)

(15) *Zin* *ti-par-pa-moto* *zin.*
they they-RECIP-CAUSE-be.afraid them
'They threatened each other.' (middle verb)

Mangaaba-Mbula has several different verbal prefixes which change the transitivity of verbs. The first, *ma- ~ mV-*, is a detransitivising prefix which converts a transitive action-process verb to an intransitive one expressing a process.

(16) *Ni* *i-liŋ* *yok* *su-la* *kuuru.*
she 3SG-pour water descend-go pot.
'She poured water into the pot.'

(17) *Yok* *i-mi-liŋ.*
water it-DETRANS-pour
'The water spilled.'

The second prefix, *pa- ~ pV-* is a causative / intensive. It derives transitive action-process predicates from intransitive ones, or makes transitive predicates somehow more 'intense' (i.e. it implies greater effort or care on the part of the agent). A large number of the verbs in the language beginning with */p/* contain this prefix.

(18) *Buza* *tio* *i-saana* *kek.*
knife my it-deteriorate PERF
'My knife has gone bad.'

(19) *Zin* *ti-pa-saana* *buza* *tio.*
they they-CAUSE-deteriorate knife my
'They ruined my knife.'

(20) *Nio* *aŋ-pa-kaaga* *bokis.*
I I-CAUSE-open box
'I managed to get the box open. / I forced the box open.'

(21) *Nio* *aŋ-ute* *sua* *tana.*
I I-know talk that
'I know about that talk.'

(22) *Zin* *ti-pa-ute* *yo* *pa* *sua* *tana.*
they they-CAUSE-know me REF talk that.
'They taught me that talk.'

It is possible to combine the detransitivising and causative prefixes, with the net result that a new predicate expressing *accidental* causation is formed.

(23) *Ni* *i-pa-mi-liŋ* *yok.*
he he-CAUSE-DETRANS-pour water
'He accidentally spilt the water.'

The final transitivity-altering prefix is the highly productive reciprocal prefix *par-*, which expresses the meaning 'each other.'

(24) *Niam* *am-uulu* *zin.*
we (EXC) we (EXC)-help them
'We (EXC) helped them.'

(25) *Niam* *am-par-uulu* *yam.*
we (EXC) we (EXC)-RECIP-help us(EXC)
'We (EXC) help each other.'

Reduplication

Verbs are reduplicated to express imperfect aspect; i.e. habituality, durative, or progressive aspect.

(26) *Wok* *ti-wedet* *kasek* *som.*
wallaby 3PL-appear + RED lowlands not
'Wallabies do not usually show up in the lowlands.'

(27) *Man* *i-watwaata* *moori* *tina* *za-ana.*
bird 3SG-call + RED woman that name-her
'The bird kept calling that woman's name.'

(28) *Nio* *aŋ-taŋtaŋ* *ma* *aŋ-botmbot,* *mi* *tomtom* *ta*
I I-cry + RED and I-stay + RED and person one
'As I was crying, and a person

i-mar *to* *i-peteke* *yo.*
he-come then he-stop me
came and told me to stop [crying].'

With a few intransitive verbs, reduplication is favored when multiple participants undergo the action expressed by a verb.

(29) *Ni* *i-pun* *zin* *ma* *ti-metmeete.*
he he-hit them and they-die + RED
'He killed them.'

Reduplication is similarly associated with plurality (and optionally diminution) for some nouns: *pat* 'stone, rock', *patpat* 'gravel', *ke biibi* 'a big tree/piece of wood', *ke bibip* 'big trees / pieces of wood', *wooro* 'vine', *worwooro* 'vines', *koroŋ ambaiŋana* 'a good thing', *koroŋ ambimbaiŋan* 'good things', *mboono* 'ironwood (tree)', *mbonboono* 'ironwood seedlings.'

A number of stative intransitive verbs always occur in a reduplicated form.

In terms of their phonological form, reduplications can be complete—*mbot-mbot* 'be staying / living', *-map-map* 'be ending'—or partial. Partial reduplications reduplicate either the final rhyme, or the final syllable, or the first consonant + following vowel + the second consonant in the root: *kam-am* 'be doing', *molo-lo* 'be transgressing', *bad-baada* 'be carrying.' In most cases, initial */p/* in reduplications becomes */w/*, while initial */s/* becomes */z/*. Also, the nasal component of prenasalised stops is frequently lost: *-pet* 'appear'→ *-wed-et* 'be appearing', *-seeŋge* 'laugh' → *-zeŋ-zeeŋge* 'be laughing', *-ndom* 'grow (used of plants)' → *-ndom-dom* 'be growing.'

Nominalisation

Verbs, some adverbs, and even some nouns may undergo derivation with the suffix *–ŋa-* to yield new nouns, e.g.

Base Form	Meaning	Derived Form	Meaning
-saana	'be bad, deteriorate'	*sananŋana*	'bad'
ambai	'be good'	*ambaiŋana*	'good'
-ŋgiimi	'buy'	*ŋgiimiŋana*	'selling, sale, for sale, something that requires a payment'
za-	'name'	*zaanaŋa*	'famous, great'

Forms derived with the suffix *-ŋa* inflect as inalienable nous:

ŋa-	
ŋo-ŋ	first person singular 'my'
ŋo-m	second person singular 'your'
ŋa-na ~ ŋaan ~ ana[5]	third person singular 'his/her/its'
ŋa-nda	first person plural, hearer included 'our'
ŋo-yam	first person plural, hearer excluded 'our'
ŋo-yom	second person plural 'your'
ŋa-n	third person plural 'their'

Which form is used depends on the referent of the noun phrase in which it occurs. The third person singular and plural forms are the most common.

(30) *Zin wal ambaimbai-ŋa-n som.*
they group be.good + REDUP-NMZ-GEN.3PL not
'They are not good people.'

(31) *Nio tomtom sorok-ŋo-ŋ.*
I person without.basis-NMZ-GEN.1SG
'I am a person with no status.'

(32) *Moori ŋgiimi-ŋa-na i-map.*
female buy-NMZ-GEN.3SG 3SG-end
'The buying of the woman is ended.'

Event Nouns

A number of nouns in the dictionary are listed as having the grammatical category N_Event. Such nouns typically occur in a periphrastic construction with the verb *-kam* 'do, get, receive' in examples like the following.

(33) *Zin ti-kam kuumbu biibi.*
they they-do/get stealing big.one
'They are doing a lot of stealing.'

(34) *Mete i-kam yo.*
disease it-do/get me
'I am sick.'

This last example illustrates a particularly common way of expressing experiences, in this case usually uncontrolled unpleasant ones. Other ways of expressing experiences include: experiential verbs and body-image expressions, the latter being the most common way.

(35) *Nio aŋ-moto i.*
I I-fear him
'I fear him.'

(36) *Ni kete-ene malmal kat.*
he liver-his fight very
'He is very angry.' (Literally: 'His liver is really fighting.'

Interesting lexical items

Probably the most semantically complex form in the language is the inalienable noun *mata-* 'eye'/ 'kind' / 'colour' / 'intensity/sharpness' / 'harbour' / 'centre of consciousness.' There are hundreds of lexemes containing this form. As the centre of consciousness, it is a striking illustration of the old proverb that 'the eye is the mirror of the soul.' Other body parts that are likewise frequently involved in expressing emotions: *lele-* 'insides/feelings', *kete-* 'liver', *kopo-* 'stomach.' Many times, instead of saying that a person does something, the body part used in an action is grammatically portrayed as the doer of the action. This can be observed in the entries for *nama-* 'hand', *kumbu-* 'leg', *talŋa-* 'ear', and *kwo-* 'mouth.

Coconuts (**ni**), sago palms (**meene**), betel-nut palms (**mbu**), and the *Canarium* tree (**kaŋar**) are the most important trees for the Mangaaba-Mbula people. There are many very specific lexical items detailing the various parts of these trees and the various stages in their life-cycles.

Probably the most important verb in the language is *-kam* 'receive, give, do, cause'. It collocates with an extremely large number of items.

As is the case in many other languages of Papua New Guinea, Mangaaba-Mbula exhibits many, very specific motion verbs, and many verbs of cutting, carrying hitting, and breaking.

Vernacular Definitions

For a number of lexical items, there is a field marked: 'def.' Such fields contain vernacular definitions or other comments about various lexical items made by Mbula speakers.

Listing of Grammatical Categories and Some Abbreviations

Listed below are the principle grammatical categories used in the dictionary, as well as some other common abbreviations occurring in the entries.

1	first person, 'I', 'we'
2	second person 'you' singular or plural
3	third person 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they'
Adv_Pred0	Adverb occurring after the verb but before the Object
Adv_Pred1	Adverb occurring after the Object, but before any other peripheral constituents in the clause
Adv_PredP	Adverb occurring among or after the peripheral constituents in the clause
Adv_PrePredP	Adverb occurring immediately before the verb or non-verbal predicate (could also be viewed as a modal auxiliary)
Adv_QuantP	Adverb that modifies quantifiers
Adv_S	Sentence final adverb
alt.	alternate form
Clitic	
Complementiser	
Conjunction	
construction:	Construction or syntactic frame in which an item occurs
def.	Vernacular definition or other comments about the item
Demonstrative	
Demonstrative Pronoun	
Determiner	
dial. var.	Dialectal variant, form used by another dialect
EXC	'we' with hearer excluded
Genitive suffix	Genitive suffixes occurring on inalienable nouns indicating person and number of the possessor
INC	'we' with the hearer included
Intj	Interjection
N	Noun
N_Event	Event noun
N_Inal	Inalienable noun
N_Inal_Event	Inalienable event noun
N_Inal_Stative	Stative Inalienable Noun
N_Proper	Proper noun
N_Stative	Stative Noun
Nominalising suffix	
opposite:	words having the opposite or nearly opposite meaning, antonyms
Opt. Inflected	Optionally inflected verb

Particle	
PL	Plural marker
Prefix	Transitivity-altering prefix occurring on verbs
Preposition	
Pronoun	Pronoun
Pronoun formative	The third person singular suffix *–ni* that occurs in some pronouns
Quantifier	Quantifiers (both numerals and non-numeric quantifiers)
SG	Singular number
similar:	words that are very similar in meaning, synonyms
Subject prefix	Subject prefix occurring on inflected verbs that indicates person and number of the Subject
Suffix	
construction:	The construction in which the lexical item normally occurs
Theme marker	The form *na* which functions as a formative in conjunctions and demonstratives and also serves as a topic marker
V_Intr	Intransitive verb
V_Intr_Uninfl	Uninflected intransitive verb, which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Intr/Tr	Verb that can be either intransitive or transitive
V_Middle	Verb whose Subject and Object are obligatorily coreferential
V_Middle/Tr	Verb that can be either transitive or middle
V_Middle/Tr_Uninfl	Verb that can be either transitive or middle and which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Middle_Uninfl	Verb whose Subject and Object are obligatorily coreferential and which does not take the Subject prefixes
V_Scomp	Verb taking a sentential complement
V_Tr	Transitive verb
V_Tr_Uninfl	Transitive verb that does not take the Subject prefixes
Serial verb	Verb commonly occurring in serialised constructions

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A

a$_1$ Adv_S
alt. *ga*
▸ REMOTE (on-going action which is not visible to the speaker or is otherwise considered to be somehow remote)…
Me tikukuk a. —Dogs are yelping (over there, far away).
…imborro siiri ta Taroobo kwoono a. —… he used to look after the pig fence down at the mouth of the Tarawe river.
def. *Koroŋ imbot molo pio.* —Something is far away from me.
▸ recently completed action, ('just …ed')
Aŋpekel sua ta ni iso ga. —I will reply to what he just said.

a$_2$ Intj
▸ Hey! (I want to say something to you, listen to me)
A, nu karau. —Hey, do it quickly.
A, kam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ pepe. —Hey, don't grumble.
▸ Ah! (adoration)
A Raupati, kuzuunu molo, mataana molo, tomtom kaibiim. —Ah Raupati, his nose is long, and his eyes are long, a handsome person!

a ra/ a raa
▸ Ah! (expresses sadness or longing)
A ra, atoŋ ta niamru amar ma itaara ke ti! —Ah, it was my older brother that came with me and cut this tree!
def. *A. itwer.* —A. is longing [for something or someone].

a ina so Intj
▸ "You did that well!" (expresses approval)
def. *A irak ma ambai kat. Tabe B iyok pa naroogo ki A, to iso sua tana.* —A dances very well. So B approves of A's dancing and says that.
similar: *a ina buri*

aa lagoi Intj
▸ "You did that very well!" (expresses great approval)
def. *A. ikam mbulu sa ma ambai kat. Tabe B. iyok pa mbulu kini, to iso sua tana* —A. does something and it is really good. So B. approves of what he did and says this expression.

abal$_1$ N
▸ mountain, highlands

abal uteene
▸ top of the mountain, highlands region
zin abal uteene kan —the people of the Highlands

abal uunu
▸ base, foot of a mountain
Tala ta abal uunu, tona tendeeŋe wok. —When we (INC) go to the base of the mountain, then we will find wallabies.

abalabal N Redup
▸ mountains

abalabalŋana N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ mountainous
lele abalabalŋana —mountainous area

ka- abal
▸ heart (physical organ, used of pigs)
Tomtom boozomen lelen be tikan kan ŋge ka abal. —Many people like to eat the heart of a pig.

Abal$_2$ N_Proper
▸ Yangla village or the people from there (used by people who aren't from Yangla)
Zin Abal tiso ta kembei. —The Yangla people speak like that.
dial.var. *Ndasui* (Gauru)

abataŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *abaataŋa-*
▸ inaccurate
def. *Ni ipiri ma ila ikam som. Tana ni namaana abataŋana.* —He threw it without it going [and] getting [the target]. Therefore his hand is inaccurate.
similar: *ma aus, supuuru*

abe N_Stative
▸ ripe, overripe, soft to the touch (used of breadfruit, betel-peppers)
Kun iwe abe kat. —The breadfruit is very ripe (still edible).
Kun ŋonoono ta mbim to imbol som, mi ipepep. Zin moori tito, som tilas kun abe. —A breadfruit that is not firm when you (SG) press it and is soft. The women roast ripe breadfruits over a fire.
Peege iwe abe, to teseŋ som. Ila ne. —When betel-pepper is soft, then we (INC) don't chew it. It is gotten rid of.

abirapaleŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ different things mixed together, different colours mixed up

def. *Ruumu ta pakaana kooto, pakaana kapa, to toso ruumu abirapaleŋana.* —A house whose roof is half sago-thatching and half iron, we call *abirapale*.

abu N

▸ grandparent, grandchild

Abu bizin timboro iti, to tamanda ma nanda bizin tila tikam uraata. —When our (INC) grandparents look after us (INC), then our parents go [and] do work.

Abu, mar uulu yo. —Grand-mother/father/ Grandchild, come help me.

Abutum N

▸ dance/ music type (people are carried during the course of the dance)

-mbo Abutum—to sing *Abutum* dance music

naroogo Abutum—an *Abutum* dance

Naroogo abutum tina na, tarakrak tarakrak ma ila mankwoono, to tiziŋziŋ zin pikin mi tombo Abutum. —That *Abutum* dance, we (INC) keep dancing and dancing until morning, and then as we carry the children, we sing the *Abutum* [music].

aduŋ N

▸ small packet of crushed *galip* nuts + taro roasted over hot stones

Tipil kaŋar ma imap, to tuzuk raama mok. To isala tiama ma ito. Sombe munmun, ina iti toso aduŋ. Tuzuk bibip na toso kodaaŋa. —After we (INC) crush the *galip* nuts, then we wrap them into small parcels and put them on hot stones to roast, that we call an *aduŋ*. If we wrap them into a big parcel, we call it a *kodaaŋa*.

dial.var. *tetekat* (Birik)

ai Intj

▸ hey! (Disapproval. "You did something bad.")

Ai, nu zooro sua tio. —Hey, you (SG) disobeyed my talk.

def. *Tomtom sa ikam koroŋ sa ta ambai som, to nu so sua tina pa nu yok som. Ina nu mburom pa som.* —If someone does something that is not good, then you (SG) say this because you don't approve of it. You do not like it.

▸ seeks attention ("Listen to me. I want to say something to you.")

Ai moori, ni iso parei piom? —Hey woman, what did he say to you (PL)?

Ai, kere! —Hey, look!

aigap N_Stative

▸ black one, very dark-skinned (used of people from Bougainville Island area)

Zin tomtom Buka, iti toso zin aigap. —The people of Buka Island, we (INC) say they [are] black ones.

Wai, motom aigap kei ta zin Buka? —Wow, your (SG) eyes are black like those of the Buka Island people!

aigau N

▸ decorative plant, decoration (generic name for decorations used in ceremonies)

Niam amkam aigau be amrak. —We (EXC) put on decorations to dance.

Aigau kizin moori na, lokoloko, kapimolo, ŋgeeme… —[The various types of] women's ceremonial decorations are armbands, beads…

aigau rukŋana

▸ decorative and fragrant plants that are steamed to produce a good smell

Aigau rukŋana tito sala tiama. —Decorative, good-smelling plants are steamed on [hot] stones.

aigule N

▸ day, daytime

Aigule ambaiŋana! —Good day!

Nio, aigule koozi, aŋbot ruumu. —Today I stayed at my house.

Kalala parei pa aigule ta boozomen? —Where are you (PL) going every day?

aigule palakuutu

▸ noon, mid-day

Zoŋ mataana ikam aigule palakuutu. —The sun/clock was at mid-day.

aigule potomŋana ki Merere.

▸ the Lord's holy day, Sunday

Aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i.

▸ Sabbath (Lit. 'the holy day when we (INC) are to rest')

aiimiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ gnarled wood (has twisted grain and is difficult to carve accurately)

def. *Taara ke mi ka paaga loŋa itop ma ila ne kembei pakan som. Pa uranuran boozo.* —You (SG) cut a tree and the chips do not come off easily as is the case with other [trees]. For [the wood] has many strong fibers [in it].

dial.var. *piuŋa-* (Marile), *piŋpiiŋgiŋana*

opposite: *mokŋana*

note: This is an archaic form that is not well known.

aikos N

▸ first masked person to appear in the *Nakanmut* dance

def. *Nakanmut naana*

Aikos ipet ma isiiri mbum. —The first masked dancer appears and sweeps the dancing area. (He is not decorated very well, but prepares the way for others who will follow him.)

aikuba N_Stative

▸ tailless animal (used of bandicoots, pigs, dogs. Such animals are considered to be more valuable, because they are unusual.)

ŋge aikuba —a pig born without tail

def. *wiini somŋana* —not having a tail

Aikuptu N

▸ Egypt

aimburniini N

▸ food type, *galip* nut and leafy vegetable mixture (boiled together in a saucepan and then put on top of cooked taro, etc.)

aimus N

▸ mouse-like animal (smaller than mouse, brown with a very small mouth)

def. *Koroŋ ki su. Imar kar som.* —Something of the forest.It does not come to the village.

Aimus itaŋtaŋ. —An *aimus* is making noises.

ain N

▸ iron

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

ainer N

▸ cedar tree (found in the deep forest, used for making canoes and planks for walling houses)

aipina N_Stative

▸ mother who has recently given birth

Topoi ke pa moori aipina taŋga, pa ipeebe ta neeri. —Let us (INC) carry some fire wood for that new mother over there, for she just gave birth yesterday.

Niam ampa ma amar na amyoozo ndoono ma keege kuziini. To amso: "Aipina sa ko buri ila i." —We (EXC) walked and as we came, we smelled the fragrance of *ndoono* and *keege* plants. Then we said: "A new mother has probably just gone by."

Aipina sa ila iwe yok, mi ikam aigau pa kaikai ruunu ma ila. —A new mother went to bathe in the river, and got *kaikai* plant leaves as decorations, and went [away].

def. *Moori aipina (aipinaŋa-), ina zin moori tau buri tikam tomtom. Tipeebe popoŋana, tipa som, titeege you som.* —*Aipina* women, they have newly given birth, they don't walk [around], they don't cook (yet).

▸ betel-nut mixture that is chewed without powdered lime

Sombe kou som, to teseŋ apina. —If there is no lime [available], then we (INC) chew betel-nut without it.

airapon N

▸ second dancer to appear in the *Nakanmut* dance ceremony

def. *Nakanmut tamaana* ('father of the dance')

Airapon ziru Aikos timuuŋgu, to lutun bizin tise. —The second and first *Nakanmut* dancers come first, and then their children [i.e. the subsequent dancers] appear.

aisor N

▸ sorrowful mourning song, dirge

Timbo aisor pa tomtom meeteŋana. —They sang mourning songs for the dead person.

def. *Mboe tabe ipamuŋai zin tomtom lelen ma isaana mi titaŋ.* —A song that softens people's hearts and makes them cry.

aiss Intj

alt. *aiis*

▸ Hey! (expresses delight)

Aiss, iŋgi koroŋ ambaiŋana kat! —Hey, this is really good!

▸ Hey! (expresses frustration or displeasure)

Aiss, kakam kembena pepe! —Hey, don't do that!

def. *Tepeles to toso sua ti. Nindi gesges pa. Petekeŋana.* —When we (INC) are tired of something, then we say this. When we don't want something to happen anymore. [This is talk for] stopping [people from doing something].

aitar N
▸ pounding stick, pestle (used for pounding starchy tubers like taro and manioc into pudding in wooden dishes)
Re aitar ta aŋur se tina. Kam ma mar, be taŋgal wak sula timbiiri. —Look at the pounding stick/pestle that I put there. Bring it, so we (INC) can pound some starchy pudding in a wooden dish.
similar: *kuŋ niini*

aitol N_Inal_Stative
▸ swampy area, sago swamp
def. *Tiiŋgi biibi ta meene lene na aitol.*
aitolŋa-
def. *tiiŋgi aitolŋana na meene muriini* —swampy area where sago grows

aiwol kumbu N
▸ wooden frame made of two pairs of crossed sticks that are standing plus an additional stick connecting them (pigs and baskets of sago are hung from it)
Kuŋgun aiwol kumbu sa mi kasaaŋa meene ise. —Set up a frame and hang the sago from it.
similar: *wo kumbu*

Aiyu N
▸ dance type (can be performed either during the day or at night)
Aiyu na, niam naroogo tiam som. Ipa Mereu mi ile. —The *Aiyu* dance is not originally our (EXC) dance. It comes from West New Britain.

akulalu N
▸ tool type (used for hollowing wooden dishes, canoes, drums etc.)
Ni ikam akulalu mi isap/ ikan/ ino kuŋ leleene. —He took a curved tool and hollowed the inside of a wooden mortar.

alagap N_Stative
▸ big and black (used of pigs)
Ou, kere yom pa ŋge alagap ta imar na! —Oi, be careful of that big black pig that is coming!
▸ shell type (edible, found in rivers, similar to a *keembe*)

alala V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ go straight to a target
Ni ikam pat mi ipuni ma alala. —He threw the rock straight at him and hit him.
nama- alalaŋana N_Inal_Stative
alt. *alalalŋa-*
▸ accurate in throwing or shooting
Ni namaana alalaŋana. —He is accurate.
Anutu, ni nama alalaŋana. —God is accurate [in judging people].
see also: *nama- bakŋa-, koŋ, pok, tiŋ*

alei Intj
▸ wow!, expresses delight
def. *Iyak pa koroŋ popoŋana ta ambaiŋana.* —S/he exclaims over something new that is good.

aleei Intj
▸ ouch
▸ express that one is feeling pain
def. *Iyak pa yoyouŋana.* —S/he exclaims because of pain.

alimbaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ grown-up, older than growth or behaviour indicates (used when scolding someone older)
Nu alimbaŋom kek! Puni paso? —You (SG) are grown-up already! Why did you hit him?
Alimbaŋom kek, tamen kankaanaŋom men! —You (SG) are already grown up, but you are still foolish!

aliŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ old, from before
Nu aliŋom kek. Ŋiizi mi ŋgar ku ipet? —You (SG) are already old. When will your thinking appear (i.e. when will you become wiser)?
Ŋiizi na posop? Ruumu tina aliŋana kek. —When are you (SG) going to finish? [You have been building] that house for a long time.

aliŋgumoraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *aliŋgumurŋa-*
▸ very old
Mbeete tana aliŋgumoraŋana kek. Mi imo zen? —That sore is already very old. Hasn't it dried up yet?
▸ ancient
Mooto zazaŋana tana, anoŋ tau aliŋgumuraŋana. —That great snake, the one about whom I have been speaking, the ancient one.
▸ well-experienced, mature in thinking
def. *Ŋgar kizin imbol kek, irao tiposop uraata, zin buriŋan som.* —Their thinking is already strong, they are able to do work and finish it, they are not new on the scene.

Kere zin tomtom aliŋgumoraŋan tabe tikam uraata taŋga. —Look for some well-experienced men to do that work.
similar: *kolman pa*

alok V_Intr_Uninfl
construction:… *ma alok/ … ta alok*
▸ last a long time, last forever
Ruumu mbolŋana ko imbot ma alok. Irao isaana som. —A strong house will last a long time. It won't deteriorate.
Ko matan iyaryaara ma alok. —They will live forever. (Lit. 'Their eyes will shine forever.')
Nio aŋla skul ta alok kek. —I went to school a long time ago.

alok kekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ long-lasting
mbeete alok kekŋana —long-lasting sore

alok na Adv_PrePredP
construction: *alok na A … (na)so B*
▸ wish (in counterfactual constructions: I wish A would have happened, then B could have happened)
Yaŋ ti inok topŋana men. Alok na iur metŋana risa, naso Apei ila kar kini. (=Imet risa so ndabok. Naso iur mazwaana) —This rain just keeps on falling. I wish there was a bit of a pause, then Apei could go to his village. (If only it would stop just a bit, it would be wonderful. Then it would give an opportunity [for him to go].)
Alok na ur mar pataaŋa ta neeri, so ikam ma ila. Mi iŋgi som. Pa wooŋgo ila kek. —I wish you had brought that thing yesterday, then he could have taken it with him. But now it is too late, for the boat has left already.
similar: *pepe…so, so(mbe)…be, be…be*

am- Subject prefix
▸ we, we (EXC), we but not you, first person plural exclusive Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs
am-la —we (but not you) go, went, will go
see also: *tV-* 'we (INC)'

ambai$_1$ Adv_Pred1
▸ well
Iti so takam uraata ma iloondo ambai, ina ko kaimer tombot ambai pa. —If we (INC) do work and it runs well, then later we will live well because of it.

-ur ambai pa
▸ suit, go well with
Ke matum na iur kos pa tomtom pakan. Mi tomtom pakan na som. Iur ambai pizin ma irao tikam pataŋana sa som. —The *matum* tree causes some people to get sick. But for others, this is not the case. It suits them and they don't have any problem [because of it].

ambai$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be good
Iŋgi ambai. —This is good.
Kini ti ambai som. —This food is not good.
Leleŋ ambai kat pu. —I am very happy because of you (SG). [Lit. 'My insides are good because of you.']
Mi nio ituŋ tamen ta kembei, ko ambai? —If I am all alone like this, will it be good?
Mbulu ku tina, amre na, ambai leen. —That behaviour of yours (SG), we (EXC) see it as being really good! [=sarcasm]

ambaimbai V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ becoming better
Niini ambaimbai kek. —He is already feeling better.

ambaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ good
kini ambaiŋana —good food
Mbeŋ ambaiŋana! —Good night!

ambaimbaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ very good
▸ good (plus plurality of referent)
wal ambaimbaiŋan —good people

anaŋ N_Inal
▸ my mother, my aunt
anaŋ bizin —my (mother and) aunts
see also: *na-*
note: This is an irregular first person singular form of the noun *na-*.

Andewa N_Proper
def. *lele kizin meeteŋan*
▸ place where dead people go (Traditionally thought to be on New Britain)
Timeete, to tisula Andewa. —They die, and then they go down to *Andewa*.

anoŋ N
▸ person that has just been talked about
Anoŋ ta imar i! —The one we have been talking about is coming now.
similar: *tobe/ toobe*

anraŋ N
▸ pandanus type (found by water or in swampy places)
Anraŋ ruunu bibip mi mololo. Tiŋgal ma iwe mi. —*Anraŋ* pandanus leaves are big and long. They are sewn into sleeping mats.
similar: *pok*

ansau N
▸ seed of a *komkom* palm (edible, but is usually only eaten in times of famine)
Peteele to takanan ansau. —In a time of famine, then we (INC) eat *ansau* seeds.

antare N
▸ chicken, rooster
def. *man kar kana* —a bird of the village
Antare iyaaga ŋgureene mi ikoolo. —The rooster stretched its neck and crowed.
Antare ikaaga begeene. —The chicken opened its wings.
Antare isala man paŋgaara. —The rooster mated [with a chicken, lit. 'It went up on a female.']
dial.var. *man tatariigi* (Central)

Anutu N
▸ God
loan from: the Yabêm language
similar: *Merere*

anuut N
▸ white man, European, Caucasian
Zin anuut tire i mi tiso tipeene i. —The white men saw him and wanted to shoot him.
wooŋgo anuut —European-style boat
note: Gauru dialect form
dial.var. *tubudu* (Central), *pura* (Northern)

aŋ- Subject prefix
▸ I, first person singular Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs
aŋ-la, aŋ-mar, aŋ-moto, aŋkan kini —I went, I came, I am afraid, I ate [some] food

aŋela N
▸ angel
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

aŋkor N
▸ bird type, raven, crow (black bird which eats carrion)
Man aŋkor, ni gabgapŋana mi mataana isiŋsiŋ. —A raven bird, it is black, and its eyes are red.

aŋok N
▸ hornbill
man aŋok —hornbill bird
loan from: West New Britain

apaŋ N
construction: *ka- apaŋ*
▸ top part of head, crown (used only of pigs)
ŋge ka apaŋ —top part of pig's head
Kepetepaala ka apaŋ mi kakan ka ŋgora. —Break open the top of the pig's head and eat the brains.

aras$_1$ Intj
▸ "Give it to him!" (expresses anger and the desire that someone be beaten)
def. *So sua tana raama ketem malmal.*
Aras, mbot so ndabok! —I wish you (SG) had stayed. Then they would have really given it to you. [But instead you ran away.]
similar: *Tina koras!/ Tarras!*
Puni lak! Tina koras! Pa ina izooro sua men. —Hit him! Give it to him! For he has disobeyed the talk.

kete- kei ta lai aras (pakpakŋana)
▸ ill-tempered, easily angered person (Lit. 'one whose liver is like a bitter wild yam')
def. *tomtom malmalŋana*

aras$_2$ N
▸ drought due to intense heat from the sun, too hot
def. *Zoŋ biibi na aras.*
Zoŋ aras ineene mbunmbuutu ma imetmeete. —The intense heat of the sun burnt the grass and [now] it is dead.
similar: *menmeende*

lai aras
▸ wild yam or taro eaten in times of famine

aras aras N_Event Redup
▸ rush too much, careless
Ni ikam aras aras pa mokleene kini taŋga, tabe ka kini ŋonoono sa som. —He rushed too much with that garden of his over there [=did not do the work carefully], and so now he has no food to eat.
Ni ikam aras aras pa ruumu kini poŋana. Molo som, to isaana. —He rushed the building of his house too much. It won't be long before it deteriorates.

aro N
▸ sharpened stick (a tool)
def. *Amsap zilŋaana tamen.* (sharpened only on one side, used for husking coconuts, peeling sago, etc.)
Kasap zin aro ma timar bekena tu'up toono pa biidi. —Sharpen the sticks and bring them so we (INC) can break up the ground

for [planting] the yams.
Tekeeze ni pa aro mataana. —We (INC) husk coconuts with a sharpened stick.
similar: *yoozo*

aro ŋgun
▸ sharpened on all sides/ all around, digging stick with a cone shaped point
def. *Amsap ma iliu.* —We (EXC) rounded the stick as we carved and sharpened it.

artal N
▸ altar
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

asiŋ Pronoun
▸ who? (singular)
Hai, nu zom asiŋ? —Hey, who are you (SG)? (accusing, challenging someone's authority)
Asiŋ ipunu? —Who hit you (SG)?
Nio motoŋ ila pa kaimer ko aŋwoolo tomooto asiŋ? —I am thinking about later, which man will I marry?
dial.var. *asin* (Kampalap)

asiŋ sa
▸ whoever

ziŋoi
▸ who? (plural)
Ziŋoi tikam som? —Who all didn't receive any of it?

asir N
▸ evaporated salt, salt in the air, salt spray
Amkowo pa tai, mi asir ikam yam ma ruŋguyam isaana. —As we (EXC) were travelling on the sea, the salt spray got on us and we looked awful.
Asir ikam kapa ma kapa sumbun sumbun. —The salt in the air caused the iron roof to [rust and] have holes.

ataka N
▸ cockatoo (white, = Tok Pisin *koki*)

ate N
▸ daddy, my father (vocative form used by young children)
Ate, mar! —Daddy, come!
similar: *tamaŋ*

atektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
alt. *tektekŋa-*
▸ attractive, pretty, handsome (used of young people)
Ni moori atektekŋana. —She is a pretty young woman.
def. *Moori atektekŋana, ni mataana molo, kuzuunu imender, kwo suaŋana.* —An attractive woman, her eyes are long, her nose stands erect, she is a good talker.
mburu (a)tektekŋana —nice clothing
similar: *ambaiŋa-*

atoŋ N_Inal
▸ my older brother
atoŋ bizin —my older brothers

atoŋ moori
▸ my older sister

atoŋan N_Inal
▸ *my brothers (vocative)*
O atoŋan, keleŋ sua tio ti. —O my older brothers, listen to this talk of mine.
note: This is an irregular first person form of the noun *to-*. The other forms are *tom, toono, tondo, toyam, toyom,* and *ton.*

atuk N
alt. *tutuk*
▸ baby, small infant
Ni imbaraara atuk kini ma ila. —He carried his little infant child and went away.
Ni atuk ki asiŋ? Atuk tio. —Whose little infant is he? He is mine.

aus V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ miss the target
Aŋso aŋpunu pa mbu ma aus. —I was going to hit you with a betel-nut but missed.
similar: *nama- ila supuuru, nama- abataŋa-*

awoŋ N_Inal
▸ my maternal uncle, my nephew
Aŋla aŋut awoŋ le kooto. —I went and cut [some] sago thatching for my uncle.
Awoŋ bizin ta tiŋgiimi kusiŋ. —[It was] my maternal uncles that paid for my wife.
note: this is an irregular first person form of the noun *wo-*. The other forms are: *wom, woono, wondo, woyam, woyom,* and *won.*

ayo Intj
alt. *aiyo*
▸ topic shift, expresses that the speaker is moving on to a different topic or activity "I want to talk about something different or do something different now."
Sua tina toso ma imap kek, aiyo, iŋgi be toso pa skul. —That talk, we (INC) have finished discussing it, okay moving on, now we will talk about the school.

def. *So sua ma la parwai, mi so ta kembei, to tomtom tiŋgun talŋan pa sua mataana toro.* —When you (SG) speak about something and finish off your talk and say this (i.e. *ayo*, then people will put their ears to listen for talk about something different.

azaaŋa N_Event

▸ competition, challenge (done in order to test who has more wealth and power and shame the other person)

def. *Azaaŋa, ina malmal. Titoombo mburan.* —Azaanga is [a way of] fighting. They test each other's strength.

-kam azaaŋa

Wal ta so tikam azaaŋa na, tipartoombo mburan. —People who do *azaaŋa*, test each other's strength.

similar: *-parkam siloogo*

azazwe$_1$ N

▸ caterpillar type (hairy and causes a stinging sensation if touched. Later it develops into small butterflies.)

Azazwe iyes kuliŋ neeri, ta kuliŋ isamburiiti. —It is because an *azazwe* caterpillar stung me yesterday that my skin is red and swollen.

def. *Motmooto ta tikanan ke ruunu i. Zin momoozoŋan, mi tiyesyes ti tomini.* —Caterpillars that eat tree leaves. They are hairy, and they also sting us (INC).

azazwe$_2$ N

▸ water spirit type (believed to be female, eats wallabies and can attack people if they are alone by the water. Talking about *azazwe* spirits is used as a way to frighten children into obedience.)

Taŋ pepe. Pa azazwe ipoi kaari kini ma imar i. —Do not cry. For a water spirit woman is carrying her netbag and coming.

azereŋbi N_Stative

▸ really huge (used only of netbags)

kaari azereŋbi —huge netbag

azuŋka N

▸ light, brightness, shine, glory (used of lamps, stars, sun, moon, fireflies, angels, and God)

Lam kini ka azuŋka biibi. —His lamp is really bright.

azuŋka katuunu —source of glory (used of God)

B

-baada V_Tr

▸ carry on one's shoulder, hanging from the shoulder or one's back

Nio aŋbaada kaari. —I carried a netbag hanging from my shoulder.

Nio aŋyembut leŋ simber be aŋbuk meene tio ila mi aŋbaada ma aŋla kar. —I cut myself a stick to tie my sago to and carried it to the village.

-baada pataŋana

▸ endure trouble, suffer, experience hardship

-baada sanaana (ka kadoono)

▸ bear the penalty of wrongdoing/sin, suffer the consequences of wrongdoing

Yesu ibaada sanaana kiti ka kadoono. —Jesus bore the penalty of our (INC) sins.

-badbaada V_Tr Redup

baadaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ medium-sized (used of pigs that can be carried by one person)

Nio aŋre ŋge baadaŋana. —I saw a medium-sized male pig.

baadaŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ carrying, act of carrying

baba$_1$ N_Stative

▸ generally, non-specifically (used of speech)

▸ figuratively

Ni iso sua baba. —He spoke in general terms or using figurative language (rather than specifically addressing a particular person. But the person in audience to whom the talk is directed will recognise that he is being spoken to.)

-baba$_2$ V_Intr_Stative

▸ be wide, broad

Ke ti ruunu ibaba kat. —This tree's leaf is really wide.

▸ flat

Toono ibaba kat. —The ground is very flat.

Ruumu tina uteene, ina ibaba mete. —The roof of that house, it is too flat.

Kuri na, wiini ikeene baba. —A dolphin, its tail is oriented horizontally [rather than being vertical like the tails of most fish].

babaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ wide, broad

Kar keteene babaŋana. —The centre of the village is wide.

Zin timbat ke runrun babaŋan. —They tied wide leaves together.

▸ width, breadth, distance from one side to the other

Babaŋana ki ruumu kembei re tel. —The width of the house is approximately three arm spans.

kuzu- babaŋana

▸ broad-nosed (like Asian people, opposite of *kuzu- mbin*)

-babal V_Tr

▸ swing someone by their arms

Babali se ndemem, mi mbisi ma la. —Swing him up on your (SG) back and carry him away.

Babal pikin ma isu. —Swing the child down.

babur babur N_Event Redup

▸ flapping

Miiri iwi ni ruunu, to ikam babur babur. —The wind blew the coconut leaves and they were flapping.

babur baburŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ flapping, too wide

Trausis tiŋgi irao som. Babur baburŋana mete. —These pants don't fit. They flap (because the legs are too wide).

see also: *burbur* 'flapping sound'

bada N

▸ bundle which can be carried by one person

kooto bada ta —one bundle of sago leaves which can be carried by one person

badaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ slow in getting going, sluggish, dawdling

def. *Iso sorok be ila, mi loŋa mi burup som.* —He just says he is going, but doesn't actually quickly get up [and go].

Tomtom tana ni badaanaŋana kat. Loŋa mi imaŋgaŋga som. Ni ta kembeinaŋana. —That man is really slow in getting going. He does not get up quickly. He has [always] been like that.

similar: *patapataŋa-, mata- ramraambaŋa-*

baen N

▸ wine

yok baen

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

baibai N

▸ place or time of mourning (where people stay after someone has been buried)

Tomtom timbot baibai leleene. —People were in the place of mourning.

Ni izem baibai. —He came out of the place of mourning.

Pula sananŋana imap, to tiyooto pa baibai. —Once the mourning period is finished, then they go out from the place of mourning.

baiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ poor-tasting, bad-tasting

we, kun, serembat baiŋana —poor-tasting mango, breadfruit, sweet potato

ruŋgu- bai

▸ ugly looking (insult)

Ywe, ruŋgum bai! —Yuck, you (SG) are really ugly!

bakai N_Event

▸ mistreatment, poor treatment, mishandling, abuse

Sombe kam bakai pini, inako ikanu. —If you (SG) mistreat it, it will bite you.

kalŋa- bakai pa

▸ speak angrily at, harshly at

Ni leleene be ileŋ sua kiti som, tana ipekel raama kalŋaana bakai piti. —He didn't want to listen to our (INC) talk, therefore he answered harshly to us.

bakaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ bad, nasty, abusive, harsh

mbulu bakaiŋana —nasty, abusive behaviour

Ikam sua bakaiŋana pio. Irao pa ŋgar tio som. —He spoke harsh talk to me. It wasn't acceptable in my opinion.

▸ poor

Uraata kini bakaiŋana. —His work is poor.

bakaikaiŋa-

▸ nasty

Lutuŋ bakaikaiŋana kat. Ila pun waene toro ma itaŋ. —My child is really nasty. He went [and] hit his friend and [made] him cry.

bakŋa- N_Inal_Stative

construction: *nama- bakŋa-*

▸ accurate in throwing something, sure-handed

Ni nama(ana) bakŋana. Ilu izi na, irao itop som. Tiŋ ila. —He is very accurate. When he throws a spear, it doesn't fall down [without hitting the target]. It goes straight to the target.

similar: *alala, koŋ, pok, tiŋ*

-balak V_Tr
▸ divide up
Balak mburu ku ma pakaana imbot, mi pakaana ila. —Divide up your (SG) things, and some will stay, and some will go.

-balak V_Middle
▸ divide, break up into groups, divide into factions
Zin tibalak zin. Zitun ma timbot la lupŋana boozomen. —They broke up into many factions/ groups. It is their own fault that now they are in many different groups.
Tibalak pa malmal bekena tiwe ru mi tire zin kan koi bizin. —They divided up into two groups for the fight in order to handle (Lit. 'see') their enemies.
Tibalak pa kini reegeŋana. —They divided up into groups for the distribution of food.

balbut$_1$ N
▸ stick for hitting, knocking things down (used when gathering *galip* nuts, mangoes, etc.)

-balbut$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hit with a stick, strike with a stick
Zin tibalbut we pakan. —They knocked down [some] mangoes.
Nio aŋyembut balbut, mi aŋbalbuti. Pa ni ikem ni tio. —I cut a hitting stick and hit him. For he stole my coconuts.

balis$_1$ N
▸ fire bundle (made of black palm fibres, used for transporting fire over longer distances)
You ikanan la balis, mi iteege ma ila lele abal uunu. —A fire was burning in the fire bundle, and he held it and went to the base of the mountain.
def. *Niam amurpe got rumuunu, to iwe balis. Koroŋ mbolŋana, to takam wooro ma tipiu ma tala lele molo. Tutun balis tana, bekena you ikanan la leleene. Irao imeete som.* —We (EXC) make fire bundles out of *got* palm fibres. Once it is strong, we take a rope and wrap it around the fibres and [then we can] go a long distance. We light that fire bundle so that the fire will keep burning inside it. It won't die.

-balis$_2$ V_Tr
▸ punish by hitting (using some instrument like a rope, stick, whip, or hand), strike, whip, punish physically
Lutuŋ izooro ta aŋbalisi. —It was because my child was rebellious that I punished him/her.
Nu kwom sosor, ta nio aŋbalisu. —It was because you (SG) used bad language that I punished you.

-ballis V_Tr Redup
Tiballis yo ma tau ndemeŋ mbelŋan men. —They have kept hitting me until my back is completely bruised.

balisŋa- N_Inal_Event
▸ striking, hitting, whipping, physical punishment, corporal punishment
Nu mbel balisŋoŋ ma iŋgi be aŋmeete i. —You (SG) have hit me so much that I am about to die.

balutŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ mottled with two colours, banded, having a band of a different colour across the middle
Ŋge balutŋana ila mbaruumu tio. —A banded pig went under my house.
▸ skin discoloured by disease
Napelpel ikam kuliini, tana toso ni balutŋana. —A fungus had affected his skin, and therefore we (INC) say he is striped/mottled.

bam V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ be cleared off (used of areas of land)
Tideebe lele ti ma bam. —They completely cleared off this area.
Tikas ke ma lele bam. —They cut down the trees and now the area is clear.

baŋase N_Event
▸ carelessness, sloppiness
Ni ikam baŋase pa uraata. —He did careless, sloppy work.
def. *Ikam kat uraata som. Karau karau men.* —S/he doesn't do the work well. S/he does it very quickly.

-bapkaala V_Tr
▸ deny, conceal, keep something secret
Bapkaala sua ti! —Keep this talk secret!/ Conceal this talk!
A. ibapkaala itunu pa mbulu ta ikam na. —A. denied/concealed what he had done.
similar: *-watkaala*

bar N
▸ initiation area for young men (often walled in with coconut fronds. It is the place where people dress themselves with the *Nakanmut* costume. Women are forbidden from going near it. In the past,

for a woman to have done so would have been a capital offense. During the *Nakanmut* ceremony, the young men are instructed there about the laws and customs of the village by the leader of the *Nakanmut*.)

Tutu ki Nakanmut imbot la bar. —The law of the Nakanmut is [taught] in the initiation house.

def. *Nakanmut muriini*

similar: *pulaata* (=loan from the neighboring Mutu language)

baram$_1$ N

▸ dusk, twilight

Iŋgi be baram =Iŋgi be mbeŋi. —It is about to become night.

Zin baram su, mana tila. —They went after dusk.

similar: *guruŋ*

baram$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ all do something together (nobody stays back)

Tala tamap ma baram se wooŋgo. —Let's all go and get on the boat.

Baram ma tila lup pa uraata. —They all went to work.

▸ join into a group (without being asked)

Zin wal pakan tomini baram se kizin ma tila. —Some others also joined in and went along with them.

similar: *palam se*

dial.var. *burum* (Marile)

ŋurŋur baram

▸ burn quickly

Paala pinpin ke pepe. Kokena ilela you to ŋurŋur baram. —Don't split the wood too small lest it burn too quickly when it is put on the fire.

baram su V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ fall down

Tipuni ma baram su zaala lwoono. —They hit him and he fell down on the path.

baram baram su

▸ fall down (used of many things falling down, or of rain)

Tomtom ta isala mi iyel we, to we baram baram su ma ke uunu bok. —Someone climbed up a mango tree and shook it, and then the mangoes all fell down and the base of the tree was full of them.

Yaŋ baram baram. —Rain poured down.

def. *Koroŋ bibip ma boozo tisu.* —Many big things go down.

baraŋisŋis N

▸ insect type living near water or ocean

▸ sandfly

def. *koroŋ ki peende mi maaŋga*

Sombe kulindi iwizis, to barasŋis tikan ti. —If our (INC) skins are wet, then the *baraŋisŋis* insects bite us.

see also: *muŋgingin* 'sand-fly, sago gnat'

loan from: Mutu language

dial.var. *barasŋis* (Marile), *baraŋesŋes* (Yangla)

similar: *nama gubguubu*

barau Intj

yo barau

▸ "Yes!", "Well done!" (expresses approval)

def. *A. irak ma ambai kat. Tabe B. iyok pa naroogo kini, to iso sua tana.* —A. dances and it is really good. So B. approves of his dancing and says this.

alt. *A barau!*

A barau, imbeli kek! —S/he has really done well.

E(i) barau

▸ disapproval or anger

barauŋa- N_Inal_Stative

construction: *mata- barauŋa-*

▸ tame, gentle, unafraid

barauraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

Posi tio, ni mata barauraŋana. —My cat is tame.

similar: *mata- isu*

-pabarau V_Tr

▸ tame, cause to be unafraid

barbaara$_1$ N

▸ sea urchin (black, has long spikes)

def. *Barbaara na koroŋ ki tai. Barbaara ka toolo gabgapŋana, kokouŋana mi pakan na toolo kizin toro.*

dial.var. *nainou* (Northern)

-barbaara$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be overweight, be fat (not able to work well because being too fat)

Ywe, ila Lae ma ikanan man, mi itum ma ibarbaara ma tau! —Humph, he went to Lae and kept eating chicken and became really fat!

barbaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Bas N_Proper

▸ Bas village (former village in the northern part of the language area between Kabi and Aupwel which was wiped out by a tidal wave in the 19th century. It used to be inhabited by Kovai speakers.)

basmai$_1$ N_Event

▸ craving for meat

Mete ikam yo ma aŋbot ruumu ma basmai ikam yo pa koŋ buzur. —I am sick and [I have to] stay inside the house and [therefore] I have a craving for meat.

basmai$_2$ V_Middle_Uninfl

▸ crave meat

def. *Ŋgurem o lelem be kan buzur sa. Leleene pa ka buzur.* —Your (SG) neck or insides are for eating some meat.

Nio basmai yo kat. Kala ma kepeene koŋ ye sa imar. —I am really craving meat. Go and spear some fish for me to eat and bring them.

bata N

▸ butter

Sombe totooro tui, nako iwe bata. —If we (INC) churn milk (stir it for a long time), then it will become butter.

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-bayou V_Intr_Stative

▸ be hot

Yok ibayou kat. —The water is very hot.

Lele ibayou kat. —It is very hot (i.e. the weather).

see also: *you* 'fire', *-yoyou* 'be painful'

▸ be sick, have a fever

Kuliini ibayou. —He has a fever. (Lit. 'His skin is hot.')

kete- ibayou

▸ angry (Lit. 'liver is hot')

lele- ibayou

▸ angry (Lit. 'insides are hot')

▸ feel hot [because of warm weather], (Lit. 'insides are hot')

bayouŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ hot

lele bayouŋana —hot place, hot weather

Niom bayyouŋoyom som, lomoŋoyom som. —You (PL) are neither hot nor cold.

-pabayou V_Tr

▸ heat up something

-parpabayou V_Middle

▸ warm each other up

-baziriŋ V_Intr

▸ give up, abandon, cease from (bad behaviour), amend one's ways

def. *Tezem/ Tiyaara mbulu sanaŋana. Tomtom tana inoknok kuumbu rimos. Ibaziriŋ mbulu tana zen?* —That man has done enough stealing. Hasn't he abandoned that behaviour yet?

Nio iŋgi aŋtomtoombo be aŋbaziriŋ yok winŋana, malmal mi mbulu sanaŋan ta boozomen. Pa aŋmoto koŋ kek. —I am trying now to give up drinking, and fighting and all other [kinds of] bad behaviour. For I fear for myself.

bazzi V_Intr_Uninfl

mata- bazzi

▸ be unwilling to do something when asked

Matanda bazzi na, mbulu ambai som. —To be unwilling to do what people ask us (INC) is not good behaviour.

Aŋgo i be ila ise yok mi ni mataana bazzi. Tabe tiziini moori ila. —I sent her to fetch water but she was unwilling. So her little sister went.

similar: *-parsiki*

be$_1$ Adv_PrePredP

▸ non-assertion of factuality, contrafactual (used when the speaker does not assert or deny that something has happened)

▸ would

Nio be aŋla, tamen ni iruutu yo. —I would have gone, but he prevented me.

Ni be ila men, tamen zin tiyok pini som. —He would still have gone, but they didn't let him.

Nio iŋgi be aŋla i. —I am about to go.

dial.var. *pe* (Kampalap)

be$_2$ Complementiser

▸ that, to, in order to (introduces non-factive complements)

Nio aŋmiu be aŋmeete. —I dreamt that I died.

Zin tiur sua pio be aŋla. —They ordered me to go.

Nio aŋwi i be ila. —I asked him to go.

Ni ila Lae be iŋgiimi ka kini. —He went to Lae in order to buy himself some food.

Nio irao be aŋla. —I can go./ I am able to go./ I should go.

Nio ko irao be aŋla. —I will be able to go.

Neeri, nio aŋrao be aŋkam, tamen koozi som. —Yesterday, I could have done it, but not today.

Nu irao be paute zin, pa ina nu uraata ku. —You (SG) should teach them, because that is your work/ responsibility.
dial.var. *pe* (Kampalap)

bedbeedeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ light-coloured
▸ Europeans, people of a different race than Papua New Guineans (includes Asians as well as Caucasians)
Muŋgu, niam tomtom amute zin bedbeedeŋan mburu kizin som. —In the past, we (EXC) native people did not know about the material possessions of the Europeans.
similar: *puspuuzuŋan, tubudu, pura, anuut*

-beede V_Tr
▸ write
Nio aŋbeede ro ta ila kini. —I wrote a letter to him.
▸ decorate
Ni ibeede mataana. —S/he decorated his/ her face.

beedeŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ act of writing
beedeŋana ma paataŋana —writing and reading
▸ decorating ceremony (done to first-born children, often in association with circumcision ceremonies)
Tipauuru zin moori lautabe. Tikam aigau raama beedeŋana. —They finished the ceremony for the first-born girls. They put on decorations as well as doing [face] painting.

-bedbeede V_Tr Redup
bude
▸ handwriting, something written

beeze N
▸ garden house, temporary house
Amlup yam isu beeze ma amkan. —We (EXC) gathered together at the garden house and ate.

bege- N_Inal
▸ wing
man begeene —wing of a bird
mbalus begeene —wing of a plane
▸ flipper
pen begeene —flippers of a turtle
▸ armpit
…iwiliŋ peene ila begeene, mi iteege buza. —…he carried the gun under his arm and held a knife (in his hand).
▸ flat side of a roof
Ruumu ti, begeene ru. —This house, its roof has two sides.

-kaaga bege-/ bege- ikaaga
▸ lift one's arm
Begende ikaaga ma ŋgalas ila. —We lift our arms and the thermometer (Literally 'glass') goes in.
Tomtom tana ikaaga begeene be iŋgal ŋge. —The man raised his arm to spear the pig.

-kat bege-
▸ lift one's arm up in order to hit or throw something

-begeu V_Intr
▸ become twisted, get twisted, go out of joint
Ni imel, tabe namaana ibegeu. —She fell and twisted her arm.

lele- ibegeu
▸ feel very bad, be very sorrowful, feel torn up inside (Lit. 'insides are twisted')
Tiziini imeete, tana leleene ibegeu kat. —His younger brother died and therefore he feels really bad.
def. *lele- isaana ma isaana kat* —Someone's insides are bad and really bad.

bekena Conjunction
▸ in order that, purpose, means
Ni ikam uraata isu kar biibi bekena ikam le pat biibi. —He worked in town in order to get a lot of money.

bela Adv_PrePredP
▸ must
Sua ta boozomen bela ila buk, tona matan iŋgal. —All the talk must go into a book, and [only] then they will remember it.
Tomtom ta boozomen bela tila lupŋana, tona tileŋ sua. —All the people must go to meeting, and then they will hear the talk.
Bela lem paspot, tona la pa toono toro. —You (SG) must have a passport in order to go to another land.

beleege N

ka- beleege
▸ stuntedness
Ŋge tana ka beleege. —That pig is stunted (Lit. 'it has stuntedness')

Boozo titum karau, mi ta itum kat som. Tana ina beleege. —Many grew up fast, but one did not. Therefore it was stunted.

beleegeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ stunted, not growing well

def. *Koroŋ itum karau som.* —Something doesn't grow quickly.

▸ lazy

Tomtom beleegeŋana, ni leleene be ikam uraata som. —A lazy person, he does not want to do work.

see also: *lugooŋaŋa-, -maol, mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋguulu, -ŋgwol*

paŋa beleege

▸ lazy, useless (used as an insult)

-beleege V_Intr

▸ be tired, be worn out

Kuumbu ikami ma ibeleege kat. —Tiredness is taking hold of him and made him really tired/ worn out.

-belek V_Intr

mata- ibelek pa

▸ despise, scorn, disdain, look down on

Ni mataana ibelek pa biibi kini. —He despised his master.

similar: *-pasom, -repiili*

beleu$_1$ N

▸ stirring stick (used for stirring sago porridge, etc)

Kam beleu mi sabeleu meene. —Take the stick and stir the sago.

-beleu$_2$ V_Intr

▸ move in curved direction

Tapa ma tabeleu sala keteene taŋga, to ketende su. —Let's walk and get up onto the level area over there, and then we can rest.

▸ slip away, secretly change direction.

Tamen kolman tana, ni ibeleu pa mazwan ma ila kek. —But that old fellow, he had already slipped away from their midst.

Ni ibeleu ma pos ma ila. —He slipped away without telling anyone.

similar: *sam, ma pis*

-beleuleu V_Intr Redup

kete- ibeleu

▸ fly into rage (Lit. 'liver moves in a curved direction')

-pabeleu V_Tr

▸ rearrange the position of things or people, switch around, swirl around

Wo mburaana ipabeleu ke—The power of the flood swirled the logs around.

▸ roll around, put around something

▸ swap something secretly (without the person being aware of it)

-pabeleu mia-

▸ distort, misrepresent (because of adding one's own ideas to what was said)

-pabeleu sua

▸ confuse [a discussion]

-parpabeleu V_Middle

▸ swap, switch

▸ go past each other

-sabeleu V_Tr

▸ stir, stir up (sago, porridge)

belut N

construction: *ka- belut*

▸ force of churning water

So wo ipet ila li (sere som), to ka belut ise. —When the floodwater comes to a deep spot, then its force appears.

def. *Wo mburaana ipabeleu ke, som tomtom, ina tapaata be belut.* —When the power of a flood forcefully swirls trees [and carries them], or people, we (INC) call it the force of churning water.

belutŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ churning, agitated, swirling (used of water)

Leŋ tomtom sa tabe iur yo sula yok ta belutŋana i som. —I do not have anybody to put me down into the churning/stirring water.

-beŋbeeŋe V_Intr Redup

▸ embrace, hug

Wis ma ila na, isou woono mi ibeŋbeeŋe pini. —He rushed over and embraced and hugged his maternal uncle.

Ni ibeŋbeeŋe pa tiziini. —He embraced his younger brother.

ber$_1$ N_Stative

▸ yellow (used only of coconuts)

ni ber —yellow coconut

ber$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ break

Kot na ber? —When you (SG) hit it, did it break?

berber V_Intr Redup

▸ break into pieces

Mose ipiri pat ki tutu isu ma berber ma imap. —Moses threw the stones of the law down and they broke up into pieces.

ber$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ come into view, go all the way (used of

animate objects, expresses telic aspect for motion verbs)
similar: *per, perper, pok*

ber + la
▸ come upon, show up
Ni ipa pa su ma ila ber la kizin. —He walked in the forest and happened upon them.
▸ go out, come out
Ni ipera ma ber la tai —He went all the way out to the ocean.

ber + le
▸ come towards the speaker
Zin ber le tiam. —They came all the way in to us (EXC).

ber + ma
▸ go to
Posi tiam ber ma tiom, som som? —Did our (EXC) cat come to you (PL) or not?

ber + mar
▸ come in towards the speaker
Niam amkazas ke, mi ni ber mar tiam. —As we (EXC) were cutting trees, he came into view.

ber + pera
▸ arrive, go out to
Zin Koobo ber pera yok kwoono kek. —The inner island people have gone all the way out to the mouth of the river.

ber + pet
Ni iwwa pa su leleene ma ber pet zaala. —He walked in the forest and came up to the main road.

ber + se
▸ come up into view
Me tio imbiriizi, mi molo som na ber se pa dogo. —My dog disappeared, but it wasn't long and it came up into view at the hill.

ber + su
▸ come down

berber V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
Ambutultul mi zin berber pet. —We (EXC) were sitting and they came.

berber V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

mata- berber pa
▸ strongly desire, covet
Motoŋ berber pa koroŋ kini tana. —I strongly desire that thing of his.

mata- berberŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ covetous, very desirous
Ni mataana berberŋana. —He is covetous.

-berebere V_Intr Redup
▸ be bruised and swollen (Central)
▸ itch and burn (Marile)
▸ have blisters (Marile)
Kuliŋ iberebere. —I am bruised.
Tibalis zin pa teene na, ndemen iberebere. —When they hit them with the cane, their backs were bruised.
Looto ikan yo ma aŋkiriu, to kuliŋ iberebere. (Marile) —The nettles burned my skin and I scratched, and then my skin was itching and burning.
Zoŋ ikan kuliŋ ma iberebere. —The sun burnt my skin into blisters.
similar: *-samburiiti, -kam pok*

berebereŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ bruised, bruise
Re berebereŋana tis. —Look at this bruise.

berek N
▸ dawn, daybreak
Mbeŋ ipakaala yam ma berek. —Darkness hindered us (EXC) until dawn came.
Tatariigi titaŋ, ta berek kek. —The chickens have cried so it is now dawn.
…inamnaama lele be berek kat. —…he was waiting for the dawn to really come.
Berek isu, to… —Once it is dawn, then…

berekŋana
▸ early
suŋŋana berekŋana —early morning devotions

berekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
construction: *mata- berekŋa-*
▸ large eyes
Ye zara na, mata berekŋana. —The *zara* fish has large eyes.

besla N
construction: *-we besla*
▸ one responsible for, assume responsibility for
Tomtom tana iwe besla pa moori tana be iwoolo. —That man assumed responsibility for the woman so she could get married.
dial.var. *laŋula* (Central)

beso Conjunction
alt. *be, besombe*
▸ so that when
▸ when
Ur kom kini ka lwoono ilae. Beso petelu, to

kan kini. —Put aside some left-over food for yourself, so that when you get hungry, then you will have something to eat.
Beso mataana ise kor na, ire Akep ipa ma imar. —When he looked up, he saw Akep coming walking.

beze- N_Inal
▸ handle (can be made out of rope, anything that one can take hold of)
Tuzuk we taiŋgi ma teteege ila bezeene. —Let us (INC) wrap up these mangos and carry them from the handle.
meene ŋgul bezeene —handle of a package of wrapped up sago
Meene, muna, wak, maaŋga, iti tipiye la bezeene —[Wrapped] sago, cooked *galip* nuts, starchy pudding, and rice, we (INC) carry [the parcel] hanging from its handle.
▸ stem
kun bezeene —stem from which a breadfruit hangs
Topo bezeene be tabaada kun. —We (INC) tie the breadfruit stem into a kind of handle in order to carry it.

bezeeneŋa-
▸ wrapped in such a way as to have a handle from which to carry
Zuk bezeeneŋana! —Wrap it so there is a handle!

bi Clitic
▸ old, older, greater than the speaker (added to names to indicate respect)
Apaibi —old/ respected Apai
rwoŋ mooribi —my (old) mother-in-law
kisabi —(old) widower
zoŋbi —my older namesake (a respectful term of address)
▸ really big (used to emphasise the large dimensions of something)
siŋaanabi —very big
tuuru molobi —a very long rope of fish

bianyaaŋ N_Stative
▸ uninhabited area, deserted area
def. *lele ta imbot sorok, lele bilimŋana, kar muŋguŋana* —an area that is left to itself, an empty area, a former village
Toono Korobal iwe bianyaaŋ sorok, mi zin tomtom boozo tipa pa, ma zin buzur ma moolo tipa pa. —The land of Korobal became deserted, and many people walked there, and animals and ants walked there.

-bibiizi$_1$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be narrow, steep
Ruumu uteene ibibiizi —The roof of the house is steep./ The roof of the house has a steep pitch.
see also: *-ŋgutŋuutu* ‘steep’

-bibiizi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hold tightly, constrict tightly, be tight
Klos ibibiizu. —The clothes are too tight for you (SG).
Mbuk klos ku ka wooro be ibibiizi klos tana. —Tie the rope [i.e. belt] of your (SG) dress so that it will hold your dress tight.
similar: *-kapis*
▸ hold tightly with both hands and squeeze

-bibiizi ŋgure-
▸ hold someone by the neck tightly, choke
Pikin isu mi zin tibibiizi ŋgureene ma imeete. —The child was born and they held its neck tightly and it died [i.e. they choked the child to death].
A. keteene malmal pa B., tana ila ibibiizi ŋgureene. —A. was angry with B., so he went and grabbed him by the neck.

-parbibiizi V_Middle
▸ squeeze into a tight place, crowd together into
Tomtom boozo tiparbibiizi zin pa Suŋgu. —Lots of people squeezed themselves into the Sungu boat.

bibip$_1$ N Redup
▸ leaders, officials, important people
Zin bibip ki gabman ta tikamam peeze piti. —It is the leaders of the government that are ruling us (INC).
see also: *biibi* ‘big one’

bibip$_2$ N_Stative Redup
▸ big (plural)
Tikam ŋge bibip men. —They only brought large pigs.
see also: *biibi* ‘big one’

bibipŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ big ones
Nio ko anreege diditu munmun tiŋgi, mi anpo bibipŋan. —I will tear down these small storage houses and build bigger ones.

bidbiidi N Redup
▸ bedbug (lives under the black palm bark flooring of houses)
Zin bidbiidi tiŋgorut kulindi, mi tiwin siŋindi. —The bedbugs bit us (INC) and drank our blood.

bigil$_1$ N

bigil suruunu

▸ honey

Inamut kat kembei bigil suruunu. —It is very sweet like honey.

Tiwin bigil suruunu. —They drank [i.e. ate] honey.

bigil naana

▸ bee

bigil ŋonoono

▸ beeswax

Tipakap bigil (ŋonoono) ise kombom. —They put beeswax on the [the skin of a] drum [in order to tune it].

▸ seal

Ro tana, tilul mi tiparooro bigil lamata mi ru ise ro kwopiriini. —That leaf/paper, they rolled it up and put seven beeswax seals on the edge of it (to seal it).

Kinke zin bigil, mi peele ro tiŋga. —Take off the seals and open that scroll.

Bigil$_2$ N_Proper

▸ name of a character in a traditional story

-bigilgil V_Intr_Stative

▸ glutinous, cohere, hold together, not crumbly

meene ibigilgil, muunu som, iparmatmaata —The sago coheres together, [it is] not crumbly.

Ni pirŋana ka tam ikam ma meene iparmaata/ ibigilgil. Mi muunu som. Takan na inamut kat. —Coconut that has *tam* in it makes the sago bread cohere. It is not crumbly. When we (INC) eat it, it tastes really good.

similar: *-parmaata*

biibi$_1$ N

▸ Sir, master, boss, leader, lord

Biibi tio —My Lord/ boss/ leader/ master/ lord

tomtom biibi —God/ an important person

Mbesooŋo iso pa biibi kini. —The servant spoke to his master.

-we biibi

▸ become big, become important

Wae, nu sombe we biibi mi mboro yam! —Oh, so you (SG) plan to become the master and rule over us (EXC)! [There is no way we will accept that.]

bibip N Redup

▸ leaders, officials, important people

biibi$_2$ N_Stative

▸ big, large, important, great, intense

uraata biibi —big or important work

toono biibi —mainland/ a large piece of land

kar biibi —town, city

sua biibi —important talk

Iŋgi biibi mete pio. —This is too big for me.

Biibi iŋgoi? —Where is the bigness? (i.e. this is not anything difficult)

azuŋka biibi —intense/ bright light

▸ much, plenty, a lot (used of mass nouns)

Ni ikan kini biibi. —He ate a lot of food.

Kam ma biibi! —Give [me] a lot!

Ni mburaana biibi. — He has a lot of power.

bibip N_Stative Redup

▸ big, important (plus plurality)

kalŋa- biibi

▸ common language (used by people speaking different languages), language of wider communication, trade language, Tok Pisin

biibiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ somewhat big

biidi N

▸ yam (scientific name: *Dioscorea esculenta*)

Niam moori amla amlu biidi. —We (EXC) women went [and] planted yams.

Amtou biidi. —We (EXC) dig up yams.

biidi anoka —purple yam

biidi kapus —long, purple yam

biidi siapan —white yam

biidi kuzi —yam which is hairy outside

biidi luŋana—yam planting time

see also: *kiu, -lu*

-biigi V_Tr

▸ hinder, prevent from doing, keep from doing

Ni ibiigi yo be aŋla som. —He prevented me from going.

Uraata ibiigi yo. —The work hindered me.

▸ control, keep on course, put back on course

Tomtom peeze kana ibiigi wooŋgo be ito zaala. —The captain controlled the boat to keep it on course.

▸ restrain

Aŋbiigi ituŋ pa malmal. —I restrained

myself, refrained from fighting./ I controlled myself and did not fight.
similar: *-yaraama*

-bigbiigi V_Tr Redup
Nu bigbiigi yo paso? —Why do you (SG) keep hindering me?

biiginana N_Inal_Event
▸ hindrance
Ni ikam biigiŋana biibi be tila som. —He did a lot of hindering so that they would not go.
similar: *-kam biŋbale, -kam mbiŋbiŋ*

biiŋi N_Event
▸ swelling, swollen gland
To tana aŋboobi mi itoori karau som, pa biiŋi ikami. Tana ipata be isabuleezi. —I called that fellow but he did not turn around, for he is afflicted with swollen glands under his ear. So it is hard for him to turn his neck.

bil N_Event
alt. *mil*
▸ lightning
Lolo ikam bil. —It is lightning.
similar: *-kimit*
see also: *milmil*

bil pa tamen V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ do quickly, do in a flash
def. *karau*
Buri ŋonoono ta amgo i ma ila i. Mi bil pa tamen, mi imiili mini. —[It was] just now that we (EXC) sent him [on the errand]. And in a flash, he was back again.

-bilbil$_1$ V_Intr Redup
▸ be flaming
You ibilbil kat. —The fire is really flaming.

bilbilŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ flaming
you bilbilŋana —flaming fire

kete- bilbil
▸ really hungry, starving (Lit. 'liver is flaming')
Meene na, ur lae muŋgu, mi ketende ibilbil, to takan. —The sago, put it aside for the moment, and when we (INC) are really hungry, then we will eat it.
Keteŋ bilbil kat. —I am starving.
similar: *petel kat, kete- iyoyou*

bilbil$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ wander around aimlessly, ramble
Zin bilbil ma tilela kar. —They aimlessly wandered into the village.
Zin Koobo tiwwa bilbil ta kar leleene. Tiru kan mbu. —The inner island people are wandering around in the village. They are looking for betel-nut.
▸ flutter (used of leaves)
Kun ruunu bilbil ma isula toono. —The breadfruit leaf fluttered down to the ground.
similar: *biltok*

-pabilbil V_Tr
▸ swing back and forth

-bilim V_Intr
alt. *bilim* V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ be empty, be uninhabited, be vacated
Kar (i)bilim kat. —The village is empty./ There is no one in the village.
similar: *kar putuunu, biaŋyaaŋ*

bilimŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ uninhabited, empty, vacant, vacated
lele bilimŋana —uninhabited area
ruumu bilimŋana —empty house, vacant house

-biliu V_Intr Redup
▸ hang around because of hunger
Nu biliu rimos! Mar kam kom kun pakaana tis ma kan. —Quit hanging around. If you (SG) are hungry, come and take half of this breadfruit and eat it.
Kakam ka kini sa ma ikan mibe mburaana. Pa ibiliuliu ma ikamam na. —Give him some food to eat so he will get some strength. For he is hanging around and doing [nothing] because he is hungry.
similar: *mbura- imap*

biltok V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ wander along at one's own pace
Zin tamuriŋ tiam biltok biltok ma tiwwa. —Our (EXC) young girls were wandering along and walking.
similar: *bilbil*

biluuŋu N_Event
▸ whining, fussing about (long time)
Zin pikin tikam biluuŋu pa kan buzur. —The kids were whining for meat to eat.
dial.var. *-kam mbuliigi* (Marile)

biŋbale N_Event
▸ delay, hold up, hold back, prevent someone from doing something
Tori tana ikam biŋbale mete. —That little boy is causing too much delay.
similar: *-kam mbiŋbiŋ, -biigi*

Birae N_Proper
▸ morning star

Kere pitik Birae. Ise to tapa. —Look for the morning star. Once it rises, then we'll (INC) walk.

Birik N_Proper
▸ Birik village
zin Birik
▸ residents of Birik village

biriŋ$_1$ N
▸ house for cooking, cooking shelter (Its thatching is not sewn. Instead folded coconut or sago leaves are used as thatching)
Tipo biriŋ be tinoi kini pa. —They built a cooking shelter as a place in which to boil/cook food.
-raaza biriŋ —build a small shelter using palm leaves
def. *Biriŋ, ina you teegeŋana muriini. Tiŋgal kooto som.*
see also: *saŋarai* (another kind of temporary house that is similar to a *biriŋ* but the thatching is different)

-biriŋ$_2$ V_Intr
▸ spread out (used of non-substantial things)
Sua ibiriŋ ma irao lele. —The talk spread out all over the place.
You ka koi ibiriŋ. —The smoke spread out.
see also: *-moso*

birum birum$_1$ N Redup
▸ gadfly, biting insect type
note: Marile dialect form
dial.var. *mberum mberum/ mberom mberom* (Central)

birum birum$_2$ N Redup
▸ rustling noise made by coconut leaves
Ni ruunu itaŋ birum birum, to ŋge ileŋ ma iko. —The coconut leaves make a rustling noise, and then the pig heard it and ran away.
Tomtom tina ikam naborou pa ni ruunu ma iwe birum birum. To ŋge tileŋ ma tiko pa su. —That man performed some magic with coconut leaves making some rustling noises. Then the pigs (=someone else's pigs) heard it and ran off into the forest.

bizin PL
▸ plural marker (for kin terms having inalienable genitives)
tiziŋ bizin —my younger brothers
nan bizin —their mothers
le saaza bizin —his/her great-grandparents or great-grandchildren
▸ collective (indicates group of close relatives or associates)
Silas bizin —Silas and his family/ associates
pu katuunu bizin —the owners of the pig net
kanda koi bizin —our (INC) enemies

bobi N_Event
▸ call, invitation
Bobi kini ila pizin kar ta boozomen. —His call/ invitation went to all the villages.
Bobi ki Anutu ikam yom kek. —God's call has come to all of you (PL).
▸ call for help, cry
Leŋ bobi tio, mi uulu yo. —Listen to my cry, and help me.
see also: *-boobo* 'to call'

boboŋar$_1$ N
▸ lowermost/ outermost purlin of a roof (supports the sago thatching)
ruumu ka boboŋar —outermost purlin of the roof of the house

Boboŋar$_2$ N_Proper
▸ part of the Vitiaz Strait that is between Finschafen and Tuam, some sort of mythical snake is thought to live there

bodzeo N
alt. *bodiau, bodtiau*
▸ seat on which one sits when pounding sago (sago frond thrown on the trunk as a seat)
Ni mbuleene se bodzeo/bodtiau/bodiau be iguugu meene. —He sat on a seat (on the trunk of the sago palm) in order to pulverise the sago.
similar: *mbuleŋse*

-bogboogo V_Intr Obl Redup
▸ talk in one's sleep
Asiŋ ta mbeŋi ibogboogo na? Pa nio aŋmaŋga na aŋleŋ. —Who was it that spoke in his/ her sleep last night? For I woke up and heard them.

boi N
▸ container for carrying water by islands people
Zin Koobo tise kan yok la boi. —The inner island people filled up water for themselves in water containers.

bok V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be full

Amkan kini ma kopoyam bok. —We (EXC) ate food and our stomachs were full.
Yok ila kuuru ma bok. —The water went into the pot and filled it.

bokbok V_Intr Redup
▸ be full (plural)
Isula timbiiri ta boozomen ma bokbok makiŋ. —It went into all the wooden dishes and they were full.

-bokat V_Tr
▸ break off, snap off (used of long, thin, rigid objects)
Bokat muli muruunu ta. —Break off a bunch of oranges!
Nio aŋbokat ke namaana. —I broke off a branch of the tree.
Bokat suruunu isu lene. Pa ina molo mete. —Break off part of it. For it is too long.
similar: *-boogo*

bolbolkuŋa- N_Stative Redup
▸ habitually lazy and stealing from others (derogatory expression)
Nu bolbolkuŋom! Maol puŋkeŋom! Ŋgwolŋom! —You (SG) good-for-nothing lazy thief!

bolboolo N Redup
construction: *ka- bolboolo*
▸ back of the neck, nape
Koŋ bolboolo iyoyou. —The back of my neck hurts.

ka- bolboolo ipol
▸ expire, die in a sitting or standing position
dial.var. *kalbolo* (Northern)

bolezoŋoono N_Stative
▸ black (used of sand)
maaŋga bolezoŋoono —black sand

boma N
▸ clay
Ni ipatiiŋgi kuliini pa boma. —He smeared his skin with clay.

bomaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ clayish, soft (used of ground)
Lele taŋga na, bomaŋana. Toono ŋonoono som. —That area over there is just clay. It is not real ground.

-bombokou V_Intr_Stative
▸ be nearly full (containers filled with solid items like nuts or root crops, but not liquids)
Ni iyo kaŋar isula nakaral ma ibombokou. —She collected *galip* nuts into a basket and it was nearly full.

boŋzalut N_Event
▸ win in a race, beat in a race, victory
Nu kam boŋzalut pa Apei. —You (SG) beat Apei in the race.
def. *Nu loondo ma la pet lele sa ma lip pa waem bizin.* —You (SG) run and come to a place and beat your associates.
similar: *-lip* 'surpass, win'

boŋzalut kiriwas Intj
▸ "I beat you!"
note: archaic form known mainly by older people

-boobo V_Tr
▸ call out
Nu boobo yo paso? —Why did you (SG) call me?
▸ call/ invite someone to come
Nio aŋboobu be mar. —I invited you (SG) to come.

-boboobo V_Tr Redup
▸ keep calling, call again and again

-boobo + motion verb + pa
▸ call to someone who is distant
Iboobo lela/ pera pa —He calls to someone who is inland/ towards the sea.
Iboobo sala/ sula pa —He calls up/ down to [someone].

-boobo ten la
▸ call hoping to receive favourable answer

-boobo ki V_Tr
▸ call on a spirit for help or to put a curse on someone, invoke
Ni iboobo ki us kini. —He called on the name of his totem.
Moori tila tizibuuru, mi nio aŋboobo kizin be tikam kan mooto. To tikam buzur sa som. —The women went to get crayfish, and I called on [some spirits] for them to get snakes. So they did not get any edible meat.
def. *Sombe nu kam pikin musaari ila lele unduŋana, ma sobe miili, na bela boobo ki pikin kunuunu ma imar.* —If you (SG) take a small child to a place with spirits, when you return, then you must call on the child's spirit as you come.

-booboyaara V_Tr
▸ call out to many people to get their attention
Aibale iyooto be ibooboyaara zin tomtom pa sua. —Aibale went outside to call out to people to hear the talk.

-boobosasaara V_Tr
▸ call urgently with a loud voice

bobi N
▸ call, invitation

boogo$_1$ N_Stative
▸ divided, twins
pikin boogo ru/ tel —twins/ triplets
Ni boogo. —He is a twin.
Kere. Zin bogboogo ru tana ruŋgun tamen. —Look. Those twins look the same.
Moori tana ipeebe zin pikin bogboogo pa ru. —That woman had twins twice.

-boogo$_2$ V_Intr
▸ branch, divide

-bogboogo V_Intr Redup
▸ divide, branch, fork
Yok ibogboogo ma iwe ru. —The river divides into two [branches].
Ke namaana ibogboogo ma iwe ru. —The tree branch divides into two [forks].

mia- (i)bogboogo
▸ two-faced, hypocritical, insincere (Lit. 'tongue is branched')

-boogo sua
▸ drag other matters into a conversation, bring up other matters when accusing someone
Tiboogo sua boozo pini, tabe imar pa uraata som. (=tiŋgal sua pini). —They brought up lots of other matters as they accused him therefore he did not come to work.

-pabogboogo sua V_Tr Redup
▸ really get off the topic of conversation, digress
Pabogboogo sua pepe. Sua pakan ila igaaba pepe. —Don't get off the topic. Other talk should not accompany it.

boogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ divided, forked, branched
ke boogoŋana —forked tree

-to zaala boogoŋana
▸ take a side road, branch off from a path

mbule bogboogoŋana
▸ insect type, banana bug
Sombe mbule bogboogoŋana ikan/ ipeene talŋom som kulim, na iyoyou. —If a banana bug bites/shoots your (SG) ear or skin, then it hurts.

-boogo$_3$ V_Tr
▸ break off by bending (using only hands)
Aŋboogo ke/ boboŋ/ painap. —I broke off a stick/ wild *pitpit*/ pineapple.
similar: *-bokat*

mete iboogo
▸ die unexpectedly, without warning
Mete iboogi. —He died unexpectedly/ suddenly/ without warning.

-bogboogo V_Tr Redup
Ni ibogboogo peene mi izi. —He breaks the bows and spears.

-seboogo
▸ bend and break off, snap off, break in two

-boogo$_4$ V_Tr
▸ put up fists, put up one's dukes (in preparation for fighting)
Ni iboogo namaana be iporou. —He put up his fists/dukes to fight.

-booŋo V_Intr_Stative
▸ be sour, be fermented
Kini neeriŋana, tabe ibooŋo. —The food is a day old, so it is sour.

booro N
▸ food storage area (a temporary structure, it is big, tall, and round and has no roof, and it is walled in with sticks)
Tiŋgun booro be tilup kini, to isula pa sam. —Once they build a food storage area in which to collect food, then the food will go down to the conference.

boozo Quantifier
▸ plenty, many, much
Zin boozo tila Koobo. —Many of them went to Aramot Island.
boozo pe som —not very many

ta boozomen
▸ all, every
tomtom ta boozomen —everyone
similar: *-map ma*

boozo ŋana
▸ quite many, quite a lot, plenty

bozboozo Quantifier Redup
▸ very many and different kinds

mbulu/ŋgar bozboozo
▸ all kinds of bad, evil, sly, cunning behaviour/thoughts

-kam ŋgar boozo pa
▸ think about something a lot, ponder, wonder about (often due to something being difficult to understand, unusual, or somehow unacceptable)
Amkam ŋgar boozo pini. Ko imbot ambai? —We (EXC) thought about him a lot. Is he okay?

-kam sua boozo pa
▸ talk about something a lot, be critical of, complain about
Tikam sua boozo pa mbulu ta ni ikam. —They did a lot of talking about what he did./ They were critical of what he did.

borau N_Event
▸ mating (used of animals)
Zin mbili tikam borau. —The animals mated.
▸ illegitimate sex, illicit sex

borauŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ deaf and dumb
Ni borauŋana. Ileŋ sua som, iso sua som. —He is deaf and dumb. He doesn't hear, he doesn't speak.
▸ stupid
Nu borauŋom! —You (SG) are stupid!
similar: *kankaanaŋa-, talliŋa-, -gadgaada*

borbooro N Redup
▸ grass type which has seeds used as beads
def. *Kei ta me wiiniŋana i. Ruunu mololo, imbot yok ziliŋaana, tikam pwon pwon, mi tikes ma iwe aigau.* —It has a tuft like a dog's tail (type of plant). It has long leaves, is found by water, they take the seeds and string them into decorations.

borbor$_1$ Adv_Pred0 Redup
▸ flat, dull (used of sounds)
Kombom imoroobo, tana itaŋ borbor. —The [skin on the] drum is loose, therefore it sounds flat/ dull.

-borbor$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be deflated, be slack
mbal iborbor —The ball is deflated, slack
taia iborbor —The tire is deflated, slack
kete- borbor
▸ stingy (Central)
Ni keteene borbor pa koroŋ kini. Iyok pizin tomtom be tikam som. —He is stingy with his things. He does not agree for people to take them.
▸ out of breath (Marile)

borok$_1$ N
▸ early morning, dawn (around 5:30 AM)
Borok su. —It became dawn.
similar: *berek*

borok$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ appear suddenly
Tomtom ta imbot su leleene ma borok maare kar. —A man suddenly appeared here from the forest and came aside to the village.
Zin aŋela borok pet kizin. —The angels suddenly appeared to them.
similar: *ber*

borok$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ spill out, spill over
Yok borok ma isu lene. —The water spilled over.
Ni iute ye zukŋana som, tabe ye kini borok ma isu. —He didn't know how to wrap up fish, so his fish spilled down (on the ground).
borokrok, borok borok V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
Yok ila baket ma borok borok. —Water went into the bucket and was spilling over.
Tai borokrok sula wooŋgo leleene mabe timon. —The sea (was rough and) spilling into the canoe and they were about to drown.
similar: *-miliŋ*

-borok$_4$ V_Intr
▸ collapse, break
Ruumu iborok. —The house collapsed.
Sapalaana iborok. Irao ipa som. Iyoyou ma tau. —His back went out of joint. He can't walk. It really hurts.
-kam borok N_Event
▸ breaking, collapsing
Yaŋ biibi isu Lae ma wo ipet, ta iyaŋgwiiri zin reete ma tikam borok. —It was because a heavy rain fell in Lae and a flood came that the bridges were swept away and collapsed.
Sapalaana ikam borok. —His back went out of place./ He injured his back.

borokoolo N
▸ tree type (typically found in former garden sites that are now becoming overgrown)
def. *Ke ta ise pa raŋgaata, iwe silo pa biidi.* —A tree that comes up in a former garden site, it is used as bracing sticks for yam plants.
dial.var. *karkoolo* (Marile)

boros V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ burst open, spill out
Kinkin boros. —The baby's soft spot burst open.
Ŋge kopon kopon boros ma ipet mat. —The entrails of the pig spilled out.
Mbeteŋgal boros ma ipet. —The boil burst open.
similar: *-mapaala*

borot N
▸ medicinal plants with fragrant leaves that are steamed to help sick people
Tikam borot, mi titunpaara pa mete. —They took fragrant medicinal plants and steamed them as a treatment for the illness.
def. *Alakam, morom, keege, lakiki, ina borot.* —*Alakam, morom, keege,* lemon grass, these are fragrant medicinal plants.
Borot isula yok, tonabe ka bubuŋ ise. —The fragrant medicinal plants [are put] down in water, and then the vapour from them rises.

-bot V_Intr_Stative
▸ be damp, be slightly wet (but not dripping)
Musu pa taol ti. Pa tina na, ibot kek. —Dry yourself with this towel. For that one is already damp.
Kiliigi tio ibot pa motoŋ luluunu. —My pillow is wet with my tears.
similar: *-wizis* 'visibly wet'

botiau N
▸ place to sit when one is pulverising sago
similar: *mbuleŋse, bodiau, bodtiau*

bou N
▸ vine type (seeds are used in blowguns)
Zin naŋgaŋ tila titeete len somsom, mi tikam len bou pwoono be tipilkat zin me pa. Sombe me timar be tien, to tipilkat zin. —The young boys went and cut themselves some bamboo [to use as blowguns], and got themselves some seeds from a *bou* vine to blow at the dogs. When the dogs come to defecate, then they will shoot the seeds at them.

boubou Adv_Pred1 Redup
▸ dully, dull sounding (used of instruments which do not produce a clear sound because of something being too loose or having a hole in them)
Ni ise kombom kini na, itaŋ boubou. —When he hit his drum, it produced a dull sound.
similar: *borbor*

bubuŋ N
construction: *ka- bubuŋ*
▸ vapour, mist, steam (visible)
Indeeŋe niam ampi tiama na, kini ka bubuŋ ta kuziini ambaiŋana ise. —When we (EXC) opened up the cooking stones, good-smelling food vapour came up.
Yaŋ isu makiŋ mi zoŋ iyaara, tona toono ka bubuŋ ise. —After the rain has fallen and the sun shines again, then vapour from the ground rises.
ka bubuŋ sanaana —bad smelling vapour

-to bubuŋ
▸ steam, cook with steam (by placing stones inside the pot with a little bit of water, and banana leaves to cover the stones, only steam cooks)
Moori tana ito serembat bubuŋ. —That woman is steaming the sweet potatoes.
def. *Moori iso ito kini bubuŋ, nako iyo tiama isula kuuru raama yok rimen, to iur pin ruunu ikoto pat tina, tona iyo kini isula. Kaimer to ikuubukaala kini pa pin ruunu toro mini, to kuuru kwoono isala. Mi ipambutul kuuru tana isala you. Indoundou you lala mi bubuŋ izze itekteege kini tina.* —When a woman steams food, then she collects cooking stones down into a pot with a little bit of water, then she covers those stones with a banana leaf, then she collects food down into it [the pot]. Later, she covers the food with another banana leaf, then the lid of the pot goes on top. And she sets it on the fire. She keeps heaping fire around it and the vapour keeps rising and affecting [lit. 'holding'] the food.

bubuŋa- N_Inal
▸ breath, spirit
Bubuŋanda iwedet pa kwondo. —Our (INC) breath comes out of our mouths.
-yaaru bubuŋa- —take a deep breath
Bubuŋana ipas kek (=imeete kek). —He is dead already. (Lit. 'His breath has gone away.')
Bubuŋana imap pini. —He is dead. (Lit. 'Breath ended for him')
bubuŋana ambaiŋana —good spirit
bubuŋana sananŋana —evil spirit
Ni iziiri bubuŋana sanaŋana ma iko pini. —He drove the bad spirit away from him.

Bubuŋana Potomŋana
▸ Holy Spirit (Biblical key term)

bude N
▸ writing, handwriting
Nio bude tio itooro ma isaana mini. —My handwriting has changed and gone bad again.

Nio aŋkilaala bude kini. —I recognised his handwriting.
note: Irregular nominalization of *-beede* 'to write.'

buga- N_Inal (Event)
▸ obligation, commitment to provide something for a ceremonial purpose, ceremonial obligation
Nio aŋla som. Pa nio bugoŋ pizin leembe tio, tana aŋso aŋurpe murin. —I am not going. For I have the obligation to provide for my visitors, and therefore I want to prepare a place for them.
Nio bugoŋ pa lutuŋ moori pa skulfi kini. —I am obligated to provide school fees for my daughter.
Nio bugoŋ pa ruumu tio. —I need to attend to the needs of the people who are working on my house [i.e. provide some food for them, etc.]
Nio bugoŋ pa Martin waene, ta aŋdoundou mbio i. —I have ceremonial obligations towards Martin's [future] wife, and that is why I am heaping up [i.e. collecting] wealth objects [for the brideprice].
Niam bugoyam pa ampal lutuyam bizin. —We (EXC) have ceremonial obligations associated with circumcising our sons.
Mailaŋ na, takam pa pikin bugaana (reeteŋana, ni iwe kuapu pa kar, urum poŋana) —Feasting, we (INC) do it to honour children ([The common occasions for it are] circumcision, or if s/he is a first time visitor to some village, or the building of a clan house in his/her honour.)
similar: *le- uraata pa* 'to have work for'
Sako iloondo pio pa lene ŋge. Mi tamen nio aŋkam pini som, pa nio bugoŋ pa lutuŋ pa yok kamŋana. —Sako ran to me to get himself a pig. But I did not give it to him, because I have obligations for my child to provide a pig for [his/her] baptism.

-kam buga-
▸ perform ceremonial obligations in order to honour one's first-born child (Involves reserving valuable things for a special ceremony that is held in their honor)
Takam pikin bugaana (=Tombo mboe, takam naroogo pini. —We (INC) ceremonially honour the child. (=Sing for him, dance for him.)
N. isombe ikam lutuunu moori bugaana, na indeeŋe. Paso, ni lutuunu moori muŋgamuŋga. —When N. ceremonially honours his daughter, it is right. For she is his first-born daughter.

buk V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ boil up (used of a large amount of smoke rising up)
▸ move in an agitated manner
You ka koi buk ma ise. —The smoke from the fire boiled up.
Laŋla ka koi buk ma isala. —The smoke from Mount Langila [a volcano] is boiling up.

bukbuk V_Intr Redup
▸ bubble up
Yok bukbuk ma ise. —Water is bubbling up [referring to a spring].
Kini inoi ma yok bukbuk, to tatke ma isu. —Once the food starts boiling, then take it off from the fire.

bukbukŋana N_Inal_Stative Redup
yok bukbukŋana —water from a spring

-pabukbuk
▸ cause to bubble up, fill something so that water bubbles up inside it (like bottles)
Kam botol tio ma la, to pabukbuk mi lili muŋgu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it and rinse it first, and then fill it and bring it back.
see also: *-purri*

bulbul V_Intr_Uninfl
construction: *ŋgure- bulbul pa*
▸ be nauseated, be disgusted, be revolted, nearly vomit, almost throw up
Aŋyoozo buzur buuzuŋana ma ŋgureŋ bulbul pa. —I smelled a dead animal and nearly threw up.

bur V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ ripe to touch, feel ripe (used only of soursop and mango)
Ni isala kun tubudu be imbim na bur. To ike ma imar ma amkan. —He climbed up a soursop tree and when he tried one it felt ripe. Then he took it and came down and we (EXC) ate [it].
see also: *-mbur, purpur*

-burakraaga V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be spread out
Ke namaana iburakraaga. —The tree branches are spread out (i.e. they have grown out in different directions).

burbur V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ make a flapping sound
Mbia begeene burbur ma ila. —The wings of the bat were flapping.
see also: *babur babur* 'flapping movement'

buri Adv_PredP
▸ right now, right at this moment
Buri mar i? —Are you (SG) just coming now?
Loŋa men mi la ta buri! —Go quickly right now!
Buri ŋonoono, maŋga ma la, to re zin. —Get up right now and go, and then you (SG) will see them.

a ina buri Intj
▸ Yes!, "Now you finally did it well!", "At last you did it well!" (expresses approval)
Sombe tomtom ikam kat uraata sa, to toso: "A, ina buri!" —When someone does something really well (after some unsuccessful tries), we (INC) say: "*A, ina buri*!"
def. *A. muŋgu imbo kat mboe som. Mi buri imbo kat. Tabe B. iyok pa, to iso sua tana* —In the past, A. didn't really sing well. But now he sings well. So B. approves of it and says that expression.

buriŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ something recent
Mbulu kini buriŋana? Ni ikamam ta muŋgu mi imar. —Is that behaviour of his something recent? He has been doing it from a long time ago up until now.
Mbulu kini buriŋana som. Aliŋgumoroŋana. Inoknok ma imar koozi. —His behaviour is not something recent. [It is] ancient. He has kept at until today.

buriigi N_Stative
▸ light brown, tan (used only of pigs)
ŋge buriigi —light brown pig

buriigi muk
▸ dark brown

burikriigi N Redup
▸ dragonfly
▸ fish type
▸ creature found near water
dial.var. *yok naana* (Central)

burup V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ do at once, do right away, jump up from one's place
Burup ma maŋga lak! —Get up right now!
..iwit yom ma burup ma kamaŋga. —He lifted you (PL) and you stood up right away.
Burup ma loŋa mi kala! —Get up and get going quickly!
Burup burup! —Each of you get up!
Moori tana pataŋana kat. Loŋa mi burup burup som. —That woman is really slow in getting going. She does not get up quickly.
▸ rise (from death)
Ni ipai zin meeteŋan ma burup ma timaŋga. —He raised the dead and right away they arose.

busbus N Redup
▸ peelings from tubers, rubbish
def. *kini kulin kulin*
Siiri busbus ku ila ne! —Sweep your (SG) rubbish away!
mok/ serembat ka busbus —taro/ sweet potato peelings
see also: *musmuuzu* 'general term for rubbish/trash'

-but V_Tr
alt. *-mbut*
construction: *-but nama-*
▸ measure out one cubit's length
Kala kakam soolo, to re ta mi kubut nomoyom. —When you (PL) go get flooring, then [get pieces that are] one arm span and one cubit in length.
Kam senso be teete ke, to mololo pepe. Mi but nomom men. —When you (SG) take the chain saw and cut the wood, then do not cut pieces that are too long. Just cubit lengths.
Sombe tikin koroŋ sa, to re ru mi indu yok (=tubut [namanda]). —When we (INC) measure something, then [we say] two arm spans and up to the inner part of the elbow (=we measure up to the elbow).

buudu N
▸ tree type (used for planks in house-building. It flowers before the time for planting taro, around March-April)
Amre la pa buudu iruŋ, to ina nol ki mok paazaŋana. Tona loŋa mi ŋonon, mi ŋonon bibip. —We (EXC) watch for the *buudu* tree to flower, and then it is the time for planting taro. [If the planting is done at that time], then the taro will grow quickly and produce tubers, and the tubers will be big ones.

buudu siŋiini —sap of a *buudu* tree (can be used as glue)
▸ planting time for taro (around March-April)
Zoŋ buudu imar zen. —The planting time for taro has not yet come.

-buuzu V_Intr
▸ rot
Kini ibuuzu kek. —The food has rotted.
Aŋsupaala ni ma ibuuzu, to aŋpiri ila ne. —I cut down a coconut palm and once it rots, then I will throw it away.

-buzbuuzu V_Intr Redup
-pubuuzu V_Tr
▸ cause to rot, cause to become soft, soften
Kam kilaŋ ise mbeteŋgal be ipubuuzu. —Put a *kilang* leaf on the abscess to make it soft.
Ur kaŋar tana isula yok, be ipubuuzu kuliini, to tupus. —Put those *galip* nuts down into water to soften the skins, and then we (INC) will wash them [the skins] off.

buzbuuzuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ rotten
Serembat buzbuuzuŋan, to tondou lae. —If the sweet potatoes are rotten, then we (INC) heap them off to one side.

buza N
▸ machete, knife, sword
Asiŋ iseket buza tio mini? —Who has taken my knife again?
-twooro buza —sharpen a knife
buza mataana —edge of a knife
buza lutuunu —small knife
buza biibi —machete
Timeete pa buza kwoono. —They will die by the sword.
buza kwo muriini —wound made by a knife/ sword

buzaana N_Stative
▸ rotten, disgusting, revolting, repulsive (used of food, thinking, behaviour)
def. *koroŋ ta lelende pa risa som kat* —Something which we (INC)really don't like even a little bit!
kini buzaana —rotten, revolting food
Koroŋ buzaana sa imbot pa lele ti. —Something rotten is in this place.

buzaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ŋgar buzaanaŋana tina, aŋso kakam mini pepe. —Those rotten thoughts, I tell you (PL) to not think them again.
mbulu buzaanaŋana —rotten/ repulsive behaviour

buzi- N_Inal
▸ semen
Nu niomru waem kekeene, ta buzim iur pikin ti. —It is because you (SG) slept with your wife that your semen put/ created this child.
note: taboo word, usually only said in a context of quarrelling over paternity or as an insult
similar: *yok, suru-* (used as a euphemisms)

buzur N
▸ meat, game, wild edible animals, animal protein
Kala kuru kanda buzur sa lak! Pa basmai ti kek. —Go and look for some meat for us (INC)! For we are hungry for meat.
Neeri tila ma timbel kat kan buzur. —Yesterday they went hunting and got themselves a lot of meat to eat.

D

-daaba V_Tr
▸ put something inside, push inside, stuff inside
Kala kakam kini ma kamar kadaaba lela badabada kiti. —Go and get the food and put it inside our (INC) storage area.
▸ fill up
Niom munmun na, kadaaba ruumu loŋa pepe. Pa zin kolman timar i. —You little ones, don't fill up the house so quickly. For the old people are coming.
▸ devour food, stuff oneself with food
Daaba kini rimos! —Don't stuff yourself with food!
similar: *-puŋgaara*

-dabdaaba V_Tr Redup
Ou, kadabdaaba mi riŋa. Pa gaaga! —Hey, go easy on stuffing yourselves. Leave something for tomorrow!

daabaŋa- N_Inal
▸ filled up, stuffed
kiri daabaŋana —basket that is completely filled up

-padaban V_Tr
▸ fill up completely

-daabakaala V_Tr
construction: *siŋ idaabakaala*
▸ black and blue, bruised
Siŋ idaabakaala mataana. —He has a black eye.
▸ bleed internally, haemorrhage
Moori tana ipeebe, tona siŋ idaabakaali ma imeete. —That woman gave birth and then had heavy internal bleeding and died.
Pikin muriini isu som, ta siŋ idaabakaala i. —[It was because] the placenta did not come out that she was bleeding internally.

-daada V_Tr
▸ pull something tight horizontally, draw tight, tighten (used of rope, cane)
alt. *-dada*
Daada wooro! —Pull the rope tight!
Kadaada ma ndeŋdeŋ pepe. Ko put. —Don't pull it too tight lest it snap in two.
Tidaada teene ma iliu ruumu. —They pulled the cane around the house.
Aŋdaada talŋaana. —I pulled his ear (in order to punish him).
Peene naana ka palam imorou. Kadaada mini ma ndeŋdeŋ. —The bowstring is loose. Pull it on again and [make it] tight.
▸ tie up something
Ni ikam marakete mi iup lae pa ŋge ta tidaada i lae mbaruumu na. —He took a spear and speared at the pig that they had tied up under the house.
Ŋge tana, kala kadaada i lela mbaruumu ti. —That pig, go tie it up under that house.
▸ hold someone back
Kadaada yo pepe. Nio iŋgi be aŋla pa uraata. Pa zoŋ mataana ise kek. —Don't hold me back. I am about to go to work. For the sun has already risen.

-dadaada V_Tr Redup

-daada lae V_Middle
▸ flatten oneself against something for shelter or in order to hide
Amtartaara meene, mi yaŋ isu, to amdaada yam lae meene uunu. —We (EXC) were chopping down the sago palm, but when the rain came, then we flattened ourselves against the base of the sago palm for shelter
Zin wal sananŋan tiketo yo ma timar, tana aŋdaada yo lae zaala zilŋaana, mi zin tikam aus ma tila. —Some criminals were chasing after me, so I hid by flattening myself on the ground by the side of the road, and they went past me.
similar: *-ke*

-daadakaala V_Tr
▸ protect, close off (by fencing or roping an area, in order to prevent people or animals from going inside)
Daadakaala zaala pa wooro. —Close off the road with a rope.
Kadaadakaala zaala, pa iŋgi kuumbu boozo. —Close off the road, for now there is much stealing going on.

-padaada sua V_Tr
▸ argue back and forth over something, wrangle over words, have a dispute (in a meeting, Lit. 'intensely pull talk')

daadaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ tightened, taut
Teene daadaŋana tiŋga, ndeŋdeŋ kat som. Kala kadaada mini. —That tightened cane is not really taut. Go and pull it tight again.

dadaadaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ stringy
Kun abe tiŋgi, mazaana dadaadaŋana. —This ripe breadfruit, its flesh is very stringy.
▸ stretchy, ductile
Kun siŋiini, ina dadaadaŋana. —The sap of a breadfruit tree is stretchy.

dadaru N_Event
▸ doubt, indecisiveness
Dadaru ikami. —He had two minds about it./ He was undecided.
Dadaru ikam yo ma aŋso aŋmar, som aŋbot. —I was undecided and thought do I want to come, or to stay.

dargeene N
▸ leftover food (still edible)
kini dargeene —leftover food
Kolo meene kiti dargeene mi takan. —Heat up our (INC) leftover sago and let's eat it.

daudao N
▸ west wind, southwest wind (not a strong wind, comes from the mountains, often brings with it heavy dew)
Iŋgi tamar iwaara lene. Mi iŋgi parei ta iwe daudao mini? —We (INC) have come to the northwest wind season. How is it that [the winds] have become (south)west again?

Miiri daudao imar/ isu/ ipol pa abal. —The (south)west wind comes down from the mountain.
loan from: Mutu language

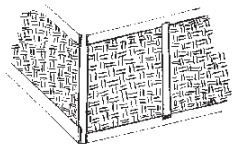
-deebe V_Tr
▸ clear off (the brush from an area)
▸ cut down (bushes and small trees)
Kala kedeebe swoi? —Which area did you (PL) go and clear?
Ni ideebe zaala piti. —He cleared the road for us (INC) (=prepared the way for us).
-debdeebe V_Tr Redup
deebeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cleared off
Lele ti deebeŋana kek. —This place is already cleared off.
see also: *dobo* 'new garden site that has been cleared off'

deede$_1$ N
▸ pupa (stage in the development of butterflies and moths when they are inside the cocoon)
def. *Ina motmooto ta timbombot lela wooro i, mi tikamam ma wooro lwoono tina ipuŋpuŋ.* —These are 'worms' that live inside cocoons (Lit. 'vines/ropes/threads') and cause the cocoons to swell.
Nio aŋre deede ru ta uriizi, mi aŋkam ma aŋtuumbu. —I saw two pupae three days ago, and got them and roasted them wrapped in leaves.
dedeede N Redup

-deede$_2$ V_Tr
▸ file incorrectly, make blunt by filing with the file at too much of an angle
Deede buza tio pepe. Imbot ma ko ituŋ aŋtwooro kat. —Don't make my knife blunt. Leave it alone, and I myself will sharpen it properly.
Deede so tio mataana paso? —Why did you (SG) make my saw blunt?
-dedeede Redup

dibi- N_Inal
▸ thin part of something
def. *Puŋpuŋ som, iminip.* —It is not thick, it is thin.
kumbu- dibiini
▸ back of the ankle, heel
Mooto iŋa la ta kumbu dibiini ma imelek. —A snake bit at his heel and he was crippled.
talŋa- dibiini
▸ earlobe
La piye talŋa dibiini. Pa iŋga talŋa pampam. —Go pull on his ear [a form of physical punishment]. Because that one is not listening.
dibi- dibi-ŋa-
▸ buttress roots of a tree
Aŋtaara ke ta dibindibinŋana, mi nakabasi tio ipol. —I was cutting down a tree which had lots of buttress roots and my axe broke.
Ke dibindibinŋan na, kaŋar, kuriimi, kun, mala, ne, mi ŋanraamba. —The trees having buttress roots are *galips*, *erimas*, breadfruit trees, Banyan trees, New Guinea walnut trees, and rosewood.

didi$_1$ N
▸ tree type (commonly used for making walls)
Taara didi tina ma isu, mi tusupaala. —Cut down that *didi* tree and we'll (INC) split it.
▸ wall
Koozi na, tipun didi ila ruumu. —Today they nailed the walling onto the house.



War murin la ki didi, mi tima tikeene. —Spread their sleeping gear close to the wall and they will come and sleep [there].
didi unu/ diditu
▸ food storage area located near a wall

-didi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ build walls, wall in, enclose
Mark iso ipo ruumu, mi ididi pa meene kiini. —Mark wants to build a house and wall it in with sago fronds.
▸ block
A, niom na, kididi zaala paso? —Hey, why did you (PL) block the road?
▸ tap, hit lightly
Kididi kombom irao! Kese kat. —You (PL) have tapped the drums enough. Hit them properly.
-didikaala
▸ block, make a barrier by standing up sticks
Tididikaala zaala. —They made a barrier on the road.
similar: *-ŋgunkaala*

-didiut
▸ divide up the interior of a building by making walls
Beeze tana, tipamender to tididiut pa kawaala biibi ma leleene iwe ru. —That temporary dwelling, they erected it, and then they divided the interior with a big cloth making two rooms.

diditu N
▸ storage area (for food)
Koozi, niom ko kala mokleene. Pa diditu kiti ikolkol kek. —Today you (PL) will go to the garden. For our (INC) food storage area is completely empty.
Ou, niom diditu tiom kini sa, na kere yam muŋgu. —Oh, if your (PL) storage area [has some food], see that we (EXC) get food first.
▸ store (i.e. a small village store)
Aŋla ta diditu musaari ki awoŋ na, aŋtwi nomoŋ ila pa koroŋ pakan ta aŋute zin som, to ni isope yo pa koroŋ tana. —When I went to my uncle's little store, I pointed at some things that I did not know, and then he explained those things to me.
dial.var. *didiunu*

dobo N
▸ new garden site where the smaller brush has been cleared off
Takam buza ma tedeebe su makiŋ, ina dobo. Tedeebe mi ke timbot. To takam nakabasi mi tataara ke. Takas dobo ka ke na, iwe taamba. —We (INC) take a bush knife and after having cleared the brush, it becomes a *dobo*. We clear the brush, but the large trees are still there. Then we take axes and cut the trees. When we cut the trees of the *dobo*, then it becomes a *taamba*.
Dobo ku na, kas kek? —Your (SG) cleared area, have you cut down the trees from it?
▸ tools used to do the clearing (i.e. machete)
Dobo ikan. —The clearing tools cleared it [the new garden site].

dobo tiene
▸ smaller trees and bushes
Takas dobo tiene. —We (INC) cut down the smaller trees and bushes.
similar: *ke rauraunan*

dodot V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ pour down
Kooto sumbuunu, mi yaŋ dodot su. —The roof thatching has a hole and the rain is pouring down through it.
▸ move together, move as a big group (used of people, pigs, birds)
Tomtom dodot ma tiyooto pa urum. —The people came out of the church in a big group.
Ŋge dodot ma timar Karapo. —The pigs came to Karapo in a big herd.
def. *Wal boozo mi tikam.* —Many people do it.
similar: *dudut, baram baram, -map ma*

dogo N
▸ slope, sides of the riverbanks, sides of hills or mountains, hill
A, dogo tamen ta ti. Wek sala na, imap. —Ah, there is only this one slope here. Once you get up it, that is all.

dogodogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ area with many river valleys and hills, rolling country
Lele ti dogodogoŋana. —This area has lots of valleys and hills./ This area is rolling.
opposite: *lele keteeneŋana*

dokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ swollen
alt. *ndokŋa-* (see under *ndok*)

duboolo N
alt. *dubolo*
construction: *ka- duboolo*
▸ water bubbles
yok ka duboolo —water bubbles
Zin pikin tiyaago ma tila mi kan dubolo ise. —The children swam away and their bubbles floated up.
Zin naŋgaŋ tindu ma tisula yok ma kan dubolo itaŋ. —The young boys went down into the water, and there was the sound of their bubbles and splashing.
see also: *duubu* 'waves'
dial.var. *muniŋniŋ* (Marile)

-dubup V_Intr
▸ sink down into mud or loose sand, get bogged down, walk in swamps
Telela to tapa zaala toro. Pa niam ampet kena ma amdubup sula tiiŋgi. —When we (INC) go inland, let's take a different path. For when we (EXC) came out that way, we got bogged down in mud.
Amdubup la tiiŋgi mi amyo koyam ip. —We (EXC) walked in swampy area and collected *ip* nuts.

dubupŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ muddy, swampy
lele dubupŋana —muddy area
maaŋga dubupŋana
▸ watery sand, quicksand
-padubup V_Tr
▸ step into, make sink, sink into
Opopop, aŋso ma som, mi ipadubup kumbuunu isula tiiŋgi kek. —Whoops, before I could warn him, he had sunk his foot into the mud.

dudut V_Intr_Uninfl
alt. *dodot*
▸ move together in a big group (used of people, birds, fish, pigs, inanimate objects)
Zin wal dudut ma tila. —The people went in a big crowd.
Aŋmendernder we uunu, mi miiri imar na we dudut ma tisu. —I was standing at the base of a mango tree, and the wind came and a lot of mangoes came down.
similar: *kakut kakut*

dugduk N Redup
construction: *-we dugduk pa*
▸ loan, obligation, something given to another person with the expectation that it obligates them to do something
Koroŋ tana iwe dugduk pu. Kaimer ko re ka pataŋana. —That thing is only on loan to you (SG). Later you will experience trouble concerning it [if you do not have the means to repay it].
Kam pepe. Ko iwe dugduk piwi ma asiŋ ikot? —Don't take it. It will be an obligation for you (SG) and who will repay it?
similar: *mbun*
dial.var. *dudu* (Marile)
▸ obstacle, something that causes one to hesitate to do something, something preventing one from doing something
Aŋma som, pa pikin tiwe dugduk pio. —I did not come, because of my obligations for the children.
Kamar kakam kini tiom ma kala. Pa aŋla som mi iwe dugduk pio ta aŋnamnaama yom gi. —Come get your (PL) food and go. I haven't gone because I have to wait for you.
similar: *-biigi, -yalele, -yaraama*

duubu N
▸ waves, rough sea
Duubu imbuk ma imar ipol su kur kezeeene. —The wave swelled up and came and broke at the edge of the reef.
Iti ko tala Mereu som, pa iŋgi tai duubu mete. —We will not be able to go to northwest New Britain, for now the sea is too rough.
▸ storm at sea
Duubu biibi ipol. —A big storm came up.
-kan duubu
▸ surf, ride waves
Zin naŋgaŋ tikan duubu. —The boys are surfing/riding waves [with their canoes].
duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir/zirzir
▸ white caps in the ocean
dubduubu N Redup
▸ little waves
Iti ko tombot. Pa iŋgi duubu biibi kat. Soom, duubu sa? Iŋgi sa dubduubu na. Tepeeze mi tala. —Let's (INC) stay. For these waves are too big. No, are these (big) waves? These are just little waves. Let's paddle and go.
Kamam dubduubu paso? —Why are you (SG) making waves (by stirring up the water)?
see also: *duboolo, muniŋniŋ*

E

e Intj
▸ yes (introduces an affirmative answer)
E, ina ŋonoono. Nio aŋso ta kembei na. —Yes, that [is] true. That is what I said.

e wai Intj
▸ wow!
La su, na yo kom we sa? E wai, aŋbel kat i! —When you (SG) went to the forest, did you collect any mangoes? Wow, I really got a lot!

Eba N_Proper
▸ Eve, Eva
Adam ziru kusiini Eba. —Adam together with his wife Eve.

e-e Intj
▸ expresses disagreement "No it is not quite like that" (introduces a polite negative answer)
def. *Tomtom leleene be iyok pa sua ku som.* —Someone doesn't want to agree with what you (SG) said.
E-e, takembena pepe. —No-o, not so.
see also: *Mm-mm* (which expresses stronger

disagreement)

ee anaŋ Intj
▸ Hey! (expresses disapproval)
Ee anaŋ, nu kam koroŋ tana paso! —Hey, why did you (SG) do that!
▸ express surprise
Ee anaŋ, iŋgi so na? —Hey, what is this?
▸ express strong feeling
Ee anaŋ, nindi isaana lak! —Wow, are we (INC) ever tired!
Ee anaŋ, uraata irao lak mi tala lende! —Hey, this is enough work for now, let's go!

eeraa Intj
▸ Oh sorry! (expresses sympathy)
def. *Koroŋ ikam lelende* —Something makes us (INC) feel something [bad].
def. *Lelende isaana pa tomtom ire yoyouŋana.* —We (INC) feel bad because someone sees/experiences pain.
Eeraa, tipuni tipuni ma niini isaana. —Oh sorry, they hit him [and] hit him until his body was in bad shape.
note: This expression is mostly used by women. Men tend to use *raa.*

ei Intj
▸ Wow! (expresses delighted surprise)
def. *Ketem ikam keŋ pa koroŋ ambaiŋana ta imorsop u.* —Your (SG) liver snaps [=you are surprised] at something good that happens to you unexpectedly.
▸ Ouch! (expresses that one feels pain)
def. *Sombe tutkat kumbum, to so: "Ei!"* —If you (SG) strike your foot against something, then you say, "Ei!"

eraa Intj
alt. *oraa*
▸ Oh sorry! (expresses sympathy)
▸ poor [thing/ man/ fellow/ woman/ child/girl/ boy]
see also: *raa*

eron Intj
▸ Hey! (expresses surprise)
Eron, nu mar i! —Hey, you (SG) have come!
note: Kampalap dialect form

G

ga Adv_S
alt. *a*
▸ REMOTE (something is happening which cannot be seen right now by the speaker, or has just happened)
Ta buri mi keteene isu beeze ga. —Just now she is resting over at the garden house.
Ni isula ise yok ga. —She has just gone to get water.
Aŋpekel sua ta ni iso ga. —I am replying to what he just said.

-gaaba V_Tr
▸ accompany, go with, associate/ join with
Sur taltal toro imar igaaba tiŋgi mi ila pizin kolman. —Get another tied cluster of coconuts to accompany this one and take it to the older men.
Nio ko aŋgaaba yom, mi itiŋan takam uraata. —I will accompany you (PL) and work with you.

-gabgaaba V_Tr Redup

gaabaŋa- N_Inal
▸ associate, companion (someone with whom one does things together like working, hunting, travelling, joking, dancing, etc.)
Nio leŋ gaabaŋoŋ asiŋ be niamru amkam uraata? —Whom do I have as a companion to work with me?

-pagaaba V_Tr
▸ join something together with something else

gaaga Adv_PredP
▸ tomorrow
Gaaga, ko kam uraata su swoi? —Tomorrow, where will you (SG) work?
Niam ko amla ta gaaga i. —We (EXC) will go tomorrow [and not at some other time].
dial.var. *gaa* (Gauru), *mankwono* (Kampalap)

gaaza N
▸ hole, nesting hole under water, hiding place, place where creatures live
Puge/ tuunu/ mooto imbot gaaza kini. —The crocodile/ eel/ snake lives in its underwater hole.
Ndep na, gaaza kizin puge. —The deep part of the river is the place where crocodiles have their nests.

gabana N
▸ governor
Ni gabana ki Rom. —He was the Roman governor.
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-gabgap V_Intr_Stative
▸ be dark coloured, black (= dark, non-bright colours, includes dark green, dark blue, and brown as well as black)
Kuuru tana igabgap kat. —That pot is really black (with soot).
▸ dark, overcast
Lele igabgap, ta iŋgi be yaŋ isu i. —The sky is dark, so it is about to rain.
gabgapŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ dark-coloured, black
Niam kuliyam gabgapŋoyam. —We (EXC) are dark-skinned people.
see also: *aigap* 'very dark-skinned person', *keskeezeŋa-* 'intense, bright blue or green colour'

-gabiizi V_Tr
▸ control, restrain, practise self-restraint
Gabiizi itum! —Control/ Restrain yourself!
Nio aŋgabiizi ituŋ pa malmal/ sua. —I restrained myself from fighting/ talking
similar: *-yaraama, -koto, -mboro itu-, -biigi*
▸ evaluate, check, keep eye on
Gabiizi lutum moori pa pai kini! —Check the behaviour of your (SG) daughter!
-pargabiizi V_Middle
▸ practise self-restraint and consider others
Niomru kulup kek, tana kapargabiizi ituyom pa mboti tiom ma kombot. —The two of you have become united (i.e. married), so practise self-restraint and consider each other as you live together.
note: Perhaps a loan word from Mutu

gabman N
▸ government
Zin bibip ki gabman ta tikamam peeze piti. —The leaders of the government who are ruling us (INC).
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-gadgaada V_Intr Redup
▸ be confused or unable to do the kinds of things that people normally do (because of being drunk, confused, retarded, etc.)
Ni iwin ma igadgaada. —He got drunk.
Me igadgaada. Ikam mboŋ som. —The dog is confused. It is unable to catch any prey.
def. *Iŋgar kini ambai som, tabe irao ikam kat uraata som.* —His thinking is not good/ right, and so he is not able to perform well.
similar: *-kankaana, -talli*

gadgaadaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
tomtom gadgaadaŋana —retarded or confused person

-pagadgaada V_Tr
▸ confuse
Kakam sua boozo ma kapagadgaada zin kolman ndabok! —You (PL) have talked a lot and confused the older men enough!
similar: *-pakankaana, -patalli*

-gagaaga V_Intr
▸ hang on an edge, about to fall down, balanced on an edge, in midair
Tiyaaru wooŋgo sala, mi igagaaga su yok kezeene. —They pulled up the canoe and then it was about to fall down into the river [but did not fall].
Ke itimbil ma isula yok som. Igagaaga. —The log rolled, but did not fall down into the river. It stopped at the edge.
Miiri iwi kapa ma imar igagaaga sala ŋgeele. —The wind blew the roofing iron and it came and hung on the ridge of the roof.

gagaama N
▸ tree type (used to make a kind of liniment to alleviate pain)
Nio aŋla aŋkin anaŋ le gagaama be aŋto pini. —I'll go and pick some *gagaama* leaves for my mother to give a leaf treatment for her.
Gagaama siŋiini ise rel. —The sap of a *gagaama* tree is put on fungus-infested skin.
see also: *-to*

-gagaara V_Tr
▸ hold together tightly
Nio aŋgagaara ŋge kumbuunu, kokena ipiŋpiŋ. —I am holding the pig's legs together tight lest it wiggle out.
Gagaara ŋgamar kwoono! —Hold the mouth of the basket shut!
▸ draw to oneself
Gagaara pikin ru tana ma timar kerem uunu. —Draw the two children to yourself.
Gagaar yam e ama ku. —Draw us to yourself. [from a local hymn]
▸ gather to oneself, be selfish, claim for oneself
Gagaara koroŋ pa nu itum tamen? Ute ta rai pa toŋmatiziŋ ku pakan na som? —Are you (SG) going to hold everything to yourself? Don't you know to share with some of your other relatives?

Mbulu ki tagagaara lende koroŋ ta boozomen ma iwe lende men, ina ambai som. —The behaviour of keeping things to ourselves, that is not good.
see also: *-kiskis, -yo pa itu- men, -sei le-, kete-borbor*

-gaigai V_Intr Redup
▸ appearance of breasts of girls that are about 14-15 years old and not quite ready to marry yet
Moori taŋga zuzuunu igaigai kek. Kolouŋana be iwoolo. —That girl's breasts show that she will soon be ready to marry.

galam N
alt. *ŋgalam*
▸ taro kongkong
Kozo kapaaza kanda galam isula maaŋga tina. —Plant us (INC) some *taro kongkong* in the sandy area there.

galaplaaba N Redup
construction: *ka- galaplaaba*
▸ mouth (inner part), palate, roof of the mouth
Ni ka galaplaaba iyoyou/ ituntun/ mbeete. —The inside of his mouth hurts/ is burning/ has a sore.
Kauziŋ imamaaza, mi mioŋ isekap sala koŋ galaplaaba. —My saliva is dried up, and my tongue is sticking to the roof of my mouth.

Galiki N_Proper
▸ Galiki (proper name)

galiki N_Stative
▸ first-born daughter, 'princess' (used of the daughter of an important man. Traditionally, such a daughter was highly honored, deserved a respected husband, had a big wedding and lots of servants.)
moori galiki —young woman with high status

-garau V_Intr/Tr
▸ approach, come close to, draw near
Iti tagarau kar kek. —We (INC) have come close to the village.
Mazwaana kini igarau be imeete. —His time to die had drawn near.
▸ be near to
Tikam uraata igarau kar. —They worked near the village.
similar: *kolou, kolouŋana*

-garaurau/ -garrau V_Tr Redup
▸ have a close relationship with someone, associate with
Nio irao aŋkam koroŋ piom som. Niom kagaraurau yo? —I am not going to give things to you (PL). Are you in a close relationship with me?
Nio aŋgaraurau N. som. Pa ni ikam mbulu ambai piam som. —I do not associate with N. For he has not behaved well towards us (EXC).
Wal zorzooroŋan, garrau zin pepe. —Rebellious people, do not associate with them.

-pargarau V_Middle
▸ be near each other, have close mutual relationship, associate with each other
Kapargarau yom pepe, ko kapartaara yom. —Don't get too near to each other lest you cut each other.
Zin tipaaza kakau tipargarau zin mete. —They planted the cocoa trees too near to each other.
Nio niamru Mark ampargarau yam. Pa mboti tiam ambaiŋana. —Mark and I have a close relationship with each other. For our life (together) is good.

garba- N_Inal
▸ shell (used of crustaceans like prawns and lobsters)
ŋgereeme/ mantai garbaana —crayfish/ lobster shell

gargarŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ easily broken, breaking open easily (used of *galip* nuts. Such nuts are preferred.)
def. *Kaŋar gargarŋan, to tiboobo lutun moori bizin zan pa, kembei 'Awan kalŋaana', 'Aitago siŋiini', ma…* —*Galip* nut trees that produce easily broken nuts, these are often given the names of one's daughters, like 'Awan's voice', 'Aitago's blood', etc.
Kaŋar ŋonoono tiŋgi, ina gargarŋana. —These *galip* nuts are the easily broken type.

gedeeŋe N
▸ rubbish around the village (typically thrown further away from houses)
Kor gedeeŋe tina ma ila ne. —Scoop up that rubbish and [take] it away!
Man tila titaata gedeeŋe. —Chickens went and scratched through the rubbish.

▸ dump, place where rubbish is thrown
Kam musmuuzu ila ta gedeeŋe a. —Take the rubbish to the dump.
see also: *musmuuzu* 'rubbish, litter, trash near to houses'

-geede V_Tr
▸ watch, fix eyes on, stare at, look at
Tomooto tana igeede yo totomen. —That man is continually watching me (said by a woman).
-gedgeede V_Tr Redup
Niom na, kegedgeede yam paso? —Why do you (PL) keep staring at us (EXC)?
▸ observe a situation without getting involved in it
Tikam mbulu tana, mi niom kegeede zin men. —They did that, and you (PL) just watched them [without doing anything about it].
Padei ta gedgeede koŋ koi bizin, mi tikamam mbulu tiŋgi pio? —Why are you (SG) just watching my enemies and allowing them to do this to me?
dial.var. *-repe* (Gauru)

-geege V_Tr
▸ collect together (things that are scattered)
Aŋgeege meene muunu mi aŋzuk koŋ. —I collected all the little bits of sago and wrapped them up for myself to eat.
def. *Koroŋ boozo ta timbot leŋaleŋa, mi tulup la mbata* —There are many things that are scattered, and we (INC) gather them together into one group.
verb + geege V_Tr
▸ act on things that are somehow separate from each other
-kasgeege —cut down a number of trees (many)
-ndougeege —heap together
-nogeege —visit different houses
-salageege —go up and down different trees
-yogeege —collect from different directions

-geeze V_Intr
▸ feel very bad, upset and want to escape from an unpleasant situation by going to another area, be in despair and commit suicide
Ni igeeze ma iko ma ila imbot Koobo. Pa lutuunu imeete su tiŋgi. —He was very upset and went away and lived on Aramot Island. For his child died here.
Ni igeeze pa ka sua tana ma iko. —He felt bad about the talk [said] about him, and therefore he fled.
Tikam kombol pio, tana aŋgeeze ma aŋko. —They used bad language in my presence [i.e. in order to insult me], and therefore I became very upset and ran away.
geezeŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ grieving, desperation, despair
-kam geezeŋana pa
▸ grieve over someone that has died and therefore lose interest in life (i.e. not want to hear or do anything).
-ur geezeŋana pa itu-
▸ be desperate (and therefore be in danger of committing suicide or otherwise harming oneself), suicidal
Ni leleene isaana kat. Tana zin kolman tila be tipotor leleene. Kokena ila ma iur geezeŋana pa itunu. —He was feeling very badly. Therefore the old men went to comfort him lest he go and try and harm himself.
Ka tomooto ikam moori toro, ta ni iur geezeŋana pa ma ipasaana itunu. —It was because her boyfriend got another girlfriend that she felt very bad and harmed herself [i.e. committed suicide].

gege N
▸ tree preferred by pigeons (where they like to gather and make their nests. Because of this, *galip* nuts are often found at the base of it)
def. *Gege, ina ke ta mbalmbal tikenne sala pa mbeŋ, mi tien izzu uunu.* —[A] *gege* is a tree where birds sleep at night and where their excrement falls at its base.
Kala koyo guuzu pa gege taŋga. —Go and collect the *galip* nuts (which the birds have defecated) from under that tree that they like over there.

gegeene N_Stative
▸ extra, something additional, a bit more
▸ interest, more of something
pat ŋonoono ma gegeene ri isala ki tomini —the original money and some additional money as well
Ni ikam uraata gegeene. —He did some extra work.
similar: *kwoono*
-kam gegeene pa
▸ get/ give extra
Ni ikam pat mi ikam gegeene pa. —He gave the money and gave a little extra.
▸ excessively, too much, overdo

Nin ma ila gegeene pepe. Tataŋa na, irao. —Don't count out too many. A few is enough.
Kam ma ila gegeene biibi pepe. —Don't do it excessively.
similar: *zaza*

gereŋ gereŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ rattle (= make a rattling noise)
Mooto zaanaŋana ileleele wiini, to kakaaba gereŋ gereŋ. —When a famous/magical snake wiggles its tail, then it rattles.

-gesges V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be tired of, be weary of, be fed up with, be sick of, no longer want to do something, be annoyed with, be irked, be irritated
Niŋ gesges kat pa uraata tiŋgi. —I am really fed up with this work.
Niam amgesges piom. —We (EXC) are tired of you (PL)./ We are annoyed with you.

kwo- gesges pa
▸ tired of talking about something
similar: *kwo- (i)yoyou pa*

talŋa- gesges pa
▸ tired of listening to something
similar: *talŋa- (i)yoyou pa*

ni- gesges pa
▸ fed up with, weary of, tired of, sick of, annoyed with, bothered by, irritated by
Aiss, nio ti, niŋ gesges pa rwondo moori bizin ru tiŋga. —I here am so fed up with those two daughter-in-laws of ours (INC).
Niyom gesges pa mbulu ambaiŋana kamŋana pepe. —Don't become weary of doing good.

gesgesŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ easily annoyed, uncooperative, tired of doing something, weary of, fed up with, no longer wanting to do
Ni gesgesŋana kat pa peŋ kamŋana. —She is fed up with caring for [the children].
Ni gesgesŋana. Leleene be ileŋleŋ orooro som. —She is fed up. She doesn't want to hear the noise [any more].

-pagesges V_Tr Redup
▸ annoy, exasperate, irritate, tire out, disturb, bother
Radio itaŋtaŋ ma ipagesges yo. —I am annoyed by the radio's continuous noise.
Nu pagesgesi pa mboe. —You (SG) annoyed him with the song(s).
▸ make someone give up
Kokena pagesges zin, to kam ma lelen be tire u mini som. —You (SG) might wear them out, and then they would not want to see you again.

-pargesges V_Middle Redup
▸ exasperated with each other, tired of each other, weary of each other, no longer wanting to be involved with each other
Zin tipargesges pizin. —They are tired of each other.

gi Adv_S
alt. *i*
▸ PROXIMATE (immediate progressive action that is happening now and visible)
Ni ila gi. —He is going now [I can see him].
Buri na, tapas la itunu kwoono gi! —Now we (INC) have extracted [a confession] from his own mouth!
▸ imminent action that is soon to happen
Iŋgi be tomon gi! —We (INC) are about to sink!

giibi$_1$ N
▸ tree type (used for making parts of canoes and roof braces. The bark is used for tying things.)
Zin moori tisek len giibi kuliini be tituugu ke pa. —The women stripped off some *giibi* bark with which to tie up their firewood.

-giibi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ throw
Giibi ma ila ne! —Throw it away!
Tigiibi zin sula zugut leleene. —They threw them down into the darkness.
▸ pay
Tigiibi takes. —They paid the taxes.

-giibi nama-
▸ start a fight (Lit. 'throw one's hand')
Ni igiibi namaana muŋgu, tabe ziru tiporou pa. —He started the fight, and so they fought.

-giibi nama- pa
▸ wave good-bye to someone
▸ pay one's share towards, contribute towards

-giibi sua sorok / -giibi sorok sua
▸ speak without prior thought, speak out with no basis for what one says, speak out too quickly
Niom kala sam, na kigiibi sua sorok pepe. Kakam kat ŋgar, to koso. —When you (PL)

go to the conference, don't speak without prior thought. Think well, and then speak.

-giibi sua pa

▸ say something bad to someone

Ni igiibi sua sananŋana pini. —He said bad talk to him (=put a curse on him, spoke badly to him).

Tigibgiibi sua repiiliŋana pini. —They were throwing scornful talk at him.

similar: *-piri*

-gibgiibi V_Tr Redup

gili- N_Inal

▸ side of body (under the rib cage)

Ŋgal giliŋ pepe. —Don't poke my ribs!

Giliŋ imaliklik. —My side is itching.

Tiŋgal Yesu giliini. —They pierced the side of Jesus' body.

-giligilik V_Tr Redup

▸ tickle

Nio aŋgiligilik giliini ma iseeŋge. —I tickled his side and he laughed.

▸ scratch

Vilkku igiligilik ŋge ma ikeene. —Vilkku scratched the pig and made it fall asleep.

see also: *-maliklik, -pamaliklik*

giris N_Event

▸ slipping, sliding, losing one's footing

Lele isipir mi tapa na, takam giris. Rimen so temel. —The area was slippery and when we (INC) walked [there], we slipped. We almost fell.

Irao kumbum ikam giris ma mel na som. —Your (SG) foot will not slip and [cause] you to fall down.

giris giris N Redup

▸ slippery (too slippery to climb up)

…to tizem kun tana ma imborene. Pa ina giris giris. —…then they left that breadfruit tree alone. For it was too slippery to climb up.

similar: *-sipir*

go Adv_S

alt. *o*

▸ REM (remote, completed action, only occurs in affirmative statements), has … ed, has already happened

Nio aŋleŋ go. —I have already heard it.

Ni ila go. —He has already gone.

see also: *kek* 'perfect aspect'

gobo- N_Inal

▸ ancestor, descendant, fifth generation from the present either before or after, great-great-great grandparents/children

Nio gobоŋ bizin tiute Anutu sua kini som. —My ancestors did not know God's word.

-gogoomo V_Intr_Stative

Zaala ti igogoomo kat. —This pathway is very narrow.

-pagogoomo V_Tr

▸ make narrow, make too narrow

Ni ipagogoomo ŋgamar. —He made the basket very narrow.

Tipagogoomo pooto tiom. —They made your (PL) veranda too narrow.

goi N

construction: *ka- goi*

▸ smell of roasted pork (roasted on hot stones)

Tito ŋge sala tiama, mi ka goi imar. —They roasted the pork on hot stones, and the smell of it came.

gol$_1$ N

▸ gold

Iti tere pat gol kembei koroŋ zaanaŋana. —We (INC) view gold as being something important.

You ikanan gol mi silba, bekena kan muk ila lene. —Fire burns gold and silver in order to consume the dirt from it.

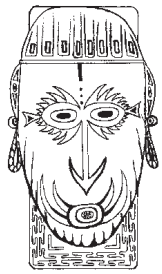
loan from: Tok Pisin, English 'gold'

gol$_2$ N

▸ plant type (has big flat leaves with large crenulations, used for wrapping up sago flour)

golo N

▸ shield (decorative, used in dancing ceremonies but not in fighting)



Naroogo Aiyu na, amteege golo. —In the *Aiyu* dance, we (EXC) hold ceremonial shields.

Kaimalaŋ ipabilbil golo kini mi irak Bokoi. —Kaimalang turned his ceremonial shield and danced the *Bokoi* dance.

def. *Tisap pa ke pakaana mi tipun mos pa be tirak Lou som Aiyu. To titeege izi ila naman pakaana mi golo ila pakaana be tipabilbil.* —They carve it from a piece of wood and carve (Lit. 'hit') a design into it, so

they can dance *Lou* or *Aiyu* dances. Then they hold a spear in one hand, and the decorative shield goes in the other hand to be turned back and forth.
see also: *kaboŋ, siŋgiao* 'battle shield used when one is really fighting'

goloa N
▸ congregation
Zin goloa tilup zin. —The congregation met.
Goloa ki Yaŋla na, biibi. —The Yangla congregation, it is big.
Loan word: from Yabêm
similar: *lupŋana ki Krisi*

golobloobo N Redup
alt. *ŋgoloobo*
▸ ditches
Kar keteene ka golobloobo boozo. —There are many ditches in the middle of the village [i.e. the ground is very uneven, with many mounds and ditches].
similar: *yok niiniŋana*

-golok V_Intr_Stative
▸ be loose, not be firmly attached, come loose (used of rope and other things that are tied)
Sombe zoŋ mataana ku ka koroŋŋana tina igolok, inabe itop su lene ta tina. —If that part of your (SG) watch [Literally 'eye of the sun'] is loose, then it [=your watch] is about to fall off right then.

golokgolok V_Intr Redup
Ibibiizi som. Igolokgolok. —It is not tight. It is loose.

kopo- igolok
▸ very hungry (Lit. 'stomach is loose')
Kopoŋ igolok. —I am very hungry.
similar: *petel- kat*

-paguluk V_Tr
▸ loosen a bit (for example, a knot, bond, loop)

gomsaaba N
alt. *ŋgomsaaba*
▸ basket type (round, used for betel-nuts, sweet potatoes)
Ibaada pelpeele gomsaaba, mi iwwa pa mbum zilŋaana. —He carried a round basket and walked around the dance area.

googo N
▸ plant type, ginger (=Tok Pisin *gorgor*, a tall type of ginger *Alpinia*, leaves are used to wrap up things, to make a loop around one's feet for climbing coconuts, etc.)
Tiwar googo isu be iwe sau, mi tiur kini ise. —They spread ginger [leaves] on the ground to be serving leaves, and put the food on [them].
Googo na, kini kizin moozo. —*Googo* is the food of bandicoots.
Niom munmun, kozo kakan googo uunu mini pepe! —You kids, don't eat the *googo* shoots again!

gor N
alt. *gorok*
construction: *ka- gor molo*
▸ long time
Kom gor molo na, noknok mbulu ta kembena men. —For a long time you (SG) have been persisting in that kind of behaviour.
▸ period of time (when one did something a lot), extended period of time
Ka gorok molo ta koroŋ to isombe: "Nio iŋgi mernan ta…" —For a long time she had been saying: "I here am a queen…"

gorgor$_1$ N Redup
▸ period of time
indeeŋe gorgor tana —at that time
gorgor ki yaŋ —rainy season
gorgor ki kini ŋgaamaŋana —time for harvesting food
gorgor ki re mi iwaara —time of the southeast and northwest winds [i.e. the two main winds in the year]
gorgor ta boozomen —all the time, always
similar: *mazwaana* 'space between, time'

gorgori Adv_PredP
▸ always, all the time
Gorgori lelen imbotmbot molo pio. —All the time their hearts are far from me.
Suŋŋana ta gorgori, nio aŋleŋleŋ sua sa kembei som. —The worship services that are happening all the time, I haven't ever heard that kind of talk [in them].
similar: *mazwaana/ aigule ta boozomen*

gorgor$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

mia- gorgor
▸ have a speech problem (cannot say [r] properly)
Ni miaana gorgor. —He has a speech problem.

mia- gorgorŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ have problems in saying [r] properly
Ni miaana gorgorŋana. —He has a problem pronouncing [r] properly

gorogorok N_Event Redup
▸ croak (used of frogs)
Ŋgeu itaŋ "gorogorok". —The frog was croaking.

-gorok V_Intr_Stative
▸ be dried out (used of vegetation)
Aŋkut ni ma igorok kat. —I smoked the coconuts really dry.
Taamba igorok kek. Irao tutun. —The new garden site is dry. We (INC) can burn it.
Koi igorok kek. —The tobacco has dried out.

gorokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ *dry*
lele gorokŋana —dry area
mbunmbuutu gorokŋana —dry grass
Ke wooro tana imeete ma gorokgorok. —Those vines have died and dried out.

gorok gorok N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam gorok gorok*
▸ rustling sound
Ŋge iwwa ma ila mi ikam gorok gorok. —As the pig walked along it made a rustling sound.
Su ikam gorok gorok. —There was a rustling sound in the forest.

got N
▸ black palm
Got iwe soolo. —The black palm was used as flooring.
Mbalmbal tikanan got pwoono. —The pigeons were eating black palm seeds.

gubi N
▸ snake type (brown, resembles a python, sometimes found in water, bites people)
Amla amtun mi amre gubi siŋaanabi kat. —We (EXC) went with lights at night to fish and saw a huge *gubi* snake.
Gubi na mooto biibi. Irao ipiu man, ŋge lutuunu ma… —A *gubi* is a big snake. It can wrap around chickens, piglets, etc.

gubu- N
▸ dust, leavings, ashes, residue (can't be held, it falls apart in your hands)
ke gubuunu —sawdust
you gubuunu —ashes of a fire
gubun gubun ta miiri iwilaala —The wind blew the dust particles.

gubur tiene N
▸ cloud (stationary, high up, includes high overcast)
Gubur tiene imender sala. —The cloud is stationary.
gubur tiene metmetŋana —scattered, broken up clouds/ fast-moving clouds
dial.var. *guburu tiene* (Marile)

gubut N
▸ stick (used for lifting grass, branches, etc. off the ground in order to cut them)
Koroŋ ru timbot namaana: gubut mi buza. —Two things were in his hands: a stick for lifting the grass and a machete.

guluk guluk N_Event
▸ rattling noise (made by something inside of something hollow)
Sokorei ikam guluk guluk sula katen leleene? —What is making the rattling noise inside the carton?

-paguluk V_Tr
▸ loosen something
▸ cause something to rattle around inside something else
see also: *golok* 'be/become loose'

guma N_Stative
▸ oil-less, bland, plain
Meene guma taiŋgi, kekeŋana kat. —This plain sago is very hard.

gungun N Redup
▸ studs that go all the way from the ground up to the roofing
similar: *temboŋ*

gunmboono N
▸ snake type (edible, big, white, yellow and black in colour, lives in swamps and rivers, some think it is like an eel)
note: Marile
dial.var. *mboolo* (Yangla)

guraaba N
▸ close friend living in another village or language area, partner (can be a distant relative by blood or marriage, or a friend living in another village or language area. They are trading partners and people on whom one can count for help.
def. *Guraaba na, tomtom ta itiŋan taparkam ti ma taparute iti. Mboti kembei ta ila imar. Pakan na ito siŋ ta imet molo kek, mi pakan na tomtom tiparkam zin ma mbotŋana kizin kembei ta iwe tamen. Tala tere zin sorok na som. Sombe pataŋana indeeŋe iti, to toloondo*

pizin. Mi sombe uraata sa ipet su lele kizin mi iti tala, to iti tapaŋuru zin. Taparuulu iti. —A *guraaba* is someone with whom we (INC) have reciprocal relationship, and we know each other well. It is a give and take relationship. Some of them are distant relatives, and some are people who have developed this kind of mutual relationship. We don't just go to them for no reason. If we experience trouble, we run to them [for help]. And if some big event happens in their area and we go to it, then we will run to [stay with] them. We help each other.

Leŋ guraaba bizin —my close friends who live in other villages

Ni guraaba tio ŋonoono kat. —He is a true friend of mine.

guragou N_Stative

▸ black dried out wrinkled skin (used of *galip* nuts)

Kaŋar guragou. —black, dried out *galip* nut

def. *kuliini ilulul, imazzo*

-guragura V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be dried up, be withered after having been separated from the stem for a while

Kaŋar iguragura. —The *galip* nut tree leaves are dried up.

Ni/ Meene ruunu iguragura. —The coconut/ sago palm frond is dried up.

guruk V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ move a bit, shift around

Guruk ten ri, to irao. —Shift (the plank) a bit and then it will be okay.

kete- guruk/ gurukguruk

▸ impulsive, impetuous, doing things in a hurry without too much thought, jump into an activity, become excited/ upset too quickly, react too quickly (Lit. 'liver is shifting')

Ketem guruk pepe. —Don't react too quickly.

Keteyom gurukguruk sorok pepe. —You (PL) should not get excited for no reason.

Peter keteene gurukgurukŋana. —Peter was impulsive.

-paguruk V_Tr

▸ move something aside a bit

▸ rush and therefore do carelessly

▸ startle, frighten, alarm

▸ loosen

see also: *-golok* 'be/become loose', *-paguluk* 'loosen'

guruŋ$_1$ N

▸ dusk, twilight

Iŋgi be guruŋ i. —It is getting to be dusk now.

Guruŋ isu kek. —It had become dusk.

Lele guruŋ kek. —It is dusk already.

similar: *baram*

guruŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ fall down with a thumping sound

Got ikoleege tau. Tabe amtaara kat ma guruŋ su. —The black palm got caught [when it was being cut down]. So we (EXC) really cut it and then it came all the way down with a thump.

guruŋ guruŋ V_Intr Redup

▸ low-pitched sound made by something falling down, rumbling, sound of falling water or a distant motor

Yok ndunduŋana ta ikam guruŋ guruŋ a. —A waterfall is making the rumbling noise over there.

Wooŋgo ka masin ta ikam guruŋ guruŋ a. —The ship's engine is making a rumbling noise over there.

alt. *ŋguruŋ ŋguruŋ*

-guubu V_Intr_Stative

▸ be ripe (blue-black in colour, used of *galip* nuts)

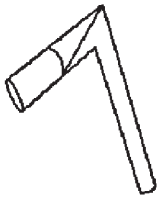
Kaŋar ti iguubu kek. —This *galip* nut is already ripe.

-gubguubu V_Intr_Stative Redup

Kaŋar komboono igubguubu makiŋ,… —After the *galip* nuts have all ripened,…

guugu$_1$ N

▸ sago hammer (used for pounding sago pith to produce sago flour)



Tamaŋ mata muriini na guugu tel. —My father left three sago hammers as an inheritance.

dial.var. *guu* (Gauru and Northern)

-guugu$_2$ V_Tr

▸ pound, pulverise (sago)

Tala tuguugu meene. —Let's go and pound sago.

-guguugu V_Tr Redup
▸ pounding
Nio aŋsula na, zin tiguguugu meene. —When I went down, they were pounding sago.
dial.var. *-guu* (Gauru and Northern)

guutu$_1$ N
▸ flat part of a head dress that stands up like a spring and to which feathers can be attached
Guutu, tiurpe pa pen kuliini. Ila saŋsaŋ be isala ruumu lutuunu be tirak Sia pa. —[A] *guutu* is made of turtle skin. It is attached to the *saŋsaŋ* part of the headdress so they can do the *Sia* dance.

guutu$_2$ N
▸ piece of wood that is inserted under the foreskin before cutting
Sap guutu be reete/ pal lutuŋ pa. —Carve a *guutu* stick with which to circumcise my son.

guuzu N
▸ *galip* nut without its outer skin (only has the hard brown inner shell. *Galip* nuts have three concentric shells)
kaŋar guuzu —*galip* nut without its outer skin [only has the hard inner shell]
Kaŋar komboono, toyo sula ŋgamar ma tuur lae ma ibuuzu. Ibuuzu, to tupus ma iwe guuzu. To teke pooro mi taŋgal sula. —*Galip* nuts with their outer skins, we (INC) collect them into a basket and put them aside until [the outer skins] rot and become soft. After that, we remove the shells and what is left are the nuts with just their hard inner shells. Then we weave netbags [for storage] and put [them] down into them.
Mbalmbal iwon kaŋar komboono ma ibuuzu la kopoono. Beso tiene na, kaŋar guuzu. —A pigeon swallows a whole *galip* nut and the outer skin rots in its stomach. When it defecates, the *galip* nut no longer has its thick outer skin.

H

ha Intj
alt. *a*
▸ Uh-oh! Look out! (expresses dismay)
Ha, lele katuunu imar! Toko! —Uh-oh, the owner of the land is coming. Let's run away!
def. *Tomtom ru tikam mbulu sananŋana sa pa mokleene. Mi mokleene tamaana, ni buri ila to izzo sua ma koroŋ. Tona wal ru tina, kizin ta ileŋ, to ikam sua tana be toroono ileŋ. Naso iute kembei wal sa timar kek. Kokena tire zin. Tanata ziru loŋa mi tiko.*
▸ "Huh, what was that?" (expresses that one is puzzled about something)
def. *Tomtom sa ileŋ la pa bobi sa, som koroŋ toro sa kalŋaana, mi tamen ileŋ kat som, mi tomini iute kat som, ko imar ki padei. To tomtom tina ikam sua tana.*

hai Intj
▸ "Hey, pay attention!" (expresses that one wants the hearer to pay attention)
Hai lutuŋ Silas, loŋa ma mar! —Hey, my son Silas, come quickly!
Hai, nu ru so la tana? —Hey, what are you (SG) looking for there?
def. 1. *Tomtom sa ipa ma ila, mi nu lelem be ni mataana ima ku, o lelem be ni ima ku. Tana so "Hai!" mi boobo zaana.* —Someone is walking away and you (SG) want him to look at you or you want him to come to you, therefore you say "Hai!" and call out his name.
def. 2. *O iti takamam uraata ta mokleene a, mi mete sa isu kar. To tiŋgo tomtom ta ma imar be ipiyar ti. To ikam sua tana mi iso: "Hai, kamar ma tala, pa tomtom tiŋga imeete kek."* —Or we (INC) are working over in the garden and a death happens in the village. Then they send someone to us to hurry us up, and he says, "Hey, come with me, for that person has died."
▸ "Hey stop it!" (express that one wants the hearer to stop doing something bad)
def. *Tomtom sa ikam mbulu ŋoobo sa, o iso sua ta ambai som. To nu peteke i pa sua tana.* —Someone does something wrong, or says something that is not good. Then you (SG) stop him with that expression.

haiss Intj
▸ expresses frustration
def. *Nu kam supurpuuru koroŋ, to so sua tana* —You (SG) are only able to do something part way, so then you say that expression.
▸ "Go away!" (expresses that one wants something annoying to go away)
def. *Ne lelem be ser tomtom sa, som ŋge ma*

ila ne. —You (SG) want to drive a person or pig away.

hait Intj

▸ Stop it!, Halt! (expresses that one wants the hearer to stop doing something)

Hait, imbot! Kam pepe. —Stop, leave it. Do not do it.

I

i$_1$ Adv_S

alt. *gi*

▸ PROX (on-going, visible action)

Zin timar i. —They are coming (and I can see them)

▸ imminent action

Zin tizza tomtom tabe imar i. —They are waiting for the person who is about to come.

i$_2$ Pronoun

alt. *=i* (i.e. an enclitic)

▸ him, her, it (third person singular accusative pronoun)

Tire i. —They saw him/her/it.

Ampun=i. —We (EXC) hit him/her/it.

Tiboob=i —They called to him/her/it.

note: the clitic (*=i*) is phonologically bound to a preceding consonant. When it occurs on a multisyllabic verb root ending in a long vowel + consonant + homorganic vowel, the final vowel is lost. When it occurs after a monosyllabic verb root ending in a vowel, this final vowel is retained.

i-$_3$ Subject prefix

▸ he, she, it (third person singular Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs)

i-mar —She/ He/ It comes, came, will come.

-i$_4$ Suffix

▸ all

gorgori —all the time

karkari —all the villages

see also: *i-wal* 'all the people'

-i$_5$ Suffix

▸ close temporal proximity

kooz-i —today

neer-i —yesterday

mbeŋ-i —last night

mankwoon-i —this morning

uriiz-i —two days ago (contrast *uriiz-a* 'three days ago')

-i$_6$ Suffix

alt. *e*

▸ nominalising suffix (less common than *-ŋa-*)

-boobo/ bobi —'to call'/ 'a call'

-keene/ kene —'to lie, sleep'/ 'a sleep'

-mbot/ mboti —'to stay, live, exist, be at'/ 'life'

-mbo/ mboe —'to sing'/ 'song'

-pa/ pai —'to walk, move'/ 'journey'

-parkap/ parkapi —'sleep together as a newly wedded couple'/ 'sexual guidance for a newly married couple'

-ŋooŋo/ ŋoŋi —'to quarrel'/ 'a quarrel'

-ŋgalsek/ ŋgalseki —'to forbid, prohibit'/ 'taboo, prohibition'

-ŋguŋ/ ŋguŋi —'to cough'/ 'a cough'

-sapaara/ sapaari —'refrain from'/ 'restriction, restraint'

-seŋ/ siŋi —chew betel-nut/ 'things needed for chewing betel-nut (betel-nuts, betel-pepper, and powdered lime)'

-seeŋge/ seŋge —'to laugh'/ 'laughter, mocking'

-seŋgeere/ seŋgeri —'send something'/ 'something sent' or ''something to be sent'

note: Use of *-e* is very irregular, occurring on only a few forms.

-beede/ bude —'to write'/ '(hand)writing'

-peeze/ puze —'to paddle'/ 'way of paddling'

Iburu N_Proper

▸ Hebrew speaking people

Ni tomtom ki Iburu. —He is a Hebrew.

▸ Hebrew language

Sua 'Mesia', ina Iburu kalŋan. —The word 'Messiah' is a Hebrew language word.

i-i Intj

▸ denial (response to a question meaning "I do not know." or "I do not want to say." It is pronounced with high falling intonation.)

I-i, nio aŋute som. —I don't know.

iili N

construction: *ka- iili*

▸ tail feathers of birds which can be used for dance decorations

Man tana ka iili molo. —That rooster's tail feathers are long.

iimi N
▸ soft fibres of *anraŋ* pandanus roots (This type of pandanus has a lot of roots above the ground, and it is used for making rope, netbags)
Tiyembut anraŋ ka uraana, titarpaala ma tikam kokouŋana ma tikurik la yok, to iwe iimi. —They cut *anraŋ* pandanus roots, split them and take the white [part] and scrape that in the water, and then it becomes a soft strip.
Zin moori titwooro iimi be tike kaari. —The women roll the soft pandanus fibres together [into rope] so they can weave netbags [with them].

imban N
alt. *yamban*
▸ sago frond on which sago pulp is put when it is being squeezed
dial.var. *yamban* (Birik and Marile)
note: People say that the processing of sago is a relatively recent innovation and the words are probably borrowed. (*Yamban* is the local name for the Finschafen area).

imzal(bi) N
▸ woman whose child has died (used as a term of address for the rest of her life)
Kam imzalbi ka mbu ru ti ma la. —Take these two betel-nuts to the woman whose child has died.
Imzalbi, mar! —Mother whose child has died, come!
see also: *maanda* 'man whose child has died'

ina Demonstrative Pronoun
▸ that one (anaphoric pro-form indicating a given, known entity)
Ina tikam ŋoobo. —That, they did incorrectly.
▸ entity located near the hearer
Ina so tana? —What is that?
▸ as for, regarding, concerning (marked Theme/Topic introducer)
Mbulu tana, ina mbulu pareiŋana? —Regarding that behaviour, what kind is it?
Aigule tana, ina be tiurpe kini ma koroŋ ta boozomen. —That day, that is for them to prepare food and other things.
Niam sombe ambaada pataŋana, ina be iuulu yom. —If we (EXC) endure hardship, that is in order to help you (PL).

inako Conjunction
▸ then…will (used in hypothetical conditionals)
Nu sobe kam bakai pini, inako ikanu. —If you (SG) mistreat it, then it will bite you.
Mazwaana ta sobe amla gi, inako amaŋga pa mankwoono. —When we (EXC) go, we will start off in the morning.
… inako ka kilalan padeiŋana? —… what then will be the sign/omen for it?

indeeŋe Complementiser
▸ when, at the time that
Indeeŋe zin tileŋ sua tana na… —When they heard that talk,…
Indeeŋe Bamla imar, nu mbot, som som? —When Bamler came, were you (SG) around or not?
Indeeŋe nio aŋbot Lae na, pataŋana biibi ipet pa lutuŋ. —While I was in Lae, my child had a big problem.

indeeŋe Preposition
▸ at
Indeeŋe mazwaana tana, ni imar imbot kar kek. —At that time, he had already come to live in the village.
Pa indeeŋe tina, ina rourou kek. —For at that time, it was already afternoon.
▸ until
Ta muŋgu ma imar indeeŋe koozi… —From long ago until today…

indeŋdeeŋe Complementiser
▸ whenever
Indeŋdeeŋe tau puke iruŋ, to ŋooŋo ikamam ti. —Whenever the Malaysian apple tree is flowering, then we (INC) often have runny noses.
Indeŋdeeŋe ta Atai iriŋ pa naana, na ni itaŋtaŋ. —Whenever Atai rings her mother, she cries.
see also: *-ndeeŋe*

indi Pronoun
alt. *=ndi*
▸ we (INC), us (INC) (first person plural (hearer(s) included) nominative and accusative pronoun)
note: Gauru, Kampalap, and Kabi form
dial.var. *iti ~ ti* (Central)

iŋga Demonstrative Pronoun
▸ that one over there (away from both speaker and hearer)
Iŋga ŋge tau! —That [thing over there] is a pig!

iŋgi$_1$ Adv_PrePredP
▸ now
Iŋgi ko padei? —What now?
Mi iŋgi aŋwe leembe pa lele ti. —But now I am a stranger in this place.
Kozo keleŋ la kalŋoŋ mi koto sua ta iŋgi aŋur piom i. —You (PL) must listen to my voice and follow the talk that I am now giving to you.
Mi iŋgi buri na, aŋute kat. —But now I really know it.
Iŋgi tomtom mburan som. —This (what we have just now experienced) is not something brought about by human strength/ power.
Iŋgi kembei ta aŋso piom na. —It is as I told you.

iŋgi$_2$ Demonstrative Pronoun
▸ this one, this thing
Iŋgi sokorei? —What is this?
Mi iŋgi som. —But this is not the case.
Wai, iŋgi ambai komboono! —Wow, this is perfect!
▸ cataphoric, introducer of lists
Iŋgi Mose lutuunu bizin zan: —These are the names of Moses' sons:

iŋgi be Adv_PrePredP
▸ about to
Iŋgi be tomon gi! —We (INC) are about to sink!
Iŋgi be aŋmeete. —I am about to die.
▸ now something is going to happen
Iŋgi be aŋpaute u pa… —Now I will teach you (SG) about…

iŋgi sa…na Adv_PrePredP
▸ "I now know this"
▸ realization (often sudden, contrary to expectation), surprised realization
Iŋgi sa ki Atai na. —Hey, this belongs to Atai!
Wai, iŋgi sa miuŋana toro na! —Wow, this is another dream!

iŋgis Intj
▸ here, pay attention to this, listen to this
Iŋgis, la to so pizin mi tikot timbiiri tio. —Listen, go and tell them to pay for my wooden plate.

iŋgoi Demonstrative Pronoun
▸ which one?
Tamaŋ, ŋge iŋgoi ta nu so pa na? —Father, which pig did you (SG) speak about?
Itum re lele iŋgoi ta ambai be mbot pa. —You yourself look for [i.e. choose] which area would be good for you (SG) to stay in.
Iŋgoi ta ambaiŋana, mi iŋgoi ta sananŋana? —Which one is good, and which one is bad?
▸ where? (often in rhetorical questions where a negative answer is expected)
Anutu tiom, mburaana iŋgoi? —Your (PL) God, where is his strength? [i.e. He does not have any.]
Len mburan iŋgoi tabe tipasaana yo? Som. —Where is their power/ability to harm me? No [They do not have such power.]
Pa iti boozoŋanda iŋgoi? —Where are our big numbers? [i.e. we are too few to do what needs to be done.]

ip N
▸ Tahitian chestnut (=Tok Pisin *aila*, Scientific name: *Inocarpus fagifer*, nut is edible, and the leaves are used for covering up food)
def. *Ruunu iwe ro be tuzuk koroŋ pa.* —The leaves become wrappers with which to wrap up things.
Ip kizin Tuam na, kuliini imbol som, mi keteene imbol som tomini. Mi ip ki toono uunu, kuliini imbol, mi tataarut pa buza biibi. —The Tahitian chestnuts from Tuam Island, their shells are not hard, and their kernels are not hard either. But the Tahitian chestnuts from the mainland, their shells are hard, and we (INC) cut them with large knives.

ipip N Redup
construction: *ka- ipip*
▸ kidney
Tikam ŋge ka ipip pio be aŋkan. —They brought me the pig's kidneys to eat.

irao$_1$ Adv_PrePredP
▸ can, could, able
Neeri, nio irao be aŋla. Mi koozi, nio mburoŋ som. —Yesterday, I could have gone. But today I don't want to.
Soom, niomru ko irao kemeete na som. —No, you two will not die.
Re pitik ta timbot saamba a. Irao nin? —Look at the stars in the sky. Can you count [them]?
▸ may, permitted, allowed
Ina nu irao kam. —You (SG) may take it.
Parei, irao nio aŋla mokleene ku? —How is it, can I go to your (SG) garden?

▸ should, obligated
Ni irao be ila. —He should go.
▸ politeness marker in questions
Ai, irao liŋ koŋ yok risa ma aŋwin? —Hey, could you (SG) please pour me a bit of water to drink? [polite request]

irao$_2$ Serial verb
construction: *ma irao*
▸ until, all the way until
Mbotŋana ku ko ambai men ma irao we kolman kat, to meete. —Your (SG) life will be only good until you become old, and then you will die.
Nio ko irao aŋkam kosasa som ma irao niom kala kepet kar tiŋga. —I am not able to do anything until you go and arrive at that village over there.
La mbotmbot kini ma irao tom leleene iluumu. —Go and stay with him until your brother calms down.
see also: *-rao*

iriimi Adv_PredP
▸ 4 days from now
Iti ko gaaga tombot, malama tombot. Upeele to tala, mi iriimi timiili. —We (INC) will be here tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Three days from now we'll go and four days from now we will return.

is Intj
alt. *ii*
▸ here, take it! (used when offering something to someone)
def. *koroŋ ta teege mi sara* —Something which you are holding and offer
Is, koroŋ ku! —Here, take it, it is yours! [said when handing something to someone]
Ii, kom! —Here, this is for you (SG) to eat!

iti Pronoun
alt. *=ti* (enclitic)
▸ we, we (INC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) included) nominative and accusative pronoun
Ouo, iti tala tewe lende. Pa rorou kek. —Hey, let's go and wash. For it is already late afternoon.
Ni irao ikam=ti pa kar kini. —He can take us (INC) in his car.
note: Clitic form *=ti* is preferred for pronominal Objects occurring after consonants
dial.var. *indi* ~ *ndi* (Gauru, Northern)

itiŋan Pronoun
▸ you (PL) with me, I with you (PL), we (EXC) with you (SG), we (INC) with him, we (INC) with them, we (EXC) with you (PL), you (PL) with we (EXC), 1PL.INC.COMB (first person plural inclusive combinatory pronoun)
Za yam ma amar, to itiŋan tala. —Wait until we (EXC) come, and then we (INC) will go together.
To itiŋan waende bizin taparlup ti ma tewe tamen. —Then together with our (INC) associates/friends, we will unite and become one.

itu- N_Inal
▸ self, own, reflexive-emphatic pronoun (the third person plural form is irregular: zitun 'themselves')
Nio ituŋ ko aŋuri ila Lablab. —I myself will take him to Lablab.
Ituyom tau! —It is up to you (PL)!
Zin keten malmal pa zitun. —They were angry with themselves.
Nio sombe aŋkam sanaana, nako aŋpasaana ituŋ. —If I sin, then I harm myself.
...ila zitun kalŋan —…in their own language
Tipase pa zitun mburan, mi tipakurkur zitun. —They rely on their own strength and are always exalting themselves.
..ni ipekel kalŋaana ma iso: "Oi, nio ituŋ ti." —..and he answered and said: "Oh, it is me here."
Aŋbel ituŋ kek! —Woe to me! [I am in trouble now.]
O iŋgi aŋboro ituŋ. Tana sombe leleŋ be aŋkam, nako aŋkam. —Now I am my own boss. So if I want to do it, then I will do it.
Aa buri, ituyam amre katu. —O now, we (INC) ourselves have seen you (SG) with our own eyes.

itu- tamen/ itutamen N_Inal
alt. *ituta*
▸ alone, only one, by oneself
Mi ituŋ tamen na, aŋrao aŋkam kosa sa som. —But by myself alone, I cannot do anything.
Nu itum tamen ko la? —Will you (SG) go by yourself? You are the only one who will go?
Tana Naomi itutamen imbotmbot. —And so Naomi was left alone.
Tapase pa Yooba itutamen be iporoukaala iti. —We (INC) trust in Yahweh alone to protect us.

itutamenŋa-
▸ only one
Tomtom itutamenŋana ta kembei na, ambai som. —A person [being] alone like this, it is not good.
Lutuunu moori tana, ni itutamenŋana. —That daughter of his, she was his only child.

ituru Pronoun
▸ you (SG) with me, I with you (SG), you (SG) and I, 1DU.INC.COMB (first person dual inclusive combinatory pronoun)
Nu ituru tala. —You (SG) go with me.

Pronoun
Ituru ko tala. —The two of us (INC) will go./ You and I will go.
Ituru tuur zin ma tila Birik, to timiili. —Let's (you and I) take them to Birik and then we (INC) will return.

iwa- N_Inal
▸ sibling-in-law, brother-in-law
Paradigm: *iwaŋ, iwom, iwaana* (Central)/ *iwaan* (Gauru)/ *iwana* (Northern), *iwanda, iwoyam, iwoyom, iwan*
iwanda bizin —our (INC) siblings-in-law

iwa- moori
▸ sister-in-law
ni iwaana moori —his/ her sister-in-law

iwaara N
▸ northwest wind (during December-April, a time for eating mangoes and breadfruit, fishing, having traditional celebrations, and going on long sea voyages)
def. *iwaara imar pa meleebe*
Iwaara ipet. —The northwest winds have begun.
Iwaara ipol pa aigule. —The northwest wind began blowing in the daytime (a bit unexpectedly).
Miiri iloondo ki iwaara ma imar. —The wind came [Lit. 'ran'] from the northwest.
▸ year, age
similar: *ndaama* 'year'
dial.var. *yoara* (Northern)

iwal N
▸ large group of people, everyone
Ina toso pa som. Pa ina iwal biibi koroŋ kizin. —We (INC) should not talk about it. It pertains to all the people.
iwal biibi —a large crowd
iwal ta boozomen —everyone, all

iwe- N
▸ seedling, starter (whatever is planted)
Niam ampaaza pin iweene. —We (EXC) planted a banana starter.
serembat/ mok/ manioka … iweene —starter of food crops like sweet potatoes/ taro/ manioc
kini iweniwen tiyaaraŋana —sowing of seeds
Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana bekena you/ka koi iŋgalŋgal (=ikudut). —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up above a fire so that the fire/ smoke dries them.

izi$_1$ N
▸ spear
izi pam —spear made from a palm tree
izi marakete —iron spear (used for hunting pigs)
izi taraŋgo —fishing spear (has several points/prongs)
zin izi kan —those with spears
Izi kini mataanaŋana ko iŋgalu. —His sharp spear will pierce you (SG).
izi kwo muriini —wound caused by spear

-izi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ penetrate something while moving parallel to its surface
Ke tipiini iizi nomoŋ. —A splinter went in under the skin of my hand.
Meene kotiizi (mataana) iizi yo. —A sago thorn penetrated my skin.
see also: *-ŋgal* 'pierce'

K

ka- N_Inal
Paradigm: *koŋ* '1SG', *kom* '2SG', *ka(na)* '3SG', *koyam* '1Pl.EXC', *kanda* '1PL.INC', *koyom* '2PL', *kan* '3PL'
▸ used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things, for, have
Kam koŋ pin pakan imar. —Bring me some bananas to eat.
Nu kom kini sa imbot? —Do you (SG) have some food to eat?
Kam ka yok risa ma iwin. —Give him a bit of water to drink.
kanda buzur —our (INC) meat/game to eat

▸ of (expresses uncontrolled relationships)
koŋ ndaama —my years/ age
ka mbeŋ —his birthday
Nio aŋkankaana pa koŋ mete. —I don't know the time of my death.
▸ of, unfortunate or 'bad' relationships
nio koŋ koi bizin —my enemies
ka nooro —his widow
ka moori —his mistress
▸ about, concerning
ka sua —talk about/ concerning him/ her/ it
▸ for
man ka ruumu —house for chickens, chicken house
ka uunu —the reason for it
▸ part-whole relationship
ruumu ka kataama —the door of the house
kini ka lwoono —leftover food, part of the food
Uraata tio ka lwoono ri inmbot, ta ko aŋbot be aŋposop. —A small part of my work is still left, so because of that I will stay to finish it.
▸ related to, associated with, having to do with
koroŋ su kan —things of the forest
koroŋ kar kana —something having to do with the village
mete nomnom kana —malaria (sickness associated with mosquitoes)
nio toono koŋ —I am from the ground, I am earthly
pu ŋge kana —a net for catching pigs

-kaaga V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr/Tr
▸ open, be open
Kataama ikaaga piti. —A door opened for us (INC).
Kaaga kataama! —Open the door!
Kaaga kwom ma win marasin. —Open your (SG) mouth and drink the medicine.
Kataama ikaaga kek. —The door has opened, is open already.
▸ remove, take off (lids of containers)
Kaaga kuuru kwoono! —Remove the lid of the pot!

kwo- ikaaga
▸ speak up
Kwom imun pepe. Kwom ikaaga ma so sua. —Don't be silent. Open your (SG) mouth and speak up.

-kaaga bege-
▸ lift one's arm in order to strike, raise one's arm (Lit. 'open one's armpit')
Tomtom ikaaga begeene be iŋgal ŋge. —The man raised his arm to spear the pig.
dial.var. *-kaa* (Gauru, Northern)

-kakaaga V_Tr Redup
Kakaaga kataama pepe. —Don't keep opening the door.

kakaaganga- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ habitually/usually open
Kataama ti kakaaganana. —This door is usually open.
see also: *-kam kak*

-kinkaaga
▸ open something which is firmly attached

-pakaaga
▸ open with effort, manage to get open

-makaaga
▸ crack open

kaagu N
▸ northerly wind (comes from the direction West New Britain)
def. *kaagu imar pa abal Mereu* —The northern wind comes from the mountains [of] northwest New Britain.
Iŋgi miiri kaagu ta ilonloondo i. —This is the northerly wind that is blowing [Lit. running'].

kaala V_Tr
construction: Verb + *kaala* (only occurs as the morphologically bound second element of compound verbs, all of which are transitive)
▸ hide, cover, conceal, protect
▸ go on top of

-bapkaala
▸ hide, keep secret

-daadakaala
▸ protect by fencing

-didikaala
▸ make a barrier around something

-kamkaala
▸ enclose, fence in

-kankaala
▸ prevent someone from revealing a secret

-kanankaala
▸ conceal one's food

-kennekaala
▸ block the way to something by sleeping near it

-kiziukaala
▸ spit at

-kokokaala
▸ close something by tying it off, tie shut
-kokorkaala
▸ gather in, bring together
-kotkaala
▸ close (a door)
-kotokaala
▸ cover up
-kunkaala
▸ cover up in order to protect from weather
-laskaala
▸ heat food in order to preserve it
-liukaala
▸ surround protectively
-loukaala
▸ put aside food and cover it
maŋaanakaal-
▸ fail
mbeŋkaal-
▸ night falls on someone
mata- imbiriizikaala
▸ completely forget, forgive
-mbukkaala
▸ tie shut
-mburkaala
▸ jealously protect
-mbutkaala
▸ wrap up and tie
-miaŋkaala
▸ speak respectfully to one's in-laws
-ndukaala
▸ go early in the morning
-ŋgunkaala
▸ obstruct the way to something by putting sticks in the ground around it
-ŋooŋokaala
▸ protect something by making a fuss over it
-pakaala
▸ cover, hinder, obstruct, prevent
-pasirimkaala
▸ patch up and cover over
-pasomkaala
▸ neutralise, lessen the effect of something
-peenekaala
▸ shield, protect
-pokaala
▸ fence in a garden
-poroukaala
▸ defend
-pureskaala
▸ spit on
-rekaala
▸ keep an eye on, carefully watch over
-roogokaala
▸ reserve
-salakaala
▸ put on top of, cover
-sekaala
▸ cover, close, protect
-sesekaala
▸ patch up
-siirikaala
▸ surround with something
-sirimkaala
▸ patch up, cover
-sokaala
▸ reserve for oneself
-soukaala
▸ catch hold of
-taŋkaala
▸ prevent someone from doing something by crying
-taukaala
▸ wrap something around oneself
-teegekaala kopo-
▸ give refreshments
-urkaala
▸ cover
-watkaala
▸ deny
-zeebekaala
▸ patch up, make complete again
-zukkaala
▸ wrap up

kaama$_1$ N
▸ forked branch (made into a handle of a sago pounder)
Yembut leŋ kaama sa pa guugu. —Cut me a forked branch for a sago pounder.
def. *Ur ain ila kaama, to iwe guugu.* —Once you (SG) put a piece of iron in a *kaama* then it becomes a sago pounder.

-kaama$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be crippled
Namaana woono ikaama. —His right arm is crippled.
Ni ikaama ta alok kek ma imar. —She has been crippled for a long time.

kaamaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ crippled
Ni namaana kaamaŋana. —He [has] a crippled hand.

Ni kaamaŋana. —He is crippled [i.e. unable to walk properly].

kaame N_Event

▸ sago squeezing setup for one person to squeeze sago starch out of sago pulp

Nio ituŋ tamen aŋkam kaame pa kil ta. N. mi L. tikam sopalai pa kil toro. —By myself I had a sago squeezing set up that went into one sago trap. N. and L. worked together at a squeezing setup for two that went into another sago trap.

-kaaŋga V_Tr

▸ drink from something which is held away from the mouth, pour into one's mouth without actually putting the container to one's lips

Kam sur ma kaaŋga, mi nio koŋ ka lwoono. —Take the coconut and drink from it, and I will [drink] the remainder.

kaara$_1$ N

▸ handle (of a drum, shield)

Teege kombom ka kaara. —Hold the drum by its handle.

kaara ki golo —handle of a shield

similar: *kweene*

peene kaara, kaara niini

▸ bow and arrow

-zem kaara niini

▸ shoot an arrow

similar: *peene*

-kaara$_2$ V_Tr

▸ tear and eat raw, rip apart (used of dogs, wild animals)

Me tiŋa ŋge ta. To tikaara pakaana ma imap. Mi Yalom ila to ibaada pakaana. —The dogs got a pig. Then they completely tore up half of it. And Yalom went and carried off [the other] half.

see also: *-tatut*

-kaara kopo-

▸ upset the stomach, cause stomach pain

kaari N

▸ netbag, string bag, (carried by women hanging from their foreheads, babies are put in them to sleep, = Tok Pisin *bilum*)

Nio aŋkewe kaari. —I am weaving a netbag.

Moori ipoi pikin sula kaari. —The woman carried the child in a netbag hanging from her head.

▸ string which is woven into netbags

kaari ka kweene

▸ strap of a netbag

kaata N

▸ platform on an outrigger canoe where cargo is put

Koobo tile pa nol na, kini isala kaata kizin ma bokbok mi tipera. —When the inner island people came in for the market, then they went back out with their canoe platforms filled with food.

-kaaza$_1$ V_Intr

▸ screech, squawk

Ŋerek ikaaza. —A green parrot screeched.

-kaaza$_2$ V_Tr

▸ scale, scrape off scales off of a fish

Kaaza ye ŋgaraana. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.

-kaaza$_3$ V_Tr

▸ slice up, cut up, butcher

similar: *-tarut, -pal*

-kaskaaza V_Tr Redup

Tiŋgal ŋge ma kup, to tineeni ma kiŋ, to tipali ma tikaskaazi mi tiur ma irao zin. —They speared the pig and killed it, and after they had roasted it, then they cut it up and divided it among themselves.

-kaaza$_4$ V_Tr

▸ wipe dry, dry off something by wiping it

Kam kawaala pasaana, mi kaaza yok pa murindi. —Take an old rag, and wipe off the water from our (INC) [sleeping] place.

similar: *-mus*

-kaazakaala V_Tr

▸ wipe something off or otherwise dry it a bit

▸ heat in order to reduce the smell (particularly fish that has been caught some time ago or other wild game which has strong smell)

Kaazakaala ye sala you muŋgu, tona ur sula kuuru mi inoi. —Dry out the fish by heating it over a fire, and then put it into the pot and boil it.

Takaazakaala ye tina be ka ndaara pakan ila lene, to isula inoi. —Let's heat up the fish a bit so that its strong smell goes away, and then it can be boiled.

similar: *-lo, -kailes, -pabayou, -laskaala*

kabaŋbaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ naked
Tomtom tana, ni kabaŋbaŋŋana. —That person is naked.

Kabe N_Proper
▸ Kabi village
▸ people of Kabi village

kaboŋ N
▸ shield used in fighting, battle shield
Zaaba mi kaboŋ na, irao pa malmal. —A club and a shield, they are suitable for warfare.
similar: *siŋgiao* 'battle shield', *golo* 'ceremonial shield'

kabuk N
▸ dipper used for getting water for squeezing sago

kabum kabum N_Event Redup
▸ play in the water, splash around in the water
Zin pikin tikam kabum kabum sula yok. —The kids were splashing around in the river.
similar: *sabum sabum*

kado- N_Inal
▸ price (to be paid), payment, cost, wages
Koroŋ tina kadoono piizi? —How much is the price of that thing?/ How much does that thing cost?
Ŋge ku kadoono tis. —Here is the payment for your (SG) pig.
Aŋkam lem kadoono kek. —I have given you (SG) your wages.
▸ equivalent, equal (in ability, age, or size), fitting
Nio kadoŋ sa? —Is there anybody who is my equal/ as capable as me?
Merere, ni kadoono sa som. —There is nobody like the Lord.
▸ partner
Moori ti, kadoono som. Tana ko irak som. —This woman hasn't got a partner. Therefore she won't dance.
▸ penalty, punishment, payback
Kadoono ise kini. —He is getting the punishment for it.
Sanaana kiti ka kadoono ta ise ki Yesu. —It is the penalty of our (INC) sins that Jesus bore.
▸ reward
Tomoyom Anutu ko ikam leyom kadoono biibi. —Your (PL) Father God will give you a great reward.

kado somŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ free, without pay, at no cost

-kam kadoono ila
▸ pay for, pay wages

-re kadoono pa
▸ suffer the penalty of, experience punishment because of
Ni ire kadoono pa sanaana kini. —He suffered the penalty of his sins.

-ur kadoono
▸ set a price, assign a price to
Nio aŋur timbiiri tio kadoono zen, tana mbot risa. —I have not set a price for my wooden dish yet, so wait a bit.
Tiur kadoono isala mete. —They put the price too high.

-ur kadoono pa
▸ punish, penalise, take vengeance on, avenge, pay back
similar: *-kot*

kadoono N
▸ turn
Zin kadoono tila be tikam uraata. —It is their turn to go [and] work.
Nu kadoono sula piizi meene. —It is your (SG) turn to go down [and] squeeze sago.

Kai$_1$ N
▸ dance type (typically performed during the daytime)
def. *naroogo aigule kana* —a daytime dance

kai$_2$ N
▸ torch, light, lamp
Tutun kai, mi teteege ma tala. —Let's light a torch and hold it and go.

kai bolom
▸ torch made from a *kaikai* tree.
def. *Ke kaikai ta imeete, tona amla ma amboogo leyam, ma igorok. Amtun ma amur la ruumu leleene, be iyaara piam pa mbeŋ.* —A *kaikai* tree that has died, then we (EXC) go and break off a piece for ourselves and [wait for it to] dry. We light [it] and put it inside the house, so it provide us light at night.

kai busbus
▸ torch made of coconut leaves

kai galiau
▸ torch made of the dried leaves of stinging nettle plants

kai ŋgwaara
▸ torch made of dried coconut

kaian N_Event
▸ breathlessness due to laughing
Tiseeŋge tiseeŋge ma kaian ikam zin. Irao tiseeŋge mini som. —They laughed and laughed until they were out of breath. They could not laugh any more.

kaibiim N_Stative
▸ adult (fertile age, working age)
▸ attractive, good, nice, pretty
naŋgaŋ kaibiim —young man, fit for work
moori kaibiim —attractive woman/ woman fit for work
ruumu kaibiim —attractive house
Re. Mbulu ku tina kaibiim? —Look/Consider. Is that behaviour of yours (SG) nice?
▸ beauty, attractiveness
kaibiim kini —her beauty
Tomtom tana, kaibiim kini imbot la ki ruŋguunu. —That person's beauty is in his/her face.

kaibiim komboono
▸ really good
Mbulu ku tina kaibiim komboono! —That behaviour of yours is really good! [said sarcastically]

-pakaibiim V_Tr
▸ decorate, make attractive
Tipakaibiim ruumu kizin ma tau! —They decorated their house and made it really nice.

kaibiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ beyond childhood, capable of working, mature physically
Ni kaibiŋana som. —He isn't mature enough yet.
Aŋwe kaibiŋoŋ. —I grew up.
Lwoono ta, ta nio kaibiŋoŋ kek, —One time when I was already past childhood,
see also: *kaibiim*

kaikai$_1$ N Redup
▸ eel type (short and fat)
Naleŋ ikeene tuunu kaikai ta magorbi kat. —Naleng got a huge *kaikai* eel.

kaikai$_2$ N Redup
▸ tree type (has many branches that grow out from the trunk, used for decorations and torches)
def. *uunu ta mi naman naman boozo*
Moori tikam aigau pa kaikai ruunu. —The women made decorations from *kaikai* leaves.

-kailes V_Tr
▸ scorch, parch
Zoŋ ikailes kini ma imap. —The sun scorched all the food crops.
Zoŋ biibi isu ma iŋgi be ikailes mbutmbuutu. —A sunny time has begun and it is beginning to scorch the grass.
▸ steam, cook in a pot without adding any extra water or grease
Iti takailes ŋgeele isula kuuru. Pa ŋgeele ka tai biibi. —We (INC) steam clams in a pot. For clams have a lot of saltwater.
Iti takailes welŋan. —We (INC) steam grubs in a pot [because they have a lot of their own grease]
▸ warm (up)
Kailes kumbum, pa izarzar. —Warm your (SG) leg [by putting it close to the fire], for it is swollen.

Kaimaŋa N_Proper
▸ Mbula language area
▸ speakers of the Mbula language (used by speakers of other languages in the area to refer to Mbula speakers and their language area)

kaimer Adv_PredP
▸ later, afterwards, future
Aŋwe zen. Kaimer to aŋla aŋwe. —I haven't bathed yet. I'll go [and] bathe later.
Nio motoŋ ila pa kaimer. —I am thinking about the future.

Mbeŋ Kaimer
the Last Day, end of the world

-pa kaimer
▸ walk behind someone, follow, go later

kaimerŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ last-born, younger of two
lutuŋ kaimerŋana —my last-born child

kaimer kana
▸ last, final, concluding
uraata kaimer kana —last work, final job
mazwaana kaimer kana—last days (in the Bible)

kaipa V_Middle_Uninfl
alt. *kawai, kawaiwai*
▸ elated, self-satisfied, proud, gloating (being visibly pleased with one's good situation, which is not viewed as good behaviour, mainly used of women, not a well-known word)

Niom kaipa yom paso? —What are you (PL) so happy about?
Ni kaipa i pa koroŋ kini ambaimbaiŋan. —He is proud of his good things.
Moori tana kawaiwai i pa ka tomooto kana. —That woman is always gloating because of her man.
similar: *ni- (i)se sorok, menmeen sorok*

kaisiigi N_Event
▸ determination, resolution, insistence, stubbornness
Ni ikam kaisiigi pa uraata ma ila imap. —He was very determined concerning the work and completed it.
mbulu kaisiigi —stubbornness, determination
Nu kam kaisiigi paso? —Why are you so determined/ insistent?

kaisiigiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ stubborn, persistent, determined

kaisuluklukŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ tiny, small
serembat kaisuluklukŋan —tiny sweet potatoes
man kaisuluklukŋana —a tiny bird
similar: *musaana, munmun, katuktukŋa-*

kaiwo N
construction: *-seebe kaiwo/kao pa*
▸ dispute, argue with strongly, contend against
Niom keseebe kaiwo pa kakam so? —Why are you (PL) arguing what can you do about it?
Nio aŋseebe kaiwo pizin. —I disputed with them.
Seebe kaiwo rimos. —Quit arguing.

keze- kaiwoŋa-
▸ argumentative
Ni keze kaiwoŋana. —S/he is argumentative.
similar: *kwo- imbol pa sua*

-parseebe kaiwo pa
Niomru kaparseebe kaiwo piom ta kembena na ambai som. —When you two argue with each other like that, it is not good.

kaiwor N
▸ cassowary
man kaiwor tiroono —big knife made from a cassowary bone
Iti mutu kiti ti na, man kaiwor sa som. —On this island of ours, there are no cassowaries.

kaiwos N
▸ tree type (leaves are edible, the bark is used for making rope, =Tok Pisin *tulip*, scientific name: *Gnetum gnemon*)
Zin Kampalap tila tisek kaiwos ta abal uunu. —The Kampalap people went and stripped the bark off of *kaiwos* trees at the foot of the mountain.
Tiperek kaiwos pa pu ŋge kana. —They braided *kaiwos* (rope) for making pig nets.
Titwooro kaiwos ma tike pu ye/ kiizi. —They twisted *kaiwos* (rope) and wove a fishing net/ prawn net [out of it].

kak N_Event
▸ coming open, breaking open making a sound, open
Kataama ikam kak. —The door is open.
Miaana igolok, mi kwoono ikam kak ma iso sua. —Her tongue came loose, and her mouth opened, and she spoke.
see also: *-kaaga* 'be/become open'

-kaka V_Intr Redup
▸ be afraid of heights
Kuinuŋ ikaka pa aŋse kor mi motoŋ sula. —I (Lit. 'my soul/ inner self') was afraid, for I went up and looked down.

kakaaba N
▸ rattles used in dancing (made of *ti* tree nuts)
Zin tirak mi titir kakaaba ma itaŋ. —They danced and shook the rattles making noise.
Mooto zaanaŋana ileleele wiini, to kakaaba gereŋ gereŋ. —When a famous/magical snake wiggles its tail, then it rattles.

-kakak V_Intr Redup
▸ make a noise like "kak kak"
Manboŋ ikakak ma ila. —The sea eagle made a "kak"-ing noise and went away.
Me ikakak ma ila. Asiŋ ipuni? —The dog went away making "kak"-noises. Who hit it?

kakao N
▸ cocoa tree, cocoa pods, cocoa beans (=Tok Pisin *kakao*, scientific name: *Thea abroma*)

kakarooŋgo N
▸ crab type (edible, small, found in rivers)
Zernaŋnaaŋga pakan, kaimer tiwe kakarooŋgo. —Some *z.* creatures later change into *kakarooŋgo* crabs.
alt. *kakaroogo*

-kakat V_Intr
▸ cut in half, cut something long in the middle

Kakat teu, wooro, teene… —Cut the sugarcane, vine, cane in half.

▸ cut across, go across, take a shortcut

Nio aŋkakat ma aŋlae pa ruumu kini. —I took a shortcut and went across to his house.

Lele ikimit mi iyaara ma ikakat saamba. —Lightning flashed across the sky.

similar: *-yembut*

kakes V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ step across to, step from one log to another (like in a swampy area)

Kakes kakes ma aŋla mbaaga. —I stepped from one log to another and crossed to the other side.

▸ diverge from, digress, stray to

nama- kakes

Niam amgo u be la teete pin men, mi miili ma mar. La ma nomom kakes pa koroŋ pakan pepe. —We (EXC) are sending you (SG) to just go and cut off some bananas, and return back [with them]. When you go, your hand is not to stray to other things.

kwo- kakes

▸ get off the subject in a discussion, digress

Iti tamar pa sua ki ula. Kwoyom kakes pa sua boozo pepe. —We (INC) have come to talk about the marriage. Don't digress to other things.

Kwom kakes lae! —You (SG) are getting off the topic!

kakes lae

▸ move horizontally from one place to another, cross over to

Nio aŋsala mbu, mi kakes lae mbu toro. —I went up a betel-nut palm, and crossed over to another betel-nut palm.

similar: *-yabakes, ŋes lae*

kakuk N

▸ play shoes (made from coconut shells, held on to with ropes, traditionally used to avoid getting one's feet dirty when walking through a muddy area)

Zin tiwwa pa kakuk. —They are walking on play shoes.

kakut kakut V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ in heaps, do in groups, masses, act as a large group, lots of (filling all the space)

Motmooto kakut kakut la ŋge buuzuŋana. —There were lots of worms/maggots in the rotting pig.

Moori kakut kakut ma tisula yok. —Many groups of women went down to the river.

def. *boozo ma boozo kat* —many and very many

kalaana N_Stative

▸ good (typically occurs in negated utterances)

kalaana som

▸ bad, not good

Ruumu tina kalaana som. Reege mi ila ne. —That house is not good. Tear it down.

Mbulu tana kalaana som kat. —That behaviour is really not good.

ruŋgu- kalaana iŋgoi

▸ expresses contempt (Lit. 'Where is the good appearance?')

A, nu na ruŋgum kalaana iŋgoi pa lem koroŋ kamŋana! —Hey, you (SG), where is your ability to do anything!

A, nu zzo sua. Mi ruŋgum kalaana iŋgoi pa uraata? —Hey, you (SG) talk alot. But where is your ability to work?

-kalakoikoi V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be burnt, be seared, be scorched (on the surface)

Kini tana ineene ma ikalakoikoi. —That food roasted and got burnt on the outside, but the inside is not yet cooked.

similar: *-koikoi*

kalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ living, alive, live

ye kalaŋana —live fish

koroŋ kalaŋan —living things

Ni imeete, som kalaŋana? —Has he died or is he [still] alive?

Kolman, kalaŋana imbotmbot a? Som imeete kek? —The old man, is he still alive? Or has he died?

similar: *mata- yaryaaraŋa-, matmaataŋa-*

kalau N

▸ bird type

Leŋ beso kalau itaŋ, ina lele berekberek kek. —Listen and when the *kalau* bird sings, it will be on the verge of daybreak.

lele kalau kalau V_Intr Redup

▸ early morning about 5-6 o'clock

def. *zoŋ mataana ise*—The sun rises.

Lele kalau kalau. =Kalau kalau kek be lele iborok ma isu. —It is early morning (about 5-6 o'clock).

kalkaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ scarred (used of animals)

ye kalkaalaŋana —fish with scars

Taŋgal ŋge ma kalkaalaŋana. —We (INC)

speared a pig and [found that] it had already been wounded.

-kalkal V_Intr Redup
▸ blow in the wind, rustle
Miiri ikam ma plak ikalkal. —The wind is making the flag blow.
Miiri ikam ma ke runrun ikalkal. —The wind is causing the tree leaves to rustle.
see also: *-palaklak*

kalma N
▸ crab type (black, found in swamps)
Kalma zoŋoono iŋgorut nomoŋ. —The *kalma* crab bit my hand.
Kalma ikol pa peeze kini (nama babaŋan i). —The *kalma* crab moves by using its flippers.
Kalma ikarra ma ila. —The *kalma* crab crawled along.
Kalma naman ipeeze mi iko ma ila. —The *kalma* crab's flippers paddled and it fled away.

kalŋa- N_Inal
▸ sound which something typically makes
kombom/ man/ miiri/ masin kalŋaana —sound of a drum/ a bird/ the wind/ the machine
▸ vernacular language
Aŋsuŋ ila kalŋanda. Aŋsombe… —I prayed in our (INC) language. I said:…
Nio kalŋoŋ ndel. —My language is different.
▸ singing voice
Ni kalŋaana ŋgeezeŋana. —He is a good singer. (Lit. 'He has a smooth voice')
▸ loudly
So ma kalŋom (biibi) pepe. —Do not shout!
Wal timbo ma kalŋan. —They sang loudly.
▸ voice, speech

kalŋa- bakai pa
▸ speak harshly to someone (Lit. 'voice mistreat to')

kalŋa- ila pa
▸ send word to, notify (Lit. 'voice go to')

kalŋa- iluumu pa
▸ speak kindly to, speak gently to (Lit. 'voice be cool towards')

kalŋa- keteene men (=kalŋa- biibi)
▸ speak very loudly

kalŋa- imar
▸ message comes, word comes (Lit. 'voice comes')

kalŋa- molo
▸ penetrating voice, far-reaching voice (Lit. 'voice is long/far')
Merere kalŋaana molo. —God's voice goes/ reaches everywhere.

kalŋa- imurur
▸ 'choke up' while speaking (Lit. 'voice shakes')

kalŋa- musaana
▸ speak in a whisper, speak softly (Lit. 'voice is small')

kalŋa- ŋerŋer pa
▸ speak sharply to, speak harshly to (Lit. 'voice growls at')

kalŋa- sanaana
▸ scream loudly, screech (Lit. 'voice is bad')

kalŋa- isala
▸ say with a loud voice, raise one's voice, shout (Lit. 'voice rises/ ascends')

kalŋa- ise
▸ sound angry, (Lit. 'voice rises/ ascends')

kalŋa- isu
▸ speak quietly, speak softly (Lit. 'voice descends')

kalok N_Event
▸ hiccough
Kalok ikam yo. —I have the hiccoughs.

-kam V_Tr
▸ 1. do, give, take, get, put, cause
Ni ikam koroŋ sa pio som. —He did not give anything to me.
Nio aŋkam som. —I did not do that/ I did not receive.

-kamam/ -kaam Redup
▸ keep doing
Zin tikamam men. —They just keep doing it.

-kam + Event Noun
-kam aigau —put on decorations
-kam muuŋgu —put on mourning symbols
-kam azaaŋa pa —show one's strength by challenging another person
-kam bakai pa —mistreat, do bad to
-kam borau —mate (of animals)
-kam borok —collapse
-kam boros —spill out/ burst
-kam buga- pa —perform one's obligations
-kam geezeŋana —feel really bad about something and run away to escape from the situation
-kam gegeene pa —get/ do more, extra
-kam giris —slip

-kam kadoono pa —pay, give, receive a reward/ punishment/ wages
-kam kaisiigi pa —determined to do
-kam kak —open, break open
-kam kat —move back and forth, jerk
-kam kao —dispute, brag
-kam kauk —yelp (used of dogs)
-kam kausis —persistently do something viewed as not good
-kam kek —noise of something snapping
-kam keŋ —snap in two, make a popping noise
-kam keu (kete- ikam keu) —be dismayed
-kam kik —are ringing (used of ears)
-kam kiŋ —be silent
-kam kutkut —beat, throb
-kam kinkin/kinkiini pa —try hard to get something, strain after, strive
-kam kini —put on a feast
-kam kombol pa —speak insultingly to someone [by using taboo sexual epithets]
-kam kumbu- pa —ready to start fighting
-kam kuŋ —make a low pitched, thudding noise
-kam kuumbu pa —steal
-kam kuruk —go out of joint
-kam mbulu ambaiŋana pa —do good to someone
-kam mbiŋbiŋ —cling on to someone
-kam mbulu ki —follow the behaviour of
-kam mburooŋo —bargain, barter
-kam miiri —fan, go to a breezy place
-kam moondo —be cast down
-kam mos pa —plan how to distribute, explain the meaning of, perform a miracle, create a design
-kam naborou pa —work magic on, perform magic
-kam nabel —cast lots
-kam napaala —put on a good appearance falsely, make a show of something
-kam nazur —pout at
-kam nduŋ —make a thumping noise, thud
-kam ŋeu pa —joke about
-kam ŋgar (boozo) pa —think about, study, be worried about, wonder about
-kam ŋekŋek —make a creaky or squeaky noise, or the noise of gnashing teeth
-kam ŋoŋi —quarrel
-kam ŋuk —make a noise of disapproval
-kam ŋunuŋ —make a buzzing noise
-kam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ —speak softly, murmur
-kam ŋurŋur —grunt at
-kam orooro —make noise/ racket
A. ikam padei pa? —What is A. going to do about it?
-kam pak —open
-kam pakaamŋana pa —trick, deceive, lie
-kam pel —make a sharp cracking noise
-kam peŋ —look after a small infant, care for
-kam pilik pilik —wiggle
-kam piŋ —clear up, light up
-kam piŋpiŋ —twist, swing back and forth
-kam pok —come loose
-kam poto pa —take a photo of
-kam pou —work magic in order to cause the winds to stop
-kam pu —work sorcery on
-kam puk —make the sound of something breaking
-kam pus —something which was blocked before comes open
-kam put —snap in two
-kam sanaana pa —do something bad
-kam seeŋge pa —make fun of someone
-kam seu pa —brag, show off, flaunt
-kam siŋ pa —hit someone so they bleed, wound
-kam siloogo pa —keep doing, strive at
A. ikam so? —What is A. doing?
-kam sua pa —teach
-kam supuuru —not do properly, do something halfway
-kam tiro- —try hard, collect one's strength, not to give up
-kam tooro —portray a spirit being in a dance
-kam uraata pa —work on, work for
-kam uraata ise ki —appoint someone to do something
-kam yaamba pa —work sorcery on
-kam zooroŋana pa —disobey, resist, be rebellious

-kamam be

▸ 2. be about to happen

Koroŋ ta boozomen ikamam be imap. —Everything is about to come to an end.
Mok ikamam be imbiriizi. —Taro is in the process of disappearing.

-kam le-/ -kam ka-/ -kam pa

▸ 3. give

Zin tikam leŋ buk. —They gave me a book

Zin tikam koŋ kini. —They gave me food to eat.
Zin tikam kini pizin. —They gave food to them.
▸ 4. get, receive
Amkam ndaama ambaiŋana kat. —We (EXC) had a good year.
Amkam pekelŋana sa som. —We (EXC) did not receive any answer/ anything in return.
▸ 5. sense (non-volitionally)
talŋa- ikam —overhear
Me tikam ŋge kuziini. —The dogs smelled a pig.
▸ 6. take, bring
Ni ikam aro kini mi ila. —He took his digging stick and went.
Ni ikam pin imar. —He brought bananas.
▸ 7. think, plan
Ŋgar tio ikam be aŋgiimi leŋ kar sa. —I am thinking of buying a car.
Aŋkam ŋgar pa —I am thinking, planning
▸ 8. arrive in/at, reach
Amkam kar. —We (EXC) reached the village.
▸ 9. make, cause
Yeŋyeeŋge ikam ma ke ta boozomen tiwolol. —The earthquake caused all of the trees to fall over.
Ni ikam ma nio leleŋ be aŋzemi som. —He makes me not want to leave him.
▸ 10. produce, make
Amkam siel. —We (EXC) made the supports (for the thatching).
▸ 11. give birth to
Moori ikam tomtom ma isu. —The woman gave birth to a child.
▸ 12. travel by (plane, ship, car)
Aŋkam wooŋgo ma aŋla Lae. —I travelled by ship to Lae.
▸ 13 catch
Me tikam ŋge ta. —The dogs caught a pig.
▸ 14. arrest
Tikam Yesu. —They arrested Jesus.
▸ 15. take something and do something to it
Ni ikam toono mi imbuuzu. —He took some ground and moulded it.
▸ 16. attract
Kini ikam ŋgurende. —The food tastes real good to us. [Lit. 'The food gets our throats']
-kam mata- —attract [Lit. 'get the eye']
-kam kete- —get someone interested, attract
-kam lele- —comfort, divert attention from trouble, attract
-kam ute- pa —be attracted to

Event Noun + ikam

▸ 17. feelings, experience (usually the experience is negative/ unpleasant or not under one's control)
biiŋi ikam —afflicted by swollen glands in ear area
dadaru ikam —be in doubt, not know what to do
kaian ikam —experience some intense feeling like uncontrollable laughter
kalok ikam —have the hiccoughs
mete ikam —be/ get sick
motoŋana ikam —be(come) afraid
muk ikam —get dirty
ŋooŋo ikam —have a cold
oge oge ikam —have many things to carry
pataŋana ikam —be in trouble, experience hardship, suffer
salaulau ikam —feel ill
siŋ ikam —bleed
sombor ikam mata- —have pimples on one's face
tata ikam —be busy
tiŋiizi ikam —become weepy, sobbing
tolou ikam —get wet from morning dew
wer ikam —have spleen sickness

-kam -kam ma

▸ keep doing until, continue doing
Amkam amkam ma… —We (EXC) kept doing it until…

-kam + motion verb

▸ reach towards
-kam lela pa —reach in to
-kam su pa —reach down to

-kam A mi…

▸ with, instrumental
Ni ikam pat mi ipun tiziini pa. —He took a stone and hit his younger brother with it.

-kam muri-

▸ replace someone

-kam ruŋgu-

▸ represent someone
▸ inherit the same facial features

-kam yok

▸ be baptised

-kam yok pa
▸ baptise
sua ikam A
▸ be reached by a message
Sua ikam zin zen. —The message has not yet reached them.
▸ be summoned to give an account of one's actions
To tana ko ikam mbulu sa kek. Tabe sua ikami. (Zin kolman tiluŋke i.) —That fellow must have done something wrong. Therefore they summoned him. (The elders called him away from what he was doing.)
zoŋ mataana ikam
▸ time, o'clock (Lit. 'eye of the sun does')
Zoŋ mataana ikam laamuru kek. —It was already 10 o'clock.
▸ compound verbs
-pakam, -pakaam
▸ trick, lie, deceive
-kamkaala
▸ put a taboo mark on something
-kamke
▸ save, deliver from trouble, rescue
-kampe
▸ do good to, show kindness, be gracious
-kampi
▸ clear out
-kamreege
▸ scatter, drive away
-kamtoto
▸ chase after
-kamyaara
▸ attack, scatter people

kamŋana N_Inal_Event
Ni imbel pat kamŋana. —He has got a lot of money.
kamŋa-
▸ characteristically doing something
tomtom ki ye kamŋana—fisherman (Lit. 'person of fish getting')

kambasa N
▸ border (main), boundary, space between
Nu molo kambasa tio pepe! —Don't cross my border!
toono ka kambasa —boundary of the land
To kambasa ma re nabut ku, to lela mokleene ku. —Come along the main border [of the garden area] until you (SG) see the boundary of your own section, then come inside [to your own garden area].
see also: *seŋgaaŋga, mbut, ŋgalaŋ, pi, nabut, mbasaŋa-*

-kamkaala V_Tr
▸ put taboo mark on something in order to keep people away from it
La ma kamkaala mbu kiti, pa tomtom tipazogzoogo men. —Go and put a taboo mark on our (INC) betel-nut palm(s), because people just keep coming and taking from it.
similar: *-ur napalis pa*

kamkaamba N_Inal Redup
▸ fruit or nut tree, or sago palm (which is given by the man's family to his in-laws as part of the brideprice or as a present)
Nio aŋkam we taiŋgi pa iwaŋ/ rwoŋ bizin ma iwe Atai's kamkaamba. —I gave this mango tree to my in-laws as a part of Atai's brideprice.
Kataara meene tana pepe. Pa nio aŋso amkam ma iwe Rachel kamkaamba. —Don't cut that sago palm. For I plan to give it as part of Rachel's brideprice.

-kamke V_Tr
▸ save, deliver, shield, intervene for, help when someone is in great trouble
Yesu ikamke iti la Sadan namaana. —Jesus saved us (INC) from Satan's hand [i.e. power].
Ni ikamke iti pa mailaŋ kiti. —He helped us (INC) with our feast [by providing the things needed for it which we were lacking].

kamŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ characteristically doing something
Ni kamŋa leembeŋana. —He is hospitable.
Nu kamŋom uraataŋom. —You (SG) are industrious.
Mbulu ki leembe kamŋana na, niyom gesges pa pepe. —The behaviour of receiving/ being hospitable to visitors, don't become weary of doing it.
yok kamŋana
▸ baptism (Lit. 'water doing')
Yoan, ni tomtom ki yok kamŋana. —John, he was a water-doing person [i.e. He baptised people]

Kampalap N_Proper
▸ Kampalap village
▸ people of Kampalap village

-kampe V_Tr
▸ do good to, show kindness to, show favour to, be gracious to, bless
Merere ikampe yo kat. —The Lord has done many good things for me./ The Lord has really blessed me.

-kampewe V_Tr Redup
Ni ikampewe zin, mi mataana pizin. —He does good to them, and looks after them.

kampeŋana N
▸ grace, kindness, favour, goodness, blessing
kampeŋana ki Anutu —the grace of God, the blessing of God
Nu ko we zaala be kampeŋana biibi ise kizin karkari ta boozomen. —You (SG) will become a road/means by which a great blessing will come upon all people.

kampeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ kind, gracious
Tomtom taiŋgi, ni kampeŋana kat. —This man is very kind/ gracious.

-kampi V_Tr
▸ clear out the area around a tree's base
Ni ikampi we kini. —He cleared the area around the base of his mango tree.
Kampi kaŋar ti uunu be imbot mat. —Clear out the base of this *galip* tree so that it will be out in the open.

-kamreege V_Tr
▸ scatter, drive away (Lit. 'do-tear down')
Iti tulup ti su kar keteene, to tomtom taŋga imar ma ikamreege iti ma toko. —We (INC) were having a meeting in the middle of the village and then that man came and scattered us and we fled away.

-kamtoto V_Tr
▸ chase after something or someone who is running
Me ikamtoto ŋge ma ilela pa su. —The dog chased the pig into the bush.

kamuneeze N
▸ hawk
Siizi na, kamuneeze kan mok. —Grasshoppers are the favourite food [Lit. 'taro'] of hawks.

-kamut V_Tr
▸ take back a child that has been reared by someone else, compensating them for their efforts (See entry *-ut* for example)

-kamyaara V_Tr
▸ scatter, break up a meeting or gathering, chase away
Ni ikamyaara zin pikin ma timaŋga ma tiko pirik. —He chased the kids and they got up and ran off in different directions.

kan$_1$ N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about them, their
▸ third person plural form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Tikam kan kini sa som. —They haven't given them anything to eat.
Tizzo kan sua. —They are talking about them.

-kan$_2$ V_Tr
▸ eat, consume, use up
Nio aŋkan kini. —I ate [some] food.
Ni ire leyam risa som kat. Itunu ikan ma imap kat. —He did see fit to give us (EXC) any of it. He used it all on himself.
Mbeete ikan kuliŋ ma iur mbel. —The sore ate into my skin and made a scar.
Siibi lae pa karkoolo ta ikanan manman pwoono. —Catch the butterfly that is 'eating' [from] the hibiscus flower.
▸ burn
You ikan ma gubuunu men. —Fire burnt it until it was just ashes.
▸ dry out
Zoŋ ikan lele muŋgu, tona takintai. —Let the sun dry out the place first, then we (INC) will pull out the weeds.
▸ bite
Neeze/Nomnom/Kut tikan yo. —The ants/ mosquitoes/ lice bit me.
▸ sting
Looto ikan yo ma kuliŋ ituntun. —The nettles stung me and my skin is burning.
▸ hit, strike, cut into, penetrate into
Waene izoori, to imaŋga na namaana ikani. —His wife rebelled, and then he struck her with his fist (Lit. 'his hand ate her').
Iŋgi be nakabasi ikan zin ma tisu len. —An axe is about to cut (Lit. 'eat') them down.
Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruuŋu ikan. —Line up those two pieces of wood, so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].

-kanan V_Tr Redup
Loŋa kakanan be tala, pa mbeŋ kek! —Keep eating quickly so we (INC) can go, because it is already dark.

-kan la/ -kan mar
▸ obey, believe and act accordingly, listen to
-kan la sua kini —believe his words
Aŋkan la tamaŋ kalŋaana som, ta buri

ŋonoono ipet i. —It is because I did not believe and obey my father's talk that now I am facing the fruit of it [i.e. consequences].

Niom kozobe kakan mar tio ma tezem mutu taŋga pepe, so tendeeŋe pataŋana ti som. —If you (PL) had listened to me and we (INC) had not left that island, then we would not have gotten into this difficulty.

-kan duubu

▸ surf, ride waves

-kan kete-

▸ act rashly, be impetuous, start doing something too quickly

Kan ketem pepe. Ketem su mi leŋ kat uunu. —Don't act rashly. Be patient and listen carefully to the reason for it.

similar: *kete- pitpit*

-kan koi

▸ smoke tobacco

-kan kou

▸ rain, mist (that can be seen off in the distance)

Yaŋ ikan kou ma imar i. —The rain is coming [I can see it off in the distance].

-kan leleene

▸ hollow out, hew out

Zin Koobo tikan mon leleene. —The inner island people hollowed out the inside of the canoe.

-kan magat

▸ forage on the reef for shellfish and other things during low tide

similar: *-peŋende*

-kan paŋa-/ -kan kwo-

▸ kiss

-kan peteele

▸ experience famine or hunger

…mi kar pakan tikan peteele. —...and some villages experienced famine.

-kansaaba V_Tr

▸ burn up

-kansasaara V_Tr

▸ consume quickly, burn up quickly

You ikansasaara taamba. —The fire quickly burnt the new garden area.

-kan sok

▸ clear some area for the first time

Ni ikan sok pa lele ta. —He cleared an area of forest which had never been cut before.

▸ pioneer

Bamla ikan sok pa Siassi pa sua ki Anutu. —B. pioneered [work in] the Siassi islands area with God's word [i.e. he was the first missionary to bring God's word to the area].

-kan su

▸ grow up in a certain place

Nu kan su kar ti ma we biibi? —Did you (SG) grow up in this village?

Aŋkan su tiŋgi ma aŋwe kaibiŋoŋ. —I grew up here and became an adult.

▸ kneel down to the ground to worship

Aŋwi yom ta boozomen be iti wal takan su mi tusuŋ pa Merere. —I ask you all to kneel down and pray to God with me.

-kan tenten

▸ taste something, try out new kind of food

def. *-toombo riŋariŋa*

-kan yaŋ

▸ be in rain, get wet in rain

Zin munmun tikanan yaŋ mi tiyopenpeen zin pa tiiŋgi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

kwo- ikanan

▸ nag, speak strongly

Kwoono ikanan lutuunu bizin be tila pa uraata. —He kept nagging his children to go to work.

similar: *-maŋmaŋ*

kanŋana N_Event

▸ eating, to be eaten, meal time, feast

Ou, kakam kini kanŋana kembena pepe. Pa iŋgi peteele. —Hey, don't eat like that. Now is a time of famine.

Mbuleyom su pa kini kanŋana. —Sit down to eat.

-ŋgalsek itu- pa kini kanŋana

▸ fast

Tiŋgalsek zitun pa kini kanŋana. —They fasted.

-pakan V_Tr

▸ feed

Ni ipakani ma iwe kolman. —He fed him until he was big man.

similar: *-putu* 'feed'

▸ poison someone, get someone to eat something poisonous

Ni ipakani, tabe imeete. —He got him to take the poison and so he died.

▸ put beeswax on a drumhead (in order to tune it and make it sound good)

Kasaibi ipakan kombom be itaŋ ambai. —Kasaibi tuned the drum by putting

beeswax on it so it would sound good.
def. *Ur bigil ise po kuliini* —Put beeswax on a lizard's skin

-parkan V_Middle
▸ bite each other

-parpakan V_Middle
▸ poison each other
Mbulu ki taparpakan ti na mbulu ambai? —Our (INC) behaviour of poisoning each other, is it good behaviour?

-kan pa ru
▸ changing weather (sun and rain alternating, Lit. 'eat twice')
Yaŋ ma zoŋ tiparpekel, to kolman tiso: "Takan pa ru." —When the rain and the sun alternate, then the old people say: "*Takan pa ru.*"

kana N_Inal
▸ for/to/about him/her/it, his/her/its
▸ third person singular consummable recipient-experiencer pronoun, used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things
Ni ikan kana tomini. —He had something to eat too.
▸ passive, uncontrolled association
mburu malmal kana —things for fighting
moori zaala kwoono kana — prostitute/ harlot/ whore [lit. 'woman of the middle of the road']

-kanamaala V_Tr
▸ sense (the presence of something), feel the presence of something, be aware
Ziru tikanamaali, to tiko ma tila tike. —The two of them sensed his presence, and then they ran away and hid.
Kuliini ikanamaala kembei ta koroŋ sa imbot kolouŋana pini. —He sensed (in his skin) that something was near to him.
▸ taste
Itum kan mi kanamaala. Ko ambai, som som? —Eat the food yourself and feel how it tastes. Is it good or not?
similar: *-yamaana*

-kanamaala itu- som
▸ have a seared conscience, not recognise one's own wrongdoing, be unaware that one has done something wrong
Ni ikanamaala itunu ri sa som. (Iyamaani kembei ni ikam sosor som). —He did not recognise [his wrongdoing] at all. (He felt that he had done nothing wrong.)

-kanamalmaala V_Tr Redup
Keene to kanamalmaalu pa you, kokena ikanu. Keenemeete pepe. —When you (SG) sleep be aware of the fire lest it burn you. Don't fall into a deep sleep.

kanda N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about us, our
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) included) consummable recipient-experiencer pronoun, used to express ownership or transfer of edible or drinkable things
Tikam kanda kini, to ambai. —Once they give us (INC) some food to eat then it will be good.
▸ passive, uncontrolled association
Kanda koi bizin irao tilip piti na som. —Our (INC) enemies are not going to be able to triumph over us.

kandaara N
▸ horn of an animal
makau ka kandaara —cow's horn
To ire sipsip ta ka kandaara ikoleege ila ke namaana. —Then he saw a ram that was caught by its horns to a tree branch.
▸ comb
Iŋgi kandaara tubudu. —This is a white man's comb.
kandaara tomtom —locally-made comb (made out of bamboo)

-kun kandaara
▸ flower (used of certain fruit trees)
similar: *-ruŋ*

-kankaala V_Tr
▸ make someone to keep quiet about something he has seen, prevent someone from revealing something
▸ keep secret, conceal
Nio aŋkam kon miaana ti be aŋkankaala kwom pa. —I am showing you this leaf [Lit. 'ghost's tongue'], in order to close your mouth [concerning the secret].

-kankaala itu-
▸ deny what one has done

-kanankaala V_Tr Redup
▸ conceal one's own food in order to live off of other people

Nu kanankaala kini ku paso? Kam ma takan. —Why are you (SG) hiding your food? Bring it and let us (INC) eat it.
Ni kini kini inmbot. Mi ila ipakaam zin wal pakan ma tikam kana ma ikanan. Ni ikanankaala kini kini. —He had food. But he went [and] lied to others, so they gave him food to eat. He concealed his food.

-kankaana V_Intr Redup
▸ be crazy, be insane
Ŋgar kini ikankaana, tabe ikam sorok zaaba. —His thinking is crazy, and therefore he harmed [people] without reason.
▸ be confused, be ignorant, not understand (often said to express mild criticism or disapproval)
Nio aŋkankaana pa sua ku. —I am confused about your (SG) talk./ I don't understand your talk. [often implying "I think that what you said doesn't make sense."]
▸ be stupid, be foolish

mata- kankaana
▸ not know, be confused about something
Ko matan kankaana pa ma iŋgi. —Perhaps they just do not know about it.
Motoŋ kankaana pa mini. —I have forgotten how to do it.

kankaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ foolish, confused, stupid, crazy, insane
Niom kankaanaŋoyom kat! —You (PL) are really fools!
mbulu kankaanaŋana —stupid behaviour

-pakankaana V_Tr Redup
▸ confuse
Pakankaana zin pa zaala pepe! —Don't confuse them about the road!

-kanke V_Tr
▸ chew ginger or a *meze* tree's bark and thereby release someone from magical influences
Pikin ila yok ma yok lwoono kan tikami. Mi kolman ta ikanke i, to mataana ikam pak. —The child went to the river and the spirits living in the middle of the river affected him. But one of the old men worked magic and released him, and then his eyes opened again.

-kansaaba V_Tr
▸ eat indiscriminately any kind of food and eat a lot of it, gorge oneself on
Moori tana ikansapsaaba kini mi buzurŋana. —That woman indiscriminately gorges herself on all kinds of food and meat.
▸ burn up, consume entirely
You ikansaaba lele gorokŋana ma imap. —The fire entirely consumed the dry area.

-kansapsaaba V_Tr Redup
Kansapsaaba kini, mi kam uraata som? —Are you (SG) just going to keep on eating all kinds of foods, and not do any work?

-kansil V_Tr
▸ consume a lot
Generator tana ikansil yok mete. Kala kere toro. —That generator consumes too much petrol. Go look for another one.
Aa, nu kansil kini rimos. Maŋga ma la kam uraata. —Ah, stop eating so much food. Get up and go do [some] work.

kaŋar N
▸ *Canarium* almond tree (=Tok Pisin *galip*, note: glossed as *galip* in this dictionary, scientific name: *Canarium indicum*, a very important food item. The traditional yearly calendar was based on the life-cycle of *Canarium* trees—See the entry for *puulu* 'moon, month')
Kot koŋ kaŋar sa! —Break some *galip* nuts for me to eat!
Kotgeege kaŋar mi isu, mi tizim moori ko ipiili. —Break some *galip* nuts, and your (SG) younger sister will remove the kernels from the shells.
Kaŋar gargarŋana, na torou men. Sombe patpatŋana na tepetekat muŋgu, to torou. —If the *galip* nut is the softer type, we (INC) just strike it [holding the nut in a standing position on a stone]. If it is the very hard type, we first [lay it horizontally on a stone and] hit it, and then stand it up and strike it.
Kaŋar ŋgomsaaba ru na, moŋo ta —Two baskets of *galip* nuts make one *moŋo* of *galips*. [way of counting quantities of galips]
▸ nut of a *Canarium* almond tree
def. *Toyo kaŋar ta komboono i (kulin gabgapŋana), to tala tiliŋ sula ŋgomsaaba. Tuur lae ma ibuuzu, to tiliŋ sula yok mi tupus. To iwe guuzu ma isu mi zoŋ ikan. To tepeleele ma gargarŋan ila ndel be takan. Mi patpatŋan ila ndel be teke pooro mi taŋgal isula. To tuur sala parpaara. Inmbot inmbot ma kaŋar ipit, mi ŋgurende pa, to takam*

pooro isu ma teyembut wooro mi takam kanda kini pa. Sombe lelende be takan, to tokot, mi tesek twiini isu lene mi takam ŋonoono ma takan. —We (INC) go collect *galip* nuts that still have their dark outer skins, and then go and our them down into a *ŋgomsaaba* basket. We put it aside and once [the outer skins] have rotted and gone soft, then we pour them down into water and remove the outer skins. What remains are the nuts with their hard inner shells. These are put into the sun to dry. Then we remove the softer nuts and they are put aside for us to eat [right away]. And the hard ones are put aside to be put into a woven *pooro* basket. Then we put them up on a shelf in the house. They remain there until the *galip* season ends and when we desire to eat them, then we take down the woven basket with nuts inside, and cut the string of the basket and make food with the nuts. If we want to eat [the individual nuts], then we crack open the hard shells, and remove the brown skins, and take the kernels and eat them.

kaŋar gargarŋana
▸ easily breakable *galip* nuts

kaŋar igubguubu
▸ *galip* nuts that are ripe, ready to be picked up

kaŋar guragou/ kaŋar guraguraŋa
▸ *galip* nut with black and wrinkled up skin [a sign that the nut is about to rot]

kaŋar kodaaŋa/ aduŋ/ tetekat
▸ mixture of roasted *galip* nuts plus a root vegetable (The nuts are crushed and mixed with the root vegetable, and then are wrapped with leaves and put on hot stones to roast.)

kaŋar komboono (kuliini)
▸ ripe *galip* nut [bluish-black in colour]

kaŋar gege/ (ke) gege
▸ other trees than *galip* trees under which *galip* nuts are found, because birds have eaten the nuts and then defecated them while staying in the tree

kaŋar garbaana/ dabaana
▸ thin inner skin of the nut (reddish when the nut is very new, later it becomes brown and covers the white kernel)

kaŋar keteene
▸ edible kernel of a *galip* nut (white in colour)

kaŋar putuunu
▸ hard outer shell of a *galip* nut

kaŋar isalpaala
▸ time when some *galip* nuts on the trees are already ripe while others are still green.

kaŋar sembeene
▸ big, round, ripe *galip* nut

kaŋar twiini
▸ brown skin that covers the white kernel of the nut, or the small stem connecting an individual nut to a cluster of nuts

kaŋar siŋiini
▸ sap of a *galip* nut tree

kaŋar geege
▸ galip nut without the outer dark blue skin but having the hard inner shell

kaŋar keteene
def. *Keteene ta tupu twiini ma ila lene* —The kernel is [what remains] after we (INC) squeeze off the brown inner skin.

kaŋar ka mbol (=kaŋar tataŋa)
▸ *galip* nuts found here and there (amongst leaves and small branches after the real season is over)

Zin moori tila titaata kaŋar ka mbol. —The women went and searched through leaves and for some *galip* nuts.

kaŋar mata peete (komboono)
▸ ripe *galip* nut that has just fallen down and has been left untouched by birds or bats

Ni iyo ka kaŋar mata peete men. —She only collects untouched *galip* nuts.

kaŋar manbulis/ nabulis/ mbiabulis
▸ *galip* nuts whose black outer skin has been eaten by birds or bats, but which still have the small yellow parts left

Ni iyo ka kaŋar manbulis men. —She only collected *galips* with partly eaten skins.

kaŋar guuzu
▸ *galip* nuts which birds or bats have swallowed and then defecated (found under trees where the birds or bats have been staying)

kaŋarŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ containing *galip* nuts (used of foods prepared with *galip* nuts)

meene kaŋarŋana —sago that is mixed with *galip* nuts or the oil from *galip* nuts and

then wrapped up in leaves and cooked on hot stones
see also: *korokete, tetekat aduŋ*

kaŋarŋar N Redup
▸ tree type (*galip* tree that does not produce nuts, used as building timber)
siizi kaŋarŋar
▸ cicada type
def. *siizi ta begeene biibi mi ibaba.* —a grasshopper whose wings are big and broad

kaŋkaŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ directly, straight to (go straight to some place)
Nio kaŋkaŋ ma aŋmar pa kar. —I came directly/ straight to the village.
▸ firm
Ni zoŋono imbol kaŋkaŋ ma imete. —His teeth were still firmly in place when he died [i.e. he was still a young person, Northern dialect example].
-mender kaŋkaŋ —stand firm
see also: *kuŋkuŋ* 'directly, without hesitation'

kaŋkuruŋ su V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ drop down, collapse, fall down
def. *Imel o itop su toono.* —S/he stumbles or falls down on the ground.
Ituti ma kaŋkuruŋ su. —He stumbled into something and fell down.
Tomtom ipuni ma kaŋkuruŋ su. Irao imaŋga mini som. —A person hit him and he fell down. He could not get up again.
Mete ikami ma kaŋkuruŋ su. —He got sick, and collapsed.

kao N_Event
▸ argument, dispute, heated discussion
def. *Sua ta iporou gi, mbulu sananŋana ta ipasaana ŋgar kiti.* —Speech that is fighting, bad behaviour that ruins/ upsets our (INC) thinking.
Mbot mi ikam ta kembea be iwe kao. —Wait and let him go on like that so that it becomes a real dispute.
▸ topic of discussion that is of great interest, issue that is very emotional
-kam kao (pa)
▸ argue about, disagree over, dispute about
Kam kao pepe! —Don't argue!
-(pi)nin kao pa
▸ gossip about someone, talk about someone's behaviour
Niom tina kinin kao pa waeyom bizin pepe. —You (PL) there, don't gossip about your associates/ friends.
-pityaara kao
▸ bring up a matter for discussion
Ni ipityaara kao pa sua ta uriizi timbuk la lupŋana. —He [again] brought up the matter that they agreed upon the other day in the meeting.
-piyou kao (pa)
▸ bring up again some issue that has caused trouble (and has already been settled)
Parei ta su mini ma piyou kao pa mbulu ti! Muŋgu, koroŋ boozomen ambai kek. —Why did you (SG) have to bring up this issue again? Before now, everything was already settled.
Muŋgu na, mbulu ambai ta iti tuluplup ti. Mi buri na mbulu ambai som. Pa niom kipiyou kao pa mbulu boozo tau. —Before, things were well and we had unity amongst ourselves. But now things are not good. For you (PL) keep bringing up all kinds of things [that are no longer relevant].
similar: *-pei mini*
-seebe kao (pa)
▸ argue about, dispute
Zin tiseebe kao pa toono. —They argued about the land.
similar: *-parse, kwo- imbol*
-seket kao (pa)
▸ pass along gossip to someone else
-yo kao (pa)
▸ discuss, speak in admiration of someone
Niman, ni naroogo kini ambai. To tomtom tiwe kwoono, mi tiso uruunu ma irao kar. To zin kar pakan tiyo kao pini. —Niman, his dancing is good. So then people praise him for it and tell the news all over the villages. Then some other villages talk admiringly concerning him.

kaoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ argumentative, quarrelsome, contentious
Nu kaoŋom kat! —You (PL) are really argumentative.
similar: *kaiwo, zorzooroŋa-*

kapalaana N
▸ basket (small, made of coconut leaves, used for leftover food)
kiri kapalaana —a *kapalaana* basket

-kapela V_Tr
▸ cross over to the other side of a body of

water, ford
▸ travel (by land or sea)
Nio aŋkapela Lae. —I crossed over the sea to Lae.
..amdu ma amkapela yok Sambaana pakaana. —...we (EXC) forded the Sambaana river and went across to the other side.
Uriizi, nio aŋkapela Kumbai. —Two days ago, I went over to the Kovai area of the island.
dial.var. *-kapelela* (Marile)

kapimolo N
▸ beads
Ina kezes kapimolo ki asiŋ? —Whose beads are you (SG) stringing?
dial.var. *kapi* (Marile), *pato* (Northern)

-kapis V_Intr_Stative
▸ be tight, be firmly attached
Ante ipo wooŋgo kini ka saama ma ikapis kat. —Ante tied the outrigger to his canoe very tightly.
Tin kwoono na ikapis kat. Takaaga na tarao som. —The lid of the tin is on very tight. [When] we (INC) [try to] open it, we are not able.
Mburu taiŋgi ikapis kat yo. —These clothes are too tight for me.
see also: *tuŋ, -bibiizi*

-kapkaaba V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be empty, contain only a small amount
Kiri taŋga ikapkaaba. —That basket over there is empty.
▸ slack, deflated, flaccid
Balun ikapkaaba. —The balloon is empty, deflated
Moori tiwe kolmanan, to zuzun ikapkaaba. —When women become old, then their breasts become slack.

kapkaabaŋa- N_Inal
▸ pregnant woman or her spouse (Used in the context of hunting and fishing, playing soccer, etc. According to traditional beliefs, when the wife is pregnant, neither member of a married couple should go hunting or fishing with others, because they will bring bad luck. They can go by themselves, however.)
Itiŋan tala turu buzur som. Pa zin kapkaabaŋan. —Let us (INC) not go looking for game with them. For they are expecting a child.
Nio waeŋ kapkaabaŋana. Tana irao aŋkwaara pu som. —My wife is pregnant. So I can't carry nets [for catching pigs].
Kwaara pu som paso? Nu kapkaaba? —Why are you (SG) not carrying [pig] nets? Are you [and your wife] expecting a child?

kar N
▸ village, inhabited area, place
kar biibi —city
-mbot kar —stay in the village
-ur kar —start, establish a new village
kar saamba —heaven
kar sanaana —hell
Kar kopoono isolooŋgo. —The whole village is in turmoil [there is some big problem and a lot of noise]
Kar kopoono iyoyou. —The village is quarrelling and divided into fractions.
Kar mataana ise. —The whole village is enthusiastic about something.
Kar mataana isu. —Everyone in the village is hungry.
Timap ma tila, tabe kar putuunu. —They all went, so the village was empty.
kar zoŋoono —unusually strong, big man [Lit. 'tooth of the village']

kar keteene—flat open area in the middle of the village

kar kumbuunu
▸ foundation of the village, something that helps maintain unity in the village
Naroogo, ni kar kumbuunu. Naroogo iwedet, to kar imbot ambai. Pa tomtom ko tilup zin mi menmeen zin. —A dance ceremony, it is the foundation of the village. When dance ceremonies are taking place, then the village is in a good condition. For people will join together and be happy.

kar ka-
▸ people, inhabitants of the village
▸ ordinary village folk (opposite of those who have been educated or lived in towns)
Zin tomtom kar kan men. Tila skul biibi som. —They were just ordinary village folks. They had not been to any big school.

kartu N
▸ people who normally live in a particular village, resident
Wal tina, zin leembe som. Zin kartu.

—Those people are not visitors. They are residents of this village.

karkari

▸ all the villages, people from every place

Tikam sua ma irao karkari. —They took the message everywhere.

▸ people from other areas

Kala kowoolo koyom zin karkari. —Go and marry from other areas.

kara$_1$ N

▸ bow

Ni ikam kara mi kara nini kini ma ila mi ipene mbalmbal. —He took his bow and arrow and went and shot pigeons.

kara nini

▸ arrow

note: Northern dialect form and example dial.var. *peene naana* (Central)

kara$_2$ N_Event

▸ trick, lie, say something without truth or real meaning (comes from the name of the former village of Karapet located near Kampalap who used to be known for telling a lot of lies)

Nu kam kara pa sua. —You are telling lies.

Ni ikam kara piam. —He tricked us (EXC).

similar: *-so sorok, -pakaam*

-karakaala V_Tr

▸ cause constipation

Kini ikarakaala pikin kopoono, tabe tiene isu som. —The food caused the child to be constipated, so he did not defecate.

Pikin sombe ikan meene kaŋarŋana, na ikarakaala kopoono ma tiene isu som. —If a child eats sago baked with *galip* nuts, it will cause constipation and it will not defecate.

Kan kini kekeŋana tina pepe. Ko ikarakaala kopom. —Don't eat that hard food. It might give you (SG) a stomach ache.

Aŋseŋ mbu ŋgor ma ikaarakaala kopoŋ. Tieŋ isu som. —I chewed strong, dry betel-nut and it caused my stomach to be constipated. I wasn't able to defecate.

Kan kini tana pepe. Ko ikaara kopom. —Don't eat that food. It will give you stomach ache.

see also: *-kaara*

-karakiti V_Tr

▸ straighten out, fix up, repair

Zin kolman tikarakiti kar. —The old men fixed up the village.

similar: *-urpe, -pazal*

dial.var. *-ŋgaraapi* (Gauru)

▸ prepare, make

Tikarakiti kanda kini. —They prepared us (INC) some food.

▸ heal, make well (often done magically)

Tomtom tana, ni le koroŋ ta irao be ikarakiti tomtom taŋga ma ambai mini. —That man has the [magical] things that can heal this man [from the effects of sorcery] and make him well.

-karakitiwi V_Tr Redup

Yesu, ni ikarakitiwi zin tomtom munŋaana men. —Jesus healed a lot of people.

karakitiŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ fixing, fixed up

naborou karakitiŋana ka tomtom —one who is able to heal from the effects of sorcery

-karakyaaga V_Intr

▸ suffer from thirst

Nio aŋkam uraata biibi ma aŋkarakyaaga kat. —I have been doing hard work and am suffering from thirst.

similar: *miri, ŋgure- ikerekere, ŋgure-imamaaza*

-karambitmbit V_Intr Redup

▸ becoming sick, getting sick, fall ill

Kuliini ikarambitmbiti. —He feels like he is getting sick.

def. *Tayamaana kembei iŋgi be mete imaŋga piti.* —We (INC) feel like an illness is beginning to affect us.

dial.var. *-karambenmbete* (Marile)

-karaŋeeze V_Intr

▸ have severe pain, suffer from great pain

Moori ti ikaraŋeeze pa pepe. —This woman suffered a lot of pain in childbirth.

Ni ikaraŋeeze pa yoyouŋana ma imeete. —He suffered greatly from the pain and died.

Yesu ikaraŋeeze biibi sala ke pambaaraŋana. —Jesus suffered greatly up on the cross.

▸ suffer greatly (no relief available)

Nio aŋkaraŋeeze pa pataŋana tio mi mburoŋ imap. —I am suffering greatly because of this hardship of mine, and my strength is finished.

-karaŋesŋeeze V_Intr Redup

Zin tikaraŋesŋeeze mi titaŋtaŋ pa len ulaaŋa. —They were suffering greatly and were crying for help.

karau Adv_Pred0&1

▸ quickly, be quick, do quickly

Kam uraata karau. Pa iŋgi mbeŋ kek. —Do your work quickly. For it is already night.

A, nu karau. —Hey, do it quickly.
Lele ku imadada kek. Karau mi ndou mi paaza. —Your (SG) [garden] area is already cleared and ready. Be quick [and] heap up the rubbish, [and burn it,] and plant it.

nama- karau pa
▸ do/ prepare something quickly (Lit. 'hand is quick at')
Nomom karau pa kan narabu sa. —Quickly prepare some tapioca bread for them.

kwo- karau karau pa
Ni kwoono karau karau pa sua ŋgalŋana. —He is very quick to criticise/accuse.

karau lae pa V_Tr
▸ snatch, snitch, grab, seize
Ni ikam mbu pio, mi nu karau lae pa sorok, ta ambai som. —He gave some betel-nuts to me, and you (SG) just snatched [them without asking] and that is not good.
similar: *-kam sorok*
Zin polis tire tomtom kuumbuŋana ta imenderder, to tipa ndemeene ma tila karau lae pini. —The police saw a thief standing [there], so then they came up from behind him and quickly seized him.
similar: *-kis, -kam*

karkoolo$_1$ N
▸ butterfly
Karkoolo irie, inemut manman siŋsiŋŋana, ma mataana kat. —A butterfly flies, licks red hibiscus flowers, and has very bright colours.

karkoolo$_2$ N
▸ tree type (in Marile dialect)

karoozo N_Stative
▸ poorly drained, swampy, muddy
lele karoozo, ina tiiŋgiŋana —a place with poor drainage, that is muddy
similar: *tiiŋgiŋa-*

-karra V_Intr Redup
▸ crawl
Lutum ikarra kek, som zen? —Is your (SG) child crawling already or not?
Po tikarra ma tisala ke uteene. —The *po* lizards crawled up to the top of the tree.

karraŋa- N_Inal
▸ crawling

koroŋ karraŋan
▸ crawling things, insects

karriŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ ripe, juicy
we mazaana karriŋana —juicy, ripe mango
def. *Iti tozzo pa we ta mazaana kat ma iŋgaltiti.* —We (INC) usually speak [i.e use this word] about mangoes that are really ripe and have black spots.

-karrut V_Tr Redup
▸ nip, nibble on
Rukum zoŋoono ikarrut we, mi iur ila kwoono. —A crab is nipping at a mango and putting it into its mouth.
Kiibi/ Kuzi ikarrut kawaala. —A cockroach/ mouse is nibbling on the clothing.

karrut zuru-
▸ bite one's lip (indicates anger and readiness to fight)
Re u. Pa ni ikarrut zuruunu be ipunu. —Be careful. For he is biting his lip in anger and is about to hit you (SG).

kartu N
▸ citizen
▸ resident, inhabitant, permanent resident
Nio leembe su kar ti som, nio kartu. —I am not a visitor in this village, I am a permanent resident here.
Niom kewe kartu ki kar saamba kek. —You (PL) have already become citizens of heaven.

karwaaŋga$_1$ N
▸ fishing rod (made of bamboo or the midrib of a palm frond with a string attached)
Iti tuurpe lende karwaaŋga pa got kiini be tekeene ye pa. —Let's make ourselves a fishing rod out of the midrib of a black palm frond, so we can catch some fish with it.

karwaaŋga$_2$ N_Stative
▸ muscular, tall, well-built (used of men)
Tomtom tana, ni peeŋge mi karwaaŋga. —That person, he is muscular and well-built.
similar: *kar zoŋoono, tomtom us*

-kas$_1$ V_Intr
▸ make one's way through the forest not following any path
Nio aŋkas ma aŋla leŋ pa su. Pa zin tiketoto yo tau. —I made my way through the bush and went away. For they were chasing me.
similar: *-ŋgor*

-kas$_2$ V_Tr
▸ cut down many things, chop down, hack down, fell
Nio aŋkas ke. —I felled trees.
▸ clear trees off of an area
Zin tikas taamba. —They cut down a place for a new garden.
▸ rout in a battle, win in a battle
Zin tikas kan koi bizin makiŋ, mi tila len. —After they routed their enemies, they went away.

kasŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cleared off
Lele tiŋgi kasŋana. —This area is cleared off.

-kazas V_Tr Redup

-kasgeege V_Tr
▸ hit and scatter into different directions
Sombe keteyam malmal pizin pikin mi amkasgeege zin, to Riti ila ma itaŋtaŋ, Akolo ila kea mi itaŋtaŋ. —If we (EXC) are angry with the children and hit them and drive them away, then Riti goes away crying, and Akolo goes off in that direction and cries.

-kaspi V_Tr
▸ clear area near the base of big trees
Tala takaspi mokleene tio. —Let's go and clear around the big trees in my garden area.

kasaana N
▸ residue, pulp, remains (after edible things have been removed)
teu kasaana —residue of sugarcane, once all the sugary juice is gone
meene kasaana (=kis) —remaining sago pulp after the sago starch has been removed
Kasaana, to isu lene. —The leftover remains, throw them away.
Piizi ni makiŋ, to kam kasaana ma putu zin ŋge pa. —Once you have squeezed the coconut, then take the leftover remains and feed the pigs with it.

kasakasaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ tasteless, bland, lacking flavour (without salt or oil)
Meene guma ti, kasakasaŋana kat. —This dry sago is really tasteless [it has no oil in it].
Rais kasakasaŋana. —Tasteless rice (no coconut oil or salt in it.)

kasek N
▸ solid clayish land between swampy coastal areas and the base of the mountains on Umboi Island
Tezem tiiŋgi, tese kasek, mi tasala abal. —When we (INC) leave the swampy area, we go up onto the solid land, and then climb up the mountain.
Wok nap tiwedet kasek som. —Tree kangaroos don't come down to the land at the base of the mountain.
Toono kasek (=tiiŋgi) ise kumbuyam. —Clayish ground (=mud) got stuck on our (EXC) feet.

kaskas N
▸ small trees, bushes, new growth area
Tisambar makiŋ, ta iŋgi amla ma amtarkatkat zin kaskas ta tisu len. —They have finished cutting the grass, and that is why we (EXC) are now going and chopping up the small trees that have fallen down.
Lele ti kaskas men. Ke ŋonoono sa som. —This area has only new growth. There are no true (i.e. large) trees [here].
Taamba tio ti, kaskas ise ma bok. —This new garden site of mine, small trees have grown up on it and it is full [of them].
Kala kaskas ma kakam kas ma bou ma sorbor be topo ruumu pa. —Go to the new growth area and get some *kas* and *bou* and *sorbor* trees, with which we (INC) can build houses.

kaskasŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ newly-grown up
Lele kaskasŋana ta kembena, na ipata som. Kena so sok lak! —A newly grown up area like that, it is not difficult [to make a garden in it]. If it were virgin forest, [then it would be hard work]!

kasmeeze N
▸ sharp knife or sword made of a pig's bone, bone knife
def. *Ŋge tiroono ta tisap be iwe buza, bainat mataanaŋana.* —A pig's bone that they sharpen in order for it to become a sharp knife or bayonet.
Titeege kasmeeze, mi tiŋgal zin tomtom pa. —They held bony knives and stabbed people with [them].

kat$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ very, really, truly, extremely
Nio leleŋ ambai kat. —I am very happy. [Lit. 'My insides/feelings are very good.']
som kat —not at all

Isaana kat. —It has really gone bad.
biibi kat —very big
▸ openly, directly, forthrightly (when used with speech verbs)
Aŋso kat pini. —I spoke openly/ directly/ forthrightly to him.
▸ properly, correctly, carefully, well
Ŋguuru kat! —Wash it well!/ Wash it properly.
Ni ikam kat uraata. —He works properly.
Kan ketem pepe. Ketem su mi leŋ kat uunu. —Don't act rashly. Be patient and listen carefully to the reason for it.
▸ exactly
ru kat —exactly two

katkat Adv_Pred0&1&NP Redup
Zin tiŋgimŋgiimi katkati som. —They were continuously underpaying her.
▸ openly, directly, forthrightly (no hidden talk involved)
Ni izzo katkat sua. —He speaks forthrightly.
▸ suddenly
Yaŋ ipol katkat ma imar. —The rain came suddenly.

-meete katkat
▸ unconscious
Ni imeete katkat. —He was unconscious for awhile.

-win katkat yok
▸ drown (Lit. 'really drink water')

-kat$_2$ V_Tr
▸ break off from the base using one's hands (used only of breaking off sugarcane, and ginger plants)
def. *Aŋteege teu ruunu/ googo mi aŋyakat to ikam pok la ta uunu a, ina aŋkat teu/googo tau.* —I hold on to a sugarcane or ginger plant and yank on it, then it snaps off at the base, in doing this, I break off the sugarcane/ ginger stems.

-kat bege-
▸ raise one's arm in order to hit something
Ni ikat begeene be ipun waene. —He raised his arm in order to hit his wife.
similar: *-kaaga bege-*

-bokat
▸ break something into two pieces by bending it (with one's hands, or by holding it and stepping on it)

-kokat
▸ pull off using something with a hook on the end (betel-peppers—*peege*—are collected this way)

-petekat
▸ break something longish into pieces

-ŋgorkat
▸ bite off a piece of something using one's teeth

-utkat
▸ cut off, cut up

-yakat
▸ pull away from, take away from

-kat$_3$ V_Tr
▸ coil up, roll up, wind up (rope, string)
Sula yok ma kat yaaba ta aŋbit sula mbeŋi. —Go down to the river and wind up the fishing line that I tied there last night.
Kakat pu mi tala pusou toro. —Roll up the net, and let's go to another place where we have set up a net.
see also: *-tal*

-kat$_4$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ shake
Rut, la ma kat Atai namaana. —Ruth, go and shake Atai's hand.

-kadat V_Intr Redup
▸ jerk, shake (as in death convulsions or epileptic fits)
Tomtom ikadat be imeete. —The person is jerking in death convulsions.
Welŋan ute kadatŋana. —The sago grubs' head is moving back and forth (a stage in its development).
Ni ikadat mi ka toptoobo izzu ma mburaana imap. —He was shaking [i.e. he had an epileptic attack] and his spittle was running down and his strength was finished.

mata- katkat
▸ helpless, not knowing what to do next, left without help (Lit. 'eye shakes')
Motoŋ katkat, mi aŋmendernder men ma ŋgar tio imap. —I kept standing helplessly not knowing what to do.
Ni le tomtom sa be ziŋan tikam uraata som, tanata mata katkat ma imbotmbot. —He does not have anybody to work with, and that is why he is helpless and waiting.

ute- kat
▸ nod one's head in agreement
Sua ŋonoono. Pa nio aŋwi i na, uteene kat.

—The talk [is] true. For when I asked him, he nodded his head in agreement.

-yelkatkat V_Tr Redup
▸ shake something inside a container in order to mix it well
Kam peint mi yelkatkat ma iwe yok. —Take the paint and shake it real well until it mixes properly.

kat$_5$ N_Event
▸ shaking, vibrating
Toono ikam kat. —The ground shook./ There was an earthquake.
Yeŋyeeŋge itok toono, to toono ikam kat. —When an earthquake shakes the ground, then the ground shakes.

katkat N_Event Redup
▸ shaking, moving, vibrating
Aŋyel ke ma katkat. —I shook the tree and it was shaking.

kataama N
▸ door
ruumu ka kataama —the door of the house
Sol kataama. —Push open the door.
Kaaga kataama! —Open the [wooden] door!
Kataama ikaaga pizin. —The door opened for them.
Pakaaga kataama. —Open the lock of the door./ Get the door open.
Kotkaala kataama! —Close/Shut the door!
-loondo pa kataama —go in through a door
-pet pa kataama —go out through a door
-tut kataama —hit [knock on] the door
-pit kataama —flick one's finger against a door to announce one's presence

tomtom ta imborro kataamaŋana i N_Inal_Stative
▸ doorman, guard
Zin ta timborro kataamaŋan i timendernder mi tizzo len sua. —Those guarding the door, were standing and chatting.

katarra N Redup
▸ vine type (very thorny)
Katarra iko yo, ta iraaza kuliŋ ti. —The thorny vine scratched me and tore my skin.

katarra iko kete-
▸ be hungry
Katarra iko keteŋ mete. —I am very hungry.

katŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ short
Ke tana katŋana mete. —That stick is too short.
Mbol katŋana ri ta ti. —This is the [end of the] short story.

katkatŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ many things that are very short
Yembut ke katkatŋan! —Cut the tree into short pieces!

katuktukŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ small, young, short and small, puny
Alei, koroŋ katuktukŋan kembena, ko takam padei pa? —O my, puny things like these, what are we (INC) to do with [them]?
Pikin ti katuktukŋana. —This child is very small./ This child is puny.
see also: *atuk, tutuk*
▸ short
Nio katuktukŋoŋ. —I am short.

katuunu N
▸ owner, one responsible for
ruumu katuunu bizin —owners of the house
Ŋge ti katuunu nio. —I am the owner of this pig.
toono katuunu bizin —owners of a piece of land/ landowners
kini katuunu —one responsible for organising a feast
naroogo katuunu bizin —the clan that organises a dancing ceremony and its associated feast
mos katuunu —teacher [one who is able to explain God's word]
koroŋ imap katuunu —owner of everything [used of God]
Nu saamba mi toono katuunu. —You [i.e. God] are the owner of heaven and earth.
similar: *tama-* 'father, one responsible for'
▸ one characterised by certain behaviour
kampeŋana katuunu —one who is characterised by kind, gracious behaviour. [used of God.]
azuŋka katuunu —one who is characterised by splendour [used of God.]
katu somŋana—no one is responsible for something, no one is in charge of it
Uraata ti, katu somŋana. —This work has no one responsible [for making sure it gets done].

kau$_1$ N
construction: *ka- kau*
▸ intestine
koŋ kau musaana —my small intestine
koŋ kau biibi —my big intestine
similar: *kaaba, kopon kopon*

-kau$_2$ V_Tr
▸ bind, wrap around, go around
▸ tangle, entangle, snarl, ensnarl
Wooro ikau yo. —I am tangled up in the rope.
-kaukau V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ tie, wrap up, bind up, bandage
Nio aŋkaukau pikin kumbuunu pa kawaala. —I tied/wrapped [i.e. bandaged] the child's leg with a cloth.
▸ entangled, tangled up
Mbulu sananŋana ikaukau yo, tana mboti tio ambai som. —Because I am tangled up in bad behaviour, my life is not good.
Ŋge iti pu, mi pu ikaukau i ma kaŋkuruŋ su, to tisou i. —The pig got caught in the net, and became entangled in the net and fell down, and then they caught it.
▸ confused
Pataŋana ipet mi zin kolman titoombo be tipazal, mi som. Pa sua ikaukau mete. —There was a problem and the old men tried to fix it, but did not succeed. For the talk was all tangled up.
▸ surround, cover (used of clouds and fog)
Ŋauŋau ikaukau abal uteene. —Fog is covering the mountains.
-pakaukau V_Tr
▸ caused to be tangled, mess up, confuse
Sua izal kek. Mi nu pakaukau sua mini paso? —The talk was already straight. And why did you (SG) confuse it again?
pakaukauŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
sua pakaukauŋana
▸ hidden talk, talk that is not intelligible
▸ speaking in tongues (in the Bible), glossolalia

kauk N_Event
▸ yelping
Me ikam kauk. —The dog yelped.

kaukau N Redup
▸ bamboo (large-sized, used for making spears, combs, and as strips to which sago thatching is attached). Used also in *Nakanmut* ceremonial outfits.
Uriizi amsula amkas kaukau ta Taroobo ga. —A couple of days ago we (EXC) went and cut down some large-sized bamboo at the Tarawe river.
Tomtom tipo kaukau mi tisese ruŋ ila ma iwe Nakanmut. —People tie [pieces of] bamboo together and sew the fibrous sheath of a coconut to it and [make it] into a *Nakanmut* mask.

-kausiŋ la pa V_Intr
▸ long for, recall pleasant memories of the past
Kolman ikausiŋ la pa mbulu ta muŋgu ikam na. —The old man is longing to be able to do what he used to do.
similar: *-twermiili* 'long for, miss'

kausis N_Event
▸ stubbornness in defending one's own view, persistence in doing something which is not viewed as good or proper,
Tikam kausis ta kembena paso? —Why do they keep on stubbornly talking like that?
Kam kausis, ina mbulu ambai som. —[If] you (SG) are stubborn, that is not good behaviour.
similar: *-kam kaisiigi, -kelkel pa, -zooro*

kausuru N
▸ leftover food on one's plate
Zin meteŋan na, kan kausuru kizin pepe. Ko mete ikesu. —The sick people, don't eat their leftover food. [Their] sickness might infect you (SG).
Pikin kausuru kini imbot. Beso itaŋ, to takam ma ikan. —The child has left-over food. So when s/he cries, then we [will] give it to him/her to eat.
▸ saliva, something from another person's mouth
Kakam kou tio ma kala keseŋ pa pepe. Pa nio aŋmoto koŋ pa kausuru. Ko mete ikam yo. —Don't take my lime and go and chew betel-nut with it. For I fear [other people's] saliva. It might cause me to get sick.
E-e, niam kap tiam ima som, pa kausuru. —No way, [we are not going to let] our cup come to you, because of [your infected] saliva. [said to a TB patient]
similar: *kwo- suru-*

kautu N
▸ container (small, kept out of general view)
kautu ki pat
▸ purse, wallet
Ni iweene pat ru pa kautu kini. —He took out two coins from his purse.
kautu ki koi —tobacco tin

kauzi- N_Inal
▸ spittle, saliva (white or red)

Ni iseŋ mi ikiziu kauziini. —He chewed betel-nut and spat out his spittle.
Ni kauziini siŋsiŋ, pa TB ikami. —His spittle is red, because he is infected with tuberculosis.

kawaala$_1$ N
▸ loincloth, piece of cloth that one wraps around oneself
Ni ilil kawaala. —He wrapped a loincloth around his waist.
Ni iputke kawaala. —He took off [his] loincloth.

-kawaala$_2$ V_Tr
▸ fasten clothing around one's waist, clothe oneself, dress oneself
Ni ikawaali be ipakaala kuliini. —He tied a loincloth around his waist in order to cover himself.
-kawalwaala V_Tr Redup
Loŋa kakawalwaala yom, pa keleŋkeleŋ itaŋ kek. —Get yourselves dressed quickly, for the small church bell has already rung [indicating the service is about to start.]

-kaza V_Tr
▸ scale a fish, scrape (scales off a fish)
Kaza ye ŋgarana. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.
dial.var. *-no, -swiili* (Central, Marile)

ke$_1$ N
▸ tree (generic term)
▸ stick, wood, firewood
ke dibin dibin —buttress roots of trees
ke kunduunu —top end of a tree
ke lwoono —tree trunk
ke namaana —branch of a tree
ke ŋonoono —fruit or nut of a tree
ke ruunu —tree leaf, leaf of a tree
ke pataana —log
ke pwoono —fruit or seed of a tree
ke siŋiini —sap of a tree
ke tuunu —tree stump
ke uunu —base of tree
ke uraana —roots of a tree
ke uteene —top of a tree
ke pambaaraŋana —cross
ke uunu
▸ best firewood (burns well for a long time, lit. 'base/basis of wood')
def. *Mala, malamben, kaikes ma… Zin ke ta ikis you ma molo. Tapaata zin be 'ke uunu.' Pa you ipuŋitŋit mi inmbot.* —*Mala, malamben, kaikes*, etc. Trees whose wood holds a fire (burns) for a long time. We (INC) call them ' basis of wood.' For the fire keeps burning inside [for a long time].

ke$_2$ Preposition
alt. *kembei, kei*
▸ like, as
see also: *takena* 'therefore, so, things being like that'

-ke$_3$ V_Intr
▸ hide, hide away, be hidden
Nio aŋke la su leleene. —I hid in the forest.
-kewe V_Intr Redup
keŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ secret, hidden
ki keŋana
▸ secretly, in secret
Ni ikam ki keŋana. —He did it secretly.
Compound verbs containing -ke
▸ indicating hidden, secretive, unobserved events
-keut
▸ move while trying to avoid being seen, go secretly
-keske
▸ infect
-luŋke
▸ entice, draw away
-punke
▸ kill secretly
-reke
▸ see secret things
-turke
▸ hide something
-watke
▸ cheat someone
-zuurke
▸ put inside secretly
-zemke
▸ fall into deep sleep

-ke$_4$ V_Tr
▸ do something with all one's strength, collect, gather one's strength, exert oneself
def. *Ikam ma biibi*
Zin tike tiron pa malmal. —They gathered their strength for the fight.
Ke tirom! —Push strong! (said to a mother giving birth)
Zin tike naman pini ma ruŋguunu isaana. —They hit him with all their strength and beat him up.

-ke$_5$ V_Tr
▸ twist off, break off
▸ snap off by twisting (one at a time, one by one)
Ke koŋ we/ puke/ moli/ pamken/ peege/ kukamba/ papaya/ lombo. —Twist off a mango/ Malaysian Apple/ citrus fruit/ pumpkin/ betel-pepper/ cucumber/ papaya/ chilli pepper for me.
-kewe V_Tr Redup
▸ be twisting off, be breaking off
compounds with -ke
▸ indicating removal
-kamke
▸ save from, deliver from, rescue
-kanke
▸ remove the effects of bad spirits or magic
-kelke
▸ use a stick to push something down
-kendeke
▸ twist off fruit
-kinke
▸ take off something, remove
-kotke
▸ knock off something
-meke
▸ move as a group
-ŋgalke
▸ rinse off
-putke
▸ untie
-peteke
▸ throw a stick at something to knock it down, forbid, stop from doing, halt
-seke
▸ move to another location or time
-sipke
▸ cut off a branch
-tatke
▸ take off/out/ away, remove
-tirke
▸ shake off
-unke
▸ remove
-wike
▸ blow away
-yake
▸ take out, draw out
-yelke
▸ shake off

-ke$_6$ V_Tr
▸ weave
Nio aŋke kaari. —I wove a netbag.
Ni ike pooro. —She wove a netted container for storing *galip* nuts.
-ke pu ye (kana) —weave a fishing net
Iti teke kiizi pa wooro kaiwos. —We (INC) weave prawn nets out of *kaiwos* rope.
▸ tie up packets of tapioca bread with vines before they are put on hot stones to cook
La sek wooro ma imar be teke narabu pa ndomondo. —Go strip off a vine, so we (INC) can wrap up some tapioca bread as our contribution.
-keebe V_Intr_Stative
▸ be bent, be curved
Zaala ikeebe. —The path is curved.
Ke ikeebe. —The tree is bent.
Peene naana ikeebe. —The bow is curved.
keebeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bent, curved
zaala keebeŋana —curved road
ke lwoono keebeŋana —bent tree trunk
similar: *-koogo* ‘crooked, be bent, not straight’
keembe$_1$ N
▸ shellfish type (=kina shell, edible)
Zin Madoogo tipekes keembe ma tile. —The Mandok people came inside bringing kina shellfish.
-ndop keembe
▸ feel in the mud with ones hand’s for kina shellfish
Mbimbim tiiŋgi, mi ndop keembe. —Grope in the mud [with your hands] and feel around for kina shellfish.
keembe$_2$ N
▸ vine type (used for making rope)
Tike pu ye kana pa keembe. —They wove a fishing net out of *keembe* vines.
Wooro keembe, siŋiini pakpakŋana kat. —The sap of a *keembe* vine is very bitter.
keembe uunu ta
▸ blood relatives
similar: *siŋ tamen*
Wal ru tana, ina zin keembe uunu tamen tau. —Those two people are blood relatives.
-keende V_Tr
▸ twist off something that is hanging from a stem

Keende koŋ ni/ pin mazaana tasa! —Twist off a coconut/ ripe banana for me to eat!

-kendende V_Tr Redup

Nu ta kendende sur na, asiŋ paazaŋana? —You (SG) who are twisting off the green drinking coconuts, who planted it?

-mekeende V_Intr

▸ come loose from a bunch/ cluster, drop off

def. *Koroŋ imbot korkooro, mi ta itop su lene.* —Things are in a cluster and one falls away.

▸ drop out of a group of people, fall off from a group

Kozo munŋoyom mi kombotbot. Tomtom sa imekeende pepe. —You (PL) all must stay [together]. Not one should drop out of the group.

mekenkeendeŋa- N_Inal Redup

Ni iyo kaŋar mekenkeendeŋan ma indou ila mbata. —He collected the *galip* nuts that had fallen off from their clusters and heaped them up into a pile.

-keene$_1$ V_Intr

▸ sleep, lie down, be in horizontal position

Mbeŋ na, tomtom tikeene. —At night people sleep.

▸ be oriented, situated

Ruumu ikeene be parei? —How is the house orientated?

▸ have sexual relations, have intercourse (euphemism)

Tomooto ziru moori tikeene. —The man and the woman slept together (i.e. had sexual relations).

-keenemeete V_Intr

▸ be in a deep sleep, sleep soundly, soundly asleep (Lit. 'sleep-die')

Neeri, aŋbel uraata. Tabe mbeŋi aŋsu ma aŋkeenemeete mi niom kala. —Yesterday, I did a lot of hard work. So at night I lay down and fell into a deep sleep, and you (PL) went.

-kenene/ -kenne V_Intr Redup

-kennekaala mata- som V_Tr

▸ not able to sleep

mata- ŋennŋeene

▸ sleepy, drowsy

-pegeene/ -peŋeene V_Tr

▸ put to sleep

Peŋeene/ Pegeene pikin isu mi. —Put the child to sleep down on the mat.

keeneŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ sleep, sleeping

mburu keeneŋana —things needed for sleeping

Lele ti ki keeneŋana. —This place is for sleeping.

Keeneŋana ku ko ambai? —Will you (SG) be able to sleep well?

Ŋiizi na zem keeneŋana mi maŋga? —When will you (SG) quit sleeping and get up?

Ni imbel keeneŋana. —He slept a long time.

kene N

▸ sleep, sleeping position, orientation

Aŋkeene kene tio ambai. —I had a good sleep.

Ruumu ka kene be padei? —How is the orientation of the house to be?

-keene$_2$ V_Tr

▸ catch fish with a fishing line

Nio aŋkeene ye pa yaaba men. —I caught a fish using only a fishing line.

▸ catch with a rope, catch in a snare

▸ get caught in a trap

Aŋseembe wooro bekena aŋkeene ŋge. —I made a noose to catch a pig.

Kilis ikeeni, tamen ipurus. —A trap caught it, but it managed to get free.

Ko iwe kilis pu be ikeenu. —It will become a snare to catch you (SG).

▸ attract, entice, draw

Niam amkam kini bekena amkeene zin tomtom. —We (EXC) prepared food in order to attract people.

Tikeene zin tomtom pa naroogo. —They attracted the people with the dance.

-keene ŋgure-

▸ hang oneself

Ni ikeene ŋgureene ma imeete. —He hung himself and died.

-keenekaala V_Tr

▸ block the way by sleeping near something

Ni ikennekaala kataama kwoono. —He slept by the door blocking it.

Akep ikennekaala kaŋar kini. —Akep died near his *galip* nut tree and this now makes the area restricted [until certain ceremonies are performed].

-keenekaala mata- som

▸ unable to sleep

Mbeŋi na, aŋkennekaala motoŋ som. Tana motoŋ ŋenŋeene. —At night, I am not able to sleep. Therefore I am feeling sleepy.

-keenelaama V_Intr
▸ do magic in order to get information via a dream, divine
Ni ikeenelaama be ire Akum, ko asiŋ ta ipusuki ma imel. —He divined/did magic in order to find out in a dream who pushed Akum and made him to fall down.
-keenelamlaama V_Intr Redup
-keenemeete V_Intr
▸ neglect work, not fulfil one's obligations, be negligent
Ni ikeenemeete pa uraata kini. —He neglects his work./ He is negligent about his work.
similar: *mata- meete pa, mata- iŋgal som*
-keenetondo V_Intr
▸ sleep very lightly and see something
▸ have a vision
Nio aŋkeenetondo, mi aŋre pikin tasa ko imeete. —I had a vision that a child will die.
Nio aŋkeenetondo mi aŋleŋ Merere iso sua pio. —I had a vision and the Lord spoke to me.
-keeŋge V_Tr
▸ suck
Pikin ikeeŋge tui. —The child sucked milk.
Me lutuunu bizin tikeeŋge tui ki nan. —The puppies sucked their mother's milk.
-keere V_Tr
▸ scrape using something which has many sharp points, grate
Ni ikeere ni pa natoŋ —He scraped/ grated coconuts with a grating iron.
Natoŋ ikeere nomoŋ. —The grating iron scraped my hand.
▸ shred
Kiibi na, tikeere kawaala, ma buk, ma... —The cockroaches shred clothing, and books, and [other things as well].
-kerre V_Tr Redup
-keete V_Intr
▸ come/ go/ move together as a group
Zin Koobo tikeete ma tile i. —The inner island people are coming inland in a large group.
Sombe petel yam, inako amlup yam ma amwe boozo, mi amkeete ma amla amru koyam kini. —If we [dolphins] are hungry, then we gather together and form a large group and go together and look for food.
Zin tamuriŋ tikeete ma tila pa uraata. —The girls went in a group to work.
-ketkeete V_Intr Redup
Zin tiketkeete ma timar. —They are coming as a group.
-pekeete V_Tr
▸ move all of a group to another place, lead, go ahead of
keeze$_1$ N
▸ stick supporting yams
La kas keeze pa biidi. —Go and cut some sticks to support the yams.
similar: *silo*
-keeze$_2$ V_Tr
▸ husk, remove the skin of coconuts
Ni ikeeze ni. —He husked the coconut./ He removed the skin of the coconut.
-kezeze/ -kezze V_Tr Redup
Aŋmar ma aŋdeeŋi ikezze ni. —I came and found him husking the coconuts.
kei Preposition
alt. *kembei, ke*
▸ like, as, similar to
kek$_1$ Adv_PredP
▸ perfect aspect, already
▸ has + verb-en, has + verb-ed
Koroŋ boozomen imap kek. —Everything has finished.
Iŋgi berek kek. —It is dawn already.
Imeete ma kup kek. —He has died.
dial.var. *ket* (Gauru)
kek$_2$ N_Event
construction: *-kam kek*
▸ sound made by something snapping or being broken in two
Aŋbokat ke namaana ma ikam kek. —I snapped off the branch.
Ni kumbuunu ise pa ke ma ikam kek. —He stepped on a piece of wood and it snapped.
kek$_3$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be sufficient
Kek ta tina! —That is enough!
note: Kampalap dialect form
kek sala$_4$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ grab hold of, seize
Arba izibziibi marakete. Beso izem na, tiŋ sala. To ŋge itortoori ma ikaam, mi Peenebi kek sala (isou i). To ziru tikoto i ma isu. —Arba was arranging the spear in his hand. When he let go of it [i.e. threw it], it went straight into the pig. Then as the pig was turning, old Peene

grabbed hold of it (=caught it). Then the two of them wrestled it down.
similar: *-sou*

-keke V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be hard, stiff, rigid
Meene ti ikeke. —This sago is hard.
Nu keke pa naroogo. —You (SG) are too stiff in dancing.
▸ be unwilling to do what is asked, reluctant, disinclined
Zin naŋgaŋ tikeke pa uraata ki zaala. —The youngsters are unwilling to do the road work.

keze- keke
▸ speak forcefully (Lit. 'chin is hard')
Kezem keke pa sua paso? —Why are you (SG) so forceful in your speech?

kwo- keke pa
▸ be forceful, vigorous, intense, speak forcefully or loudly, harsh (Lit. 'mouth is hard/rigid concerning')
Kwom keke pizin kolmannan pepe! —Don't speak harshly to the older women.
Kwoyom keke pa mboe! (Mboe mburaana mi kembei tomtom matmaataŋan timbo). —Sing louder! (The song should have strength and [sound] like living people are singing it).

kekeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ hard, harsh, severe
sua kekeŋana —strong, harsh talk (said in anger)
Meene guma taiŋgi kekeŋana kat. —This dry sago is really hard.
Kam sua kekeŋana pizin tomtom pepe. Kam sua luumuŋana men pizin. —Don't be harsh with people. Speak gently to them.

-kam kekeŋana pa
▸ speak firmly to someone

-pakeke V_Tr
▸ hold firmly

-kel V_Middle/Tr
▸ dig
Nio aŋkel toono. —I am digging up the ground.
▸ dig up and collect
Amkel namaraurau, puke tai ma…. —We (EXC) dug up coral creatures and collected them.
▸ replace
Tomtom taŋga, ni ikel yo. —That man over there, he replaced me.
Yaŋ ikel zoŋ. —Rain replaced the sun. [i.e. The sun quit shining and it began to rain.]
▸ change (one's clothing)
Nio aŋla aŋkel yo muŋgu. —I'll go and change [my clothes] first.

-kelel V_Tr Redup

kwo- ikel
▸ speak strongly to someone, order/charge someone to do something (Lit. 'mouth digs')
Kwon ikeli be ila ikam mbio sa be iurpe pataŋana kini. —They ordered him to go get a wooden dish to settle his trouble (i.e. give the wooden dish as compensation).

kelŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ replacement, offspring that take one's place when one dies
Nu so takena, mana ko kelŋana asiŋ tabe imender pini. —If you (SG) speak like that, then who will be his replacement and take his place?
Ziru waene tipeebe som. Tana len kelŋana sa som. —He and his wife did not have any children. So they have no offspring to take their place.
▸ change of clothes
Nio motoŋ mbelele kelŋoŋ. —I forgot [to bring] a change of clothes.

-pekel
▸ replace
▸ pay back, refund, repay, return
▸ answer, respond to, reply to what has been said

-parpekel
▸ exchange
▸ take the place of a previous generation
▸ alternate

pekelŋa-
▸ answer, response
see also: *-pekel*

keleŋkeleŋ N Redup
▸ small bell
Mankwoono mi keleŋkeleŋ itaŋ. —It was in the morning that the bell rang.

keleŋur N
▸ echo

-kelkat V_Intr
▸ take a shortcut
Ni ikelkat lae zuruunu ma ila. —He took a shortcut across the peninsula and went.

-kelke V_Tr
▸ poke at something with a stick in order to get it to fall down

Nio aŋkelke ni. —I poked at the coconuts with a stick in order to get them fall down.

▸ carry along, carry away, tear away (one tries to hold on to something against a current but is not strong enough and so is carried away)

Sere ikelke i. —The rapid current carried him away.

-kelkel V_Intr Redup

▸ try hard, be persistent, be determined, insist, desire strongly

Nio aŋkelkel be aŋsala mbu, tamen mbu lwoono isipirpir. —I tried hard to climb up a betel-nut palm, but the trunk was slippery.

"Ai, sala pepe! Ko mel." *Mi ni ikelkel.* —"Don't go up! You (SG) will fall." But he was determined [to go up].

Tikelkel pio be aŋla Lablab. —They spoke forcefully to me that I should go to Lablab.

Zin tikelkel pa sua be ipet mat. —They insist that the talk come out into the open.

▸ strong, powerful, forceful

Sere ikelkel kat. —The current is very strong.

Sua kizin ikelkel mete. Tepeteke na, tarao som. —Their talk is too forceful. If we (INC) try to stop it, we won't succeed.

Ni ikelkel pa moori tana be iwooli. Mi naana ziru tamaana tiyok som. —He insisted that he marry that woman. But his parents did not agree.

▸ difficult, hard

Uraata ikelkel mete. —The work was too difficult [so we could not finish it quickly].

kwo- ikelkel pa

▸ speak forcefully to someone, demand

Kwon ikelkel pini be ikot koroŋ tana. —They spoke forcefully to him that he must repay that thing.

-kelko V_Tr

▸ pry off, strip off, remove (using some instrument)

Kelko tiiŋgi pa sandol ku! —Pry off the mud from your (SG) sandals!

Kelko ke kuliini. —Strip off the bark from the stick.

Kelko mbutmbuutu pa kar keteene. —Strip away (using shovel or stick) the grass from the village area.

Kelko peint muŋgunana ma ila ne. —Remove the old paint.

Moori itaarut mbutmbuutu ma ikelko pa urum zilŋaana. —A woman trimmed away the grass (including the roots) from the side of the church.

similar: *-kelpet, -kelwai, -pai, -wailep*

-keloogo V_Intr_Stative

▸ be twisted, warped, curved, sinuous

Ke lwoono ikeloogo. —The trunk of the tree is twisted/ curved.

-kelogloogo V_Intr Redup

Ke tana ikelogloogo na imborene. Mi kakam zalŋana. —That tree is too twisted. Forget it. Get a straight one.

Wooro tana ikelogloogo ma kembei ta mooto i. —That vine is twisted like a snake.

keloogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ curved, crooked, warped, winding

ke keloogoŋana —crooked/ curved piece of wood

zaala keloogoŋana —winding/ curved road

buza keloogoŋana —sickle (knife with a curved blade)

similar: *-koogo, -keebe*

-pakeloogo

▸ bend something into a hook shape

-kelpaala V_Tr

▸ cut into sections (sago, breadfruit, using a sharp instrument)

Kam ŋge ka peeŋge/ buza mi kelpaala kun/ meene siŋ, mi rai pizin. —Take the pig's shoulder blade/ knife and divide the breadfruit/ parcel of sago, and distribute it to them.

▸ thrust into and break

Zin kolman tisap aro, be tikelpaala pat ki mooto Kasare. —The men sharpened sticks in order to thrust them into the snake Kasare's stone and break it.

▸ thrust into and make a hole

Wak, taŋgal kek. Kelpaala mi tiliŋ ŋgere isula. —The starchy pudding, we (INC) have already mashed it. Make an opening [into it] and we will pour oil down into it.

▸ show or say how something is to be divided (between family members)

Taman ikelpaala toono mi mba ma iwe ru, to Apoi lutuunu bizin tikam pakaana, mi Pita bizin tikam pakaana. —Their father showed (by a motion of his hand) how the land and fruit trees were to be divided,

and then Apoi's children received half, and Peter's folks received half.
similar: *-peete*

-kelpet V_Tr
▸ pluck out, dig out (using knife, stick, shell knife)
Kelpet yuugu mataana isu lene. —Dig out the eye of the taro shoot first.
Kam sul ma kelpet mok buzaana tana isu lene. —Take a shell knife and dig out that rotten taro.
Kelpet motom! —Pluck out your (SG) eye!
similar: *-kelko, -kelwai,-pai, -wailep*

-kelpis V_Tr
▸ pierce, make a hole into something
Ni ikelpis talŋaana ma sumbuunu. —He made a hole into his ear.
Kelpis sur pio. —Make a hole in the green coconut for me [so I can drink it].
▸ lance
Kelpis ma suruunu isu lene. To iyoyou mini som. —Lance it so the pus can drain away. Then it won't hurt anymore.
similar: *-petepis*

kelsuk Adv_Pred0
▸ limp, walk gingerly
Bob kumbuunu ikeltaanda ta ipa kelsuk ma ila. —Bob's ankle got twisted and now he is limping.

-keltaanda V_Intr
kumbu- ikeltaanda
▸ one's ankle gets twisted
Nio aŋpa ma aŋla na, kumbuŋ ikeltaanda, to aŋmel. —As I walked along, I twisted my ankle and then fell down.
Kan ra pepe, ko kumbum ikeltaanda (kembei ra). —Don't eat *ra* shellfish lest your ankle become twisted [like a *ra* shell].

-keltapaara$_1$ V_Intr
▸ keep coming one after another, continuously come
Ni oda kini ikeltapaara. —His orders [of store goods] keep coming all the time.
Mbun ku ka sua ikeltapaara, sua imar imar imar. —The talk concerning your (SG) debt keeps coming. The talk [about it] comes, [and] comes, [and] comes.
similar: *imar toŋa toŋa men*

-keltapaara$_2$ V_Tr
▸ push, pole a canoe away from an obstacle when it is floating
Keltapaara wooŋgo zuruunu pa magat! —Push the canoe's bow away from the shallow water.
similar: *-pusuk*
▸ spring, bound, bounce
Wok iko pa kumbuunu ma namaana, mi ikeltapaara pa wiini tomini. —The wallaby runs on its legs and hands and also bounds with its tail.
▸ push oneself
Pen ikeltapaara pa maaŋga. —A turtle is pushing itself [forward] on the sand.
Puge ikeltapaara pa wiini ma ikam tomtom. —The crocodile springs up using its tail and catches people.

-keltoto V_Intr Redup
▸ continue, keep going on (used of work, people, rain, and speech)
Uraata ikeltoto takena? Ketende su som? —Is the work just going to keep going on like that? Aren't we (INC) going to rest?
mata- keltoto
▸ stare at, keep eye on, follow somebody's movements by looking
Motom keltoto pa moori tana paso? —Why are you (SG) following that woman with your eyes?

-keltuundu V_Intr
▸ go down into the water front first
Wooŋgo ikeltuundu, zuruunu imon muŋgu. —The canoe went down into the water with the bow sinking in first.
Oo, wooŋgo ti ikeltuundu sula yok. Ko takam padei be ise? —Oh, the front of this canoe has gone down into water. What should we do in order to get it up again?

-kelut V_Tr
▸ press down into, press down into and turn, dig into
Ŋge kumbuunu ikelut toono ma ila (kumbuunu muriini imbotmbot). —The pig's feet pressed down into the ground [leaving footprints].
Kelut wak (pa nomom) ma takan. —Dig into the pudding (with your (SG) hands) [and scoop some out], and let's eat [it].
▸ stick into and stir
Sombe lelende be taŋgal wak pa ndapndap som, to tuur manioka isula timbiiri, mi tekelut pa aitar. —If we (INC) do not want to pound starchy pudding with a wooden mortar, then we put the tapioca into a wooden dish and stir it with a stick.

▸ step on something and crush it
Kumbuŋ ikelut kiibi taiŋgi ma imeete. —My foot ground this cockroach and it died.

-kelwai V_Tr
▸ dig out
Kam sor, mi kelwai keembe ŋonoono tana. —Take a needle and dig out the clam from its shell.
Mar ma kelwai motoŋ pa nomom paso! —Why do you (SG) come and poke your (SG) finger in my eye! [said when quarreling and someone is pointing their finger too close to one's face]

mata- kelwai
▸ motion with one's eyes, (signal to someone to do something, or entice or seduce Lit. 'eye digs')
▸ wink one's eye
Motom kelwai pio paso! —Why are you (SG) winking your eye at me! [implied: I do not like it.]
Motoŋ kelwai pini be imar ruumu tio. —I winked at him so he would come to my house.
Ni mataana kelwaiwaiŋana. —He is always trying to entice women.

-kelyaara V_Intr
▸ shine at, shine into
Zoŋ ikelyaara la motoŋ. —The sun shined into my eyes.

-kelzeebe V_Tr
▸ push inside, stuff
Nio aŋkelzeebe mburu tio isula pelpeele. —I pushed/ stuffed my things into the basket.

-kelzuuru V_Tr
▸ push something away from something else
Tikelzuuru wooŋgo pa magat. —They pushed the canoe away from the shallow area.
similar: *-pusuk*

kem$_1$ N
▸ coconut flower sheath
def. *Ni ka kem, ina kuliini ta izuk ni ŋonoono raama ka korkooro.* —The coconut flower sheath is the skin that covers the coconut fruit together with the flower.
Ni ka kem na, zin moori titeege you pa. —The sheath of a coconut flower, the women cook with it.
Ni ka kem imapaala, tonabe ipiyooto ni ŋonoono. —When the coconut flower sheath breaks, then it produces the fruit of the coconut.

-kem$_2$ V_Tr
▸ steal
Nio aŋkem mok kizin. —I stole their taro.
Kem pepe! —Do not steal!
similar: *-kam kuumbu*

-kemem V_Tr Redup
Tikemem len pat tau. —They are just stealing money for themselves.

-kemut V_Tr
▸ steal something small, take secretly, pinch, snatch, filch

kembei$_1$ Complementiser
▸ as, like, that
Tire i kembei ni za somŋana. —They view him as having no status.
Aŋkam kembei ta so na. —I did as you (SG) told me.
Tikilaala kembei ni iso sua tana ise kizin.— They perceived that he said that concerning them.
Iyamaana itunu kembei ni le uunu sa som. —He felt like he had no guilt.
Nio aŋleŋ kembei tomtom imeet kek. —I heard [from other people] that your (SG) father has died.

kembei$_2$ Preposition
alt. *kembe, kembea, kei*
▸ like, similar to, as
Ŋgar kini kembei ta ŋgar ku na som. —His [way of] thinking is not like your (SG) [way of] thinking.
mburu matakiŋa kei ta kizin misis —different kinds of clothing like those of white women
Lwoono ta, kei ta niamru tiziŋ moori amla. —One day, it was like I with my younger sister went.
▸ around, approximately
Indeeŋe kei ndaama 1958… —Around the year 1958…
Ni ikam pat biibi kat kembei 500 kina. —He got a lot of money, around 500 kina.

ta kembei Adv_Pred1
▸ like this
Aŋso ta kembei. —I spoke like this.

ta kembes
▸ just like this (used in spoken language when pointing directly at something)

ta kembena Adv_Pred1
alt. *takembea*
▸ like that
Ni ikam ta kembena. —He did like that.
..mi ko tekteegi ta kembena ma irao swom. —…and it will be like that for you (SG) until the end of your life.
Yeŋyeeŋe sa ta kembea, itok toono pasa zen. —No earthquake like that has ever shook the ground.

ta kembeiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *ta kembeaŋa-*
▸ like that, typical
Tomtom tana, naana ipeebi na, ni ta kembeŋana. —That person, when his mother gave birth to him, he was like that.
Iti tomtom toono kanda ta kembeaŋanda. —We (INC) people of this earth are like that.

-kemer V_Intr
▸ follow after, come after, come behind
Petrus ikemer mi itoto zin. —Peter came behind and followed them.
Nu muŋgu, mi nio aŋkemer mi tala. —You (SG) go first, and I will follow [after you], and we (INC) will go.

-kemermer V_Intr Redup
Nu muŋmuuŋgu pio, mi kemermer pio. —You (SG) always go in front of me, and follow after me. [said to God in prayer]
Ni imuŋmuuŋgu mi ikemermer. —He is the first and the last. [="He is the Alpha and the Omega" in the Bible.]
similar: *-la/ -mar/ -pa kaimer*
see also: *kaimer* 'later, afterwards'

-kemkeem- V_Middle Redup
▸ walk quietly and secretly
Kozo kemkeemu, ko tireu. —You (SG) must go very quietly and secretly lest they see you.
similar: *-pa riŋariŋa*

-kemut V_Tr
▸ steal something small, take secretly, pinch, snatch, filch
Ni ikemut balpen tio ma ila. —He pinched my ballpoint pen and went away.
Kemut waem toro pin kini paso? —Why did you (SG) pinch your friend's bananas?

kena Adv_Pred1
alt. *kembei*
▸ like that, so
E-e atoŋ, kena pepe. —No my older brother, it is not so.
Conjunction
▸ so, if so then, if that is the case then
Kena, padei ta… —If that is the case, then why is it that…
Kena ko nu kam leŋ sokorei? —What, then, will you (SG) give me?
Kena so ituŋ aŋre. —In that case I wish I myself had seen it.

kende- N_Inal
▸ vagina, female sex organ
note: taboo term, the term *ni-* is normally used as a more polite euphemisim

kendeere N
▸ opossum, cuscus, phalanger (white, lives up in trees, tail curls around tree branches)
Kendeere timbot sala ke uteene. —Opossums live up in the tops of trees.

-kendeke V_Tr
▸ twist off, pick
Kelela ma kekendeke peege sa pa Aboi bizin. —Go inland and twist off some betel-peppers for Aboi's family.
Kala kendeke kanda kun sa. —Go twist off a breadfruit for us (INC) to eat.
similar: *-keende*

kene N_Event
▸ sleep
Aŋkeene kene tio ma imap zen, pa wal tikam ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ. —I did not finish my sleep because people made noise.
Aŋkam kene tio ambai men mi aŋmaŋga mini. —I had a good sleep and got up again.
▸ position, orientation
def. *ruumu ikeene be parei* —how a house is situated/ orientated
Ka kene ta kembei som! —Its orientation was not like that!
Ruumu ka kene be padei? —How is the orientation of the house to be?

kenkenŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
construction: *molo kenkenŋa-*
▸ very long
ke molo kenkenŋana —a very tall tree
suŋŋana molo kenkenŋana —a very long prayer

-kenut V_Tr
▸ snap off, break off (something that comes off easily)
Nio aŋkenut pin/ naŋale/ geene ruunu. —I broke off banana/ *naŋale/ geene* leaves.
▸ pinch
Kenut Aloi pepe! Ko itaŋ. —Don't pinch

Aloi! She will cry.

-kennut/ -kenutnut V_Tr Redup

-parkenut V_Middle

▸ pinch each other

-parkennut V_Middle Redup

Niomru na, kezeŋzeeŋge mi kaparkennut yom paso! —Why are you two laughing and pinching each other!

keŋ$_1$ N_Event

▸ snapping in half, snapping loose, breaking loose

Wooro ikam keŋ. —The rope snapped loose.

▸ muscle cramp

Aŋno dogo ma aŋse ma mozoŋ ikam keŋ, to mbuleŋ borok su ma aŋbot. —I was climbing up the hill and got a cramp in my muscle [Lit. 'my flesh snapped'], so then I sat down and waited.

Aŋkam mburu biibi, ma uroŋ ikam keŋ. —I took (i.e. carried) a large load and my muscles cramped [Lit. 'my veins cramped'].

kete- ikam keŋ

▸ be startled, get a fright, have a fright, be shocked, excited at, heart stops from fear or shock, heart sinks

Nio aŋleŋ tamaŋ uruunu ma keteŋ ikam keŋ pini. —I heard news about my father and was shocked.

Aŋmalaala mabe aŋmel, to ikam ma keteŋ ikam keŋ. —I almost fell over backwards, so that gave me a fright.

keŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ hop, jump

keŋ sala/ keŋ se

▸ jump up onto, go up on to, hop onboard, go aboard

Loŋa mi keŋ se wooŋgo. Pa iŋgi be ila i! —Hurry up and hop onboard the ship. For it is about to leave!

similar: *-sala wooŋgo*

Tipiindi wooro ma tasala, to keŋ sala ke namaana. —We (INC) tie a rope and go up [the tree trunk], and then [swung] up onto a branch of the tree.

-keŋkeŋ V_Intr Redup

▸ hop on one leg

Nio aŋtutkat kumbuŋ, tabe aŋkeŋkeŋ. —I bumped my foot [against something], and so I am hopping on one leg.

keŋkeŋ$_1$ N_Event Redup

▸ cracking noise heard in one's joints

Namaana ikam keŋkeŋ. —The knuckles in his hand made a cracking noise.

Koŋ ŋgereeze ikam keŋkeŋ. —My shoulder joint made a cracking noise.

keŋkeŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

▸ have sufficient resources to complete something, have enough

def. *Re kat ma irao posop uraata tana.* —You (SG) evaluate well and make sure there is enough for you to finish the work

Molo mi ur/paraŋraŋ koroŋ ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma keŋkeŋ kat, mana maŋga pa. —Ready enough of everything well in advance, and evaluate yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it, and only after that actually begin.

Moori tamaana mi wal kini tila tiwi la pa tomooto tamaana ma naana ma wal kini ta kembei: Niom karao? Kipitpit yom ma keŋkeŋ kat, to kakami. (sua mburaanaŋana) —The woman's father and her [other] relatives go and ask the man's father and mother and his [other] relatives like this: "Are you able? Evaluate yourselves carefully and if you really have enough resources, then you can get her [for his wife]." (strong talk)

kepe- N_Inal

▸ remains of something that has rotted away

Ruumu sa kepeene ti? —Are these the remains of some house?

Kelamu naala kini kepeene ti. —These are the remains of Kelamu's grave.

-kepkep V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be numb and stiff (used of joints)

Takam uraata pa yaŋ, to namanda ikepkep. —When we (INC) work in the rain, then our hands get numb and stiff.

-keraama V_Intr

▸ grip tightly into the ground

Serembat tio tiŋgi, buri ta aŋpaaza i. Molo som, mi uraana ikeraama ma imender i. —This sweet potato plant of mine, it is just now that I planted it. It wasn't long before the roots gripped into the ground tightly and it stood erect.

Ke uranuran ikeraama sula toono. —The tree roots gripped down into the ground.

kere-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ front, face
Mala siŋaanabi tiŋga, kozo taara, to ur kereene imar kei. —That huge *mala* tree over there, when you (SG) cut it, then make sure it falls facing this way.
Kere, kereene ila parei? —Look, which way is it facing?
ŋge kereene —front part of pig [a highly desirable part]
▸ forward
Ni ilala pa kereene, mi imilmiili pa ndemeene. —He went forward and returned walking backward.
kere- indu
▸ protruding/ bulging stomach
Moori ti kereene indu. Ko kopoono? —This woman's belly is protruding. Is she pregnant?
Ni kereene indu mabe imaraaza! —His stomach is so bulging it is about to burst open!
kere- iparsai pa
▸ be face to face, face each other
Ituru kerende iparsai piti, be tuguugu meene. —We are opposite and facing each other in order to pulverise the sago.
kere- ila mbata
▸ face each other
Zin keren ila mbata, mi tiwidit mbol. —They were facing each other and telling stories.
kere- uunu
▸ right in front of
Buk imbot su kerem uunu! —The book is right in front of you (SG)!
Ambot la ni kereene uunu. —We (EXC) were right in front of him.

-kere$_2$ V_Tr
▸ lead (used of children, mother pigs, chicken and its chicks)
Ni ikere zin naŋgaŋ, iso ziŋan tila lele toro. —He was leading the youngsters saying they should go to some other place.
Ŋge ikere lutuunu bizin ma tila. —The pig led her piglets away.
similar: *-muuŋgu pa* 'go ahead of'
▸ incite, instigate, stir up, foment, lead someone into doing bad things
Ni ikere zin naŋgaŋ pa yok winŋana. —He led the young men into [heavy] drinking.
-kerekere Redup
Ni ikerekere zin pa malmal ma mbulu boozo ta ambai som. —He is always instigating them into fighting and doing all kinds of [other] things that are not good.
-parkere V_Middle
▸ stir up each other, egg each other on
Itiŋan waende bizin tiparkere iti ma takamam mbulu bozboozo. —We (INC) and our associates incite each other to do all kinds of [bad] behaviour.
kerekereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *kerreŋa-*
▸ agitator, instigator, fomenter, inciter
Ni tomtom kerekereŋana/kerreŋana. —He is an agitator, always leading others to do bad./ He is a bad influence.
similar: *-sokere*

-kerekere V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be dry, be parched
Toono ikerekere kat. Irao tapaaza kini som. —The ground is very dry and parched. We (INC) can't plant food crops [right now].
ŋgure- ikerekere
▸ be thirsty, be parched (Lit. 'one's throat is dry')
Ŋgureŋ ikerekere pa koŋ yok. —My throat is very dry/ parched for water [i.e. I am very thirsty].
Ni ŋgureene ikerekere ma isaana kat. —He is really suffering from thirst.
kerekereŋa- N_Inal
▸ dry, not sweating
Ni imbel uraata mi ka uze isu som. Ni kerekereŋana kat. —He has worked hard, but does not sweat. He is really dry.
kuli- kerekereŋa- —person with dry skin, person who doesn't sweat easily
kini kerekereŋana —dry food [has little oil or fat]

-kerkeere V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be swollen full, bulge, bloated
Ni kopoono kerkeere. —His stomach is swollen full.
Wi baloon ma ikerkeere. —Blow the balloon, and [make it] swell up.
similar: *putput*

-kerker V_Tr Redup
▸ scrape off soot from food that has been roasted over a fire
Nio aŋkerker biidi pa tuai. —I scraped the soot off the yams with a clamshell.

-kerrut V_Tr Redup
▸ cut up, tear up (something that is soft,

into little pieces)
Iti tekerrut zeere ma munmun be tonoi yambon pa. —Let us (INC) cut up the leafy vegetables into small pieces in order to boil soup with them.
Kerrut pa nomom, som keembe, o buza. —You (SG) cut/tear up [things] into pieces using your hands, or a clamshell, or a knife.

keruunu N
construction: *le- keruunu (bizin)*
▸ great-great-grandparent(s)
▸ great-great-grandchildren (4th generation)
leŋ keruunu moori —my great-great grandmother/daughter
dial.var. *keurana* (Marile, Northern), *keruun* (Gauru)

kes$_1$ Adv_Pred1
▸ right this way
"Kamar kes!" —"Come right this way!"

kes$_2$ N
construction: *ka- kes*
▸ term of address for one's sister's husband after her death, widowed brother-in-law
Muŋgu na, Akui iwatwaata Dick be iwaana, mi buri na ipaati be ka kes. Pa Akui le tamuri Elen ta Dick iwooli na, imeete kek. —Before, Akui called Dick his brother-in-law, but now he calls him his *kes* (=widowed brother-in-law). For Akui's cousin sister Elen, whom Dick married, has died.

-kes$_3$ V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr
▸ (go) out of joint, (become) dislocated
Taŋi imomo ma kezeene ikes. To tila Butawen. —Tangi yawned and her jaw became dislocated. Then they went to [the mission hospital at] Butawen.
keze- ikes
▸ unable to talk
Mete nomnom kana ikam pikin ma kezeene ikes. Irao iso sua som. —Malaria causes a child's jaw to freeze up. He can't talk.

-kes$_4$ V_Tr
▸ collect sea anemones (live corals)
Tala tekes tiimi. —Let us go and collect sea anemones [on the reef].

-kes$_5$ V_Tr
▸ infect, transmit a disease to someone
Ni ikes yo pa mete kini. —He infected me with his disease./ He transmitted his disease to me.
▸ influence, incite
Gaaba zin pepe. Kokena tikesu pa mbulu kizin sananŋana. —Don't accompany them lest they 'infect'/ influence you (SG) with their bad behaviour.
-parkes V_Middle
▸ incite each other
Tiparkezes zin pa mbulu sanaana. —They keep inciting each other to bad behaviour.
similar: *-keske, -kere*

-kes$_6$ V_Tr
▸ pour liquid from one container into another
Kes leŋ kerosin isula botol taiŋgi. —Pour me some kerosene into this bottle.

-kes$_7$ V_Tr
▸ string, thread (beads onto a string)
Zin moori tikes natabu/ kapimolo/ borbooro. —The women were stringing *natabu/ kapimolo/ borbooro* beads.
-kezes V_Tr Redup
Ni ikezes bensin ila putuunu. —He was pouring gasoline into a container.

-kes$_8$ V_Tr
▸ walk along something narrow (like a tree trunk, bridge, side of a ship), crawl along
Kekes wooŋgo kezeene pepe. Iŋgi toko pa mbeŋ. —Don't walk along the side of the ship. We (INC) are travelling at night now.
Moolo tikes ke ma tila. —The ants crawled along the stick.
Nio aŋkes ke pataana ma aŋla. —I walked on top of the log.

kese- N_Inal
▸ red coals left under the ashes of a fire
Ur pin sala you keseene. —Put the bananas on the red coals of the fire [to roast].
Talas ye sala you keseene. —Let's roast the fish over the coals.
Mbooro keseene raraate kembei mala keseene, mburaana men. Ka you izzu karau som. —The red coals left after burning a coconut shell are like the red coals from *mala* wood, they burn intensely. The fire from them does not quickly die down.
see also: *-tiŋirŋir* 'burn down to coals'

-keske V_Tr
▸ infect
Nio aŋkeske u pa mete tio. —I infected you (SG) with my illness.
Ŋgar toono kana ikeske zin. —Worldly thinking infected them.
similar: *-kes* 'infect, transmit, influence'

keskeeze N Redup
construction: *ka- keskeeze*
▸ jaw, jaw bone
Ŋge ka ze ilamlaama paŋaana, to ikurum kuliini ma tuŋ la ka keskeeze. To tipun ŋge tana ma imeete, mi tiseebe ka keskeeze raama ze ma tisap ze ma isu. —The pig's molars rub against its cheek, and then [they] break through the skin, going all the way to the jaw. Then they kill the pig, and loosen the jaw bone with the tusks and knock out the tusks.
dial.var. *keskees* (Gauru)
see also: *keze-* 'chin'

keskeeze boozo
▸ everyone talking about something, jaw about
Sua tiŋga pakaamŋana, mi zin keskeeze boozo tiso sorok. —That talk is false, but everyone is talking/ jawing about it with no basis for their words.

keskeezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ blue or green colour that is bright/ intense/ strong
def. *mataana meŋ, mos iyaara men* —[It is] intense, the colour really shines.
saamba keskeezeŋana —bright (blue) sky
similar: *saamba komboono*
see also: *-gabgap, gabgapŋa-* 'dark coloured, including dark blue or green'

mbura- keskeezeŋa-
▸ all-powerful, almighty (used of God)
Anutu, ni mbura keskeezeŋana. —God, he is all-powerful.

tiro- keskeezeŋa-
▸ powerful, tough
Tomtom tiŋgi, ni tiroono keskeezeŋana. —This person, he is a really tough man. (Lit. "He has powerful bones.")

ket Adv_PredP
▸ already, perfect aspect
Ni imar ket. —He has come.
Iŋgi rourou ket. —It is already [late] afternoon.
note: Gauru dialect form dial.var. *kek* (Central)

kete-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ flat-shaped part, flat/level area
kar keteene —flat open area in the middle of the village
toono keteene —plain, flat/ level area
▸ surface
zaala/ tai/ magat keteene —surface of the road/ ocean/ reef
▸ liver (internal organ)
Tomtom boozomen lelen be tikanan kan ŋge keteene. —Many people like to eat the pig's liver.
▸ internal organs (general term, can refer to lungs, stomach, heart, etc.)
▸ chest
Aigau imbot la keten. —They had decorations hanging on their chests.
Keene mi ketem ise. —Lie on your back (with your chest facing up).
Keene mi ketem isula. —Sleep on your stomach (with your chest facing down).

kete- bilbil
▸ really hungry (Lit. 'liver is wandering/ flaming')

kete- borbor
▸ out of breath (Marile dialect)

kete- imurur
▸ be surprised (Literally 'liver trembles')

kete- nono
▸ be sick to one's stomach, be nauseous
▸ heart racing, out of breath

kete- salaklaaga
▸ nauseous, sick to one's stomach

kete- su
▸ rest (Lit. 'heart, chest descends')
aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i. —Sabbath (Lit. the holy day when we (INC) are to rest)

kete- isula
▸ lie face down (Lit. 'chest descends')

kete- wek se
▸ turn chest up
Aloi ikeene mi itimbil ma keteene wek se. —Aloi was sleeping and rolled over on her back with her chest facing upwards.

kete- iyoyou
▸ very hungry (Lit. 'liver hurts')

katarra iko kete-
▸ very hungry (Lit. 'a type of thorny vine scratches one's liver')
Katarra iko keteŋ mete. —I am very hungry.

-koto kete
▸ refresh, strengthen with food (Lit. 'cover one's liver')
Aŋkam koyom kini ri sa be ikoto keteyom. —I'll give you (PL) a bit of food to refresh you.
-pespeeze kete-
▸ slap one's chest (done when volunteering to do something, or bragging, or challenging someone)
-wat kete- V_Intr
▸ pant, be out of breath (can be heard)

kete-2 N_Inal
▸ heart (organ)
kete- ikam keŋ
▸ startled, scared, shocked, stunned (Lit. 'heart, chest does snapping')
kete- ikam kuŋ
▸ one's heart stops, stop breathing, die (Lit. 'heart makes a thudding noise')
Ni keteene ikam kuŋ. Imeete kek. —He stopped breathing. He has died.
kete- ikam wek
▸ get a fright, be stunned by something unexpected happening (and therefore unable to take action)
kete- imap
▸ die (Lit. 'liver/heart ends')
kete- nono
▸ be sick to one's stomach, be nauseous
▸ heart racing, out of breath
kete- ipas
▸ be out of breath (Lit. 'heart pulls out')
▸ die
kete- (ikam) kutkut
▸ chest is heaving
▸ heart is racing, be anxious, be nervous, tremble with fear, 'have butterflies in one's stomach' (Lit. 'heart is beating')
Imeete zen. Keteene ikam kutkut. —He isn't dead yet. His chest is moving up and down.
kete- kutkutŋana
▸ heartbeat, pulse
Ni keteene kutkutŋana imap. —His heartbeat stopped [i.e. he died].
-peke kete-
▸ kill, hasten the death of, finish off completely
Sombe loŋa imeete som, to tepeke keteene ma imeete. —If it does not die quickly, then we (INC) finish it off.

kete-3 N_Inal
▸ seat of strong emotions, 'heart' (mainly used for various types of uncontrolled, strong feelings)
kete- ibayou
▸ very upset (Lit. 'liver is hot')
kete- ibeleu
▸ fly into rage (Lit. 'liver slips away')
kete- biibi
▸ slow in reacting (a positive trait), unemotional, patient (Lit. 'liver is big')
def. *Le ŋgar, loŋa mi ikam koroŋ som.* —He has [correct] thinking; he doesn't do things quickly.
Wai, ŋge isus lele ku mi ketem biibi mete. Ŋgali som? —Hey the pig dug up your (SG) area and you didn't react. Why didn't you shoot it?
kete- borbor
▸ stingy (Birik dialect)
Ketem borbor pa koroŋ ku. —You (SG) are stingy with your things.
kete- gurukguruk
▸ impulsive, impetuous, do something quickly but carelessly, jump into an activity without thinking, become excited/ upset too quickly (Lit. 'liver is shifting')
Keteyom gurukguruk sorok pepe. —You (PL) should not get excited for no reason.
kete- kembei ta lai (aras)
▸ easily infuriated, short-tempered (Lit. 'liver is like a wild yam')
kete- koroŋŋa-
▸ stingy
similar: *-rutruutu koroŋ*
kete- iluumu
▸ be at peace, calm, quiet (Lit. 'liver is cool')
kete- malmal
▸ angry (Lit. 'liver fights')
kete- malmalŋa-
▸ habitually angry, always angry (Lit. 'liver fighting')
kete malmalŋana
▸ wrath, anger
Anutu kete malmalŋana kini —wrath of God
kete- imaraaza
▸ feel upset because no one gives help when it is badly needed
▸ upset
Aŋnok aŋnok ma keteŋ be imaraaza. Pa

tomtom sa be iuulu yo som. —I kept at it [working] and was about to get upset. For there was nobody to help me.

kete- (-)meete

▸ be patient, not easily upset, take time to do something carefully, methodical (Lit. 'liver dies')

Ketem meete! —Be patient!

Ketem meete pa uraata ku, mi kam. Aŋpiyaru som. —Take your (SG) time to do your work. I am not hurrying you.

Ni ikam uraata mi keteene imeete mi ikam. —He works very slowly and carefully.

kete- meeteŋana

▸ patient, careful

▸ slow in giving

kete- molo mete

▸ stingy

kete- imurur

▸ be surprised (Literally 'liver trembles')

kete- (i)pakpak

▸ very angry (Lit. 'liver is bitter')

Ni keteene ipakpak pa wooŋgo kini. —He was very angry about his canoe.

kete- patŋana

▸ stubborn, unmoved, implacable, unyielding to requests (Lit. 'liver is stony')

similar: *ute- patŋa-*

Nu ŋooŋo pio, mi irao aŋkam pu na som. Nio keteŋ patŋoŋ. —You (SG) are quarrelling with me, but I am not going to give it to you. I am unmoved.

kete- pitpit

▸ hurry up too much, react too quickly (Lit. 'liver/heart jumps')

Keteyom pitpit pepe! —Don't you (PL) react too quickly!

kete- rokokaala

▸ stingy, unwilling to give something

Ketem rokokaala koroŋ ku. —You (SG) are stingy concerning your things.

kete- ise pa

▸ become aroused, get excited, enthusiastic (Lit. 'liver arises concerning')

Keten ise pa naroogo, tana tikam aigau pizin be tirak. —Because they got excited about the dance ceremony, they gave decorations to them so they could dance.

kete- somŋa-

▸ generous, always giving things freely to others (Lit. 'lacking a liver')

similar: *rairaiŋa-, mata- merereŋa-*

-kam kete-

▸ want to help, relieve burden

Tomtom ikwaara mburu biibi, to nu kam keteene (=uuli pa). —When a person carries a big load, then you (SG) get his liver =want to help him.

Kam keteene risa lak! —Help him a bit [so he can rest for awhile].

-kam nama- keteene pa

▸ do careful/ skilled craftsmanship

Kaari ta imbotmbot na, Atai ikam nama keteene pa. Kala mi kere. —The netbag that is there, Atai made it skilfully. Go and see it.

-kan kete-

▸ be rash, be impetuous, respond too quickly, overreact (Lit. 'eat one's liver')

Kan ketem pepe! Ketem su mi leŋ kat uunu. —Don't be rash. Take it easy and listen well to the reason [for the dispute].

-pamalmal kete-

▸ provoke, anger, make angry

-pas kete-

▸ infuriate, enrage, make angry (Lit. 'pull out someone's liver')

Meŋel talŋa pampam mete ma ipas toono keteene, tabe toono ibalisi pa ke. —Mengel was very disobedient and infuriated his older brother, so his older brother struck him with a stick.

-pei kete-

▸ arouse, stir up, stimulate (Lit. 'stir up someone's liver')

Nu so sua tina, tabe pei keteene malmalŋana kini ma niomru koŋooŋo. —You (SG) said that and therefore you stirred up his anger and the two of you are now quarrelling.

-potor kete-

▸ restrain one's anger (Lit. 'comfort one's liver')

-pun kete-

▸ stop one's anger, restrain oneself (Lit. 'hit one's liver)

-suulu kete-

▸ calm down, control oneself

def. *Ketem malmal ma zaza pepe. Kokena mbel itum. (=suulu ketem)* —Don't get too angry lest you (SG) harm yourself.

Kozo suulu ketem. Kam mbulu sa pepe. —Calm down. Don't do anything [rash].

-tut kete-

▸ control one's temper, restrain oneself

(Lit. 'hit/hammer one's liver')
Kan ketem pepe, tut ketem! —Don't be too rash, restrain yourself.
similar: *-yaraama, -koto itu-*
kalŋa- keteene men —speak very loudly

-so sua mat keteene
▸ publicly use offensive, insulting language (often involves using sexual taboo expressions)

kwo- keteketeŋa-
▸ good, effective speaker
similar: *kwo- suaŋa-*

kete-$_4$ N_Inal
▸ inner part, core, kernel, edible part
Tarpaala mbu makiŋ, mi kam keteene ila lene, mi kam kuliini men ma iwe soolo. —After you (SG) cut a betel-nut palm, remove the core, and just take the outer bark [Lit. 'skin'] to become the flooring.
kaŋar keteene —inner part/ kernel of a *galip* nut [edible part]
Kinsek mbala isu mi tere mbeete keteene. —Pick off that dressing from the sore and let's see how the sore looks.

mata- keteene
▸ iris, pupil of the eye (Lit. 'inner part of the eye')
Aŋre kat pa motoŋ keteene. —I saw it with my own eyes.

meene keteene
▸ *sago flour*
Aŋreege kis mi yok isu lene bekena meene keteene imbot mat mi iraaza. —I scattered the processed sago pulp [from around the sago trap] and the water ran away, so that the sago flour would be exposed and dry.

keteene men Quantifier
▸ vast amount, intensifier
siizi keteene men —teaming with grasshoppers

-keto V_Tr
▸ chase, chase after, go after, chase away
Me tio iketo zin kuumbuŋan. —My dog chased away the thieves.
Yaŋ iketo yo su zaala lwoono. —The rain chased me on the way.

-ketoto V_Tr Redup
Aigule ta boozomen tizaŋzaaŋa yo mi tiketoto yo. —Every day they are lying in wait for me and chasing after me.
La ketoto zin pikin, pa tikam ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ boozo. —Go after the kids, for they are making a lot of noise.

keu N_Event
construction: *kopo- ikam keu*
▸ alarmed, upset, worried
Kopoono ikam keu ma itaŋ, pa ire toono ipun supuuri pa pat. —He was alarmed and cried, for he saw his big brother only struck it a glancing blow with the stone.
similar: *kete- ikam keŋ*

-keukeu V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be wrinkled, be crumpled, be crinkled
Mburu ikeukeu. —The clothes are wrinkled.

kuli- ikeukeu
▸ be old and lack strength
Ni kuliini ikeukeu kek. —He is very old and lacks strength.
similar: *-morou, -mulul* 'shrivelled, wrinkled'

keurana N
construction: *le- keurana (bizin)*
▸ great-great-grandparents, great-great-grandchildren, 4th generation blood relatives
dial.var. *keruunu* (Central)*, keruun* (Gauru)

-keut V_Intr
▸ move secretly, go away secretly, move stealthily
Keut pizin ma la. —Go away from them stealthily.
Keut ma la. Kokena ire u to itaŋtaŋ. —Go away secretly. For if she sees you (SG), then she will cry.

-keudut V_Intr Redup
see also: *-ke, -ut*

keze$_1$ N
▸ plant type (resembles *googo* 'type of ginger', tall, soft, used as a kind of cough medicine)
Nio aŋguŋ. Tana la yembut koŋ keze sa. —I have a cough. So go and cut me some *keze*.

keze-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ side, edge
wooŋgo kezeene —side of a canoe
kur kezeene —edge of a reef
Koko ŋgamar kezeene. —Close the basket!
▸ bank (of a body of water)
yok kezeene —river bank, edge of the river
▸ chin, lower jaw
Ni keze rumun rumunŋana. —He has a hairy beard.

▸ manner of speaking
keze- kaiwoŋa
▸ forceful speaker (Lit. ‘disputatious/ contentious chin’)
keze- mbolŋana
▸ adamant, insistent (Lit. ‘strong chinned’)
keze- imbol
▸ talk forcefully (Lit. ‘chin is strong’)
similar: *kwo- mbolŋa-, kwo- imbol*
keze- keke
▸ stiff jaw
▸ sharp tongued, speaks forcefully (Lit. ‘chin is stiff’)

ki$_1$ Preposition
▸ locative preposition
▸ to, towards, at, with (typically directed to or located at an animate entity)
see also: *tio, ku ~ kiwi, kiu, kue, kini, kiti, kindi, tiam, tiom, kizin* (=Locative pronouns formed with *ki*)
Pas ila ki Atai. —The letter went to Atai.
Ni imbot ki tiziini. —He is with his younger brother.
Nu mbot ki asiŋ ta mar? —From whom are you (SG) coming?
-urla ki Anutu —believe in God/ commit oneself to God
▸ of (presupposed, alienable genitive)
ruumu kini (ki-ni) —his house
ŋge ki Aibike —Aibike’ s pig
▸ about
mbol ki me —a story about a dog
▸ associated with
ruumu ki man —chicken house
biibi ki kar —big man/ leader of the village
▸ habitual/ typical relationship
tomtom ki sua —A person who habitually does a lot of talking.
Ni imbot ki mbulu kini. (=mbulu kini ko imbot raami) —He continues to have his [same] behaviour.

ki$_2$ Preposition
alt. =*ki*
▸ applicative (possible reflex of Proto-Oceanic **aki(ni)*. When added to verbs it makes them more intensive and often slightly changes the meaning)
-boobo ki
▸ call on a spirit for help or to put curse on someone, invoke
Ni iboobo ki us kini. —He called on his totem for help.
-maata ki
▸ drag behind, be too slow
Kamaata ki pepe. Kombo ma ŋes pa tamen. —Don’t drag behind. Sing in time.
-pete ki
▸ do something gently, slowly and carefully, haltingly, pause (in speaking, walking)
Pete ki sua pepe. So karau, to tomtom toro kadoono iso. —Do not be slow in your (SG) speech. Speak quickly, and then it will be someone else’s turn to speak.
Sombe kisiŋ meteŋana sa ila, na kapa tiktik pepe. Kepete ki pai. —When you (PL) carry a sick person, do not walk vigorously. Walk gently.
-potor ki
▸ do carefully or properly
Rak, to potor ki naroogo. Karau karau sorok pepe. To kombom. —When you (SG) dance, then do it properly. Don’t be too quick. Follow [the rhythm of] the drums.
-re ki
▸ consider the limited quantity of something and act accordingly
▸ consider the time (and complete what needs to be done), think of the time (said as a warning)
Re ki mi loŋa la pa kar, pa mbeŋ kek! —Think of the time [and finish off whatever you (SG) are doing now], and then quickly go back to the village. For it is already night!
Kam ma bok kat pepe, re ki! Kokena imiliŋ. —Don’t make it really full, think [of how much space is left in the container] lest it spill over.
▸ watch out, take care, be conscious of, be aware of, consider
Re ki uraata ku tina mi irao. Kokena mbeŋkaalu. —Consider the time lest night falls on you (SG) [before you realise it].
-sapaara ki
▸ do good family planning, abstain from sexual relations for the benefit of one’s youngest child

ki-$_3$ N_Inal
▸ midrib of a leaf
koi kiini —midrib of a tobacco leaf
meene kinkin —midribs of sago palm leaves
▸ stalk
Koroŋ tana kiini tamen. Mi isala kor to

ibogboogo. —That thing only has a single stalk. But higher up it divides.
…ber ma ise, to iur kiini ma isala. —…it sprouted up, and then it put forth a stalk and [grew] up even taller.
Yagoŋ ŋonon tipet la kiini. —The ears of corn appeared on the stalk.
▸ stem
Bela isekap kat la kiini, tona iur ŋonoono. —It must be joined to the stem, for it to bear fruit.
▸ handle
nakabasi kiini —axe handle
Spun kiini ipol. —The spoon handle broke.

kiibi$_1$ N
▸ cockroach
Kiibi na, koroŋ sananŋan. Tiŋgorut/ Tikeere kawaala ma buk, ma aigau, ma… —Cockroaches are bad things. They eat/ shred clothing, and books, and ceremonial decorations, and [other things as well]…

kiibi$_2$ N
▸ looped rope or vine put around one's ankles to help in climbing up trees
Mol kiibi be aŋsala ni. —Tie a loop so I can climb up the coconut palm.

-kiili V_Tr
▸ take off, take out, take down, take apart, undo, remove
Nio aŋkiili ke ta nu ŋgun. —I removed the stick that you (SG) put in the ground.
Nio aŋkiili kataama ma isu. —I took down the door.
Tikiili kapa ma isu lene. —They took off the roofing iron.
Dokta ikiili zoŋoŋ ru. —The doctor removed two of my teeth.

kiiliŋana N_Inal_Event
Nu nok ke kiiliŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep removing the sticks.

kiin Pronoun
▸ to him/ her/ it, with him/her/it
▸ of him/ her/ it, his/ her/ its
▸ third person singular locative pronoun
note: Gauru dialect form
dial.var. *kini* (Central, Northern)

-kiiri V_Intr_Stative
▸ be strong and healthy, robust (used of children)
Pikin ikiiri zen. (=kuliini imbol zen.) —The child is not strong enough yet.
Ampeebe Aloi ma ikiiri zen, mi amkami ma amla amre naroogo pa mbeŋ ma tolou iteegi. To ampet na, ni iŋguŋ ma ibayou. —We (EXC) gave birth to Aloi, but before she was really strong, we took her to see a dance ceremony at night and the cold dew got on her. Then when we came back home, she was coughing and sick.
tiro- ikiiri
▸ physically strong
Kakam mburu bibip pepe, pa niom tiroyom ikiiri zen. —Don't take big loads, for your (PL) bones are not yet strong enough [said to small children].

kiizi$_1$ N
construction: *ka- kiizi*
▸ enduring hatred, deep-seated hatred, enmity (often used in the context of killings to avenge some wrong-doing)
Kanda kiizi inmbot mazwanda. —We (INC) have deep-seated hatred between us.
Kiizi tana imap zen. Tana motoyom iŋgalŋgal ituyom. —That enmity is not yet finished. So watch yourselves and be careful.
-ŋgeele ka- kiizi
▸ plot to kill
Zin tiŋgeele ka kiizi be tipuni. —They plotted against him to kill him.
-mbuk ka- kiizi
▸ plot against, decide to kill
-tut ka- kiizi
▸ plot to kill, determine to kill

kiizi$_2$ N
▸ net for catching prawns/crayfish (woven out of twisted rope, usually used by women)
Zin tike kiizi pa wooro kaiwos. —They made/ wove prawn nets out of *tulip* rope.
Moori tikam kiizi kizin ma tila be tizibuuru. —The women took their crayfish nets and went to catch crayfish.

kik N_Event
▸ ringing (used of ears, could be interpreted as a sign of somebody wanting to do something for you)
Talŋoŋ ikam kik. —My ears are ringing.
similar: *talŋa- itaŋ*

kikik N_Event
▸ noise made by a chick when it is about to break out of its egg

Man lutuunu ikam kikik, ko ikotpaala? —The chick is making noise in its egg, is it going to break out?

kil N

▸ sheath of a black palm, sago trap (When processing sago, the sheath is folded and made into a container where the sago and water collect in order to trap the dissolved sago starch, which is released by squeezing sago pulp soaked in water.)

Mbereeme ka kil na, tipiizi meene isula. —The sago trap made from a black palm frond sheath, we (INC) squeeze sago down into it.

Ampun kis isu kil zilŋaana ma ise ta kil kezeene i, ina ampeene tau. —We (EXC) put processed sago pulp around the edges of the sago trap up to the tops of the folded edges [to prop it up it in right position], in doing this, we 'shoot' it.

Nio ituŋ tamen aŋkam kaame pa kil ta. N. mi L. tikam sopalai pa kil toro. —By myself I had a sago squeezing set up that went into one sago trap. N. and L. had a double squeezing setup that went into another trap.

def. *Tikam kil, tona tila meene uunu. Mi tilek la ki suruunu ta mi tipokat makiŋ, tona tikam meene kiini mi tisap ke lutun lutun be tiŋgunŋgun sula. Naso ikisraama/ ipakeke kil tana. Kokena zilŋan zilŋan itop.* —They take the sheath of a black palm and go to the place where the sago is being processed. And they fold up part of it and after they tie it well, then they take the stem of a sago frond, and carve some pegs and stick them into the ground around it, so that they hold up/support [the folded sides of] the sheath. Then the sides won't fall down.

see also: *kolou,mbukul*

-kilaala V_Tr

▸ perceive, recognise

▸ realise, understand

▸ be aware, know well

Niam amkilaalu kek. Pa nu itum tamen ta mbesmbeeze piam. —We (EXC) know you (SG) well. For you are the only one who serves us.

Mbulu sosor ta kam na, kilaala itum pa som? —The wrong-doing that you (SG) did, aren't you aware of it?

Mataana imbol mi ikilaala koroŋ. —He was at the age [Literally 'His eye was strong'] when he was aware of his surroundings.

Ni iute Baibel, tamen ikilaala som. —He knows about the bible, but does not understand it [i.e. how it applies to what he is doing].

see also: *-ute*

-pakilaala V_Tr

▸ teach, help to understand

kilalan N_Event

▸ sign, mark, omen

Za iwe kilalan pa sua mbukŋana ki Merere. —The rainbow became a sign of God's promise/covenant.

Inako ka kilalan padeiŋana? —Then what will be the sign for it?

▸ mark of ownership

Ni ikam kilalan pa mbolkai ku. —He put a mark of ownership on your betel-nut palm.

Asiŋ kilalan kini? —Whose [identifying] mark [is it]?

note: irregular nominalisation of *-kilaala*

see also: *-patooŋo, patooŋoŋana*

kiliigi$_1$ N

▸ pillow (something on which to rest one's head, traditionally carved out of wood)

Pat iwe kiliigi pini. —A stone served as pillow for him.

Yesu iur uteene se kiliigi mi ikenne. —Jesus put his head on a pillow and was sleeping.

-kiliigi$_2$ V_Intr

▸ lay one's head down on something

Ni ikam pat ma ikiliigi pa mi ikeene. —He took a stone and lay his head on it and slept.

kiliiti N

▸ piece of firewood that has been burning, but the fire has died out or is about to die

Ŋgalaken kiliiti, to you ikan. —Put the pieces of firewood closer together, and then the fire will burn [better].

Ur kiliiti matan ila mbata, to wi. —Put the ends of the firewood together, and then blow [on them].

kiliizi N

▸ nut of a breadfruit

kun ka kiliizi —breadfruit nuts

-kilili V_Intr_Stative Redup

alt. *var. -killi*

▸ glisten, shine brightly, flash, gleam, dazzle

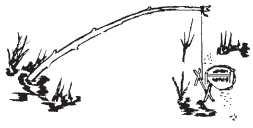
Natiloŋa ikilili, mi ikam ma motoŋ ikululu. —The mirror flashed and dazzled my eyes.

killiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ shiny, shining, flashing, gleaming, dazzling
Koroŋ killiŋana imilmil. —Something flashing shines.
similar: *-milmil*

-kilip V_Intr_Stative, V_Intr
▸ be dented, get dented
Kuuru tio taiŋgi ambai som, pa ikilip. —This pot of mine is not good, because it is dented.
Giibi kuuru ma isala pat pepe. Ko ikilip. —Don't throw the pot on the stones. It might get dented!

kilipŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ dented
Kuuru ti kilipŋana. —This pot is dented.

kilis N
▸ trap, snare (used to catch pigs, wallabies, birds, bandicoots)



Nio aŋur kilis isu putar ki ŋge be ikami. —I put a trap in the pig's path in order to catch it.
Kilis na, iti tuurpewe pa wooro mi ke. —Snares/Traps, we (INC) make [them] with vines/ropes and sticks.

-kilkiili V_Intr Redup
▸ swim under water
Nio aŋkilkiili sula yok. —I swam deeper down into the water.
Nio aŋkilkiili ma aŋsula ta maaŋga. —I swam down to the sand on the river bottom.

kimbiŋa- N_Inal
▸ tiny bit
sua kimbiŋana —short postscript
kimbiŋana rimen —tiny bit of something

-kimit V_Intr
alt. *-kinmit*
▸ flash, lightning
Lele ikimit. —It is lightning./ Lightning flashed.
def. *lele ikam bil, ina lele ikimit tau.*

-kimitmit V_Intr Redup

kin$_1$ N
▸ measurement, measures
Tebol ti, ka kin piizi? —This table, how much are its measurements?
Piri kumbum ten, ko irao kin piizi? —Pace it [Lit. 'throw your leg'], [and we will see] how many measures long it is.
▸ measuring stick
▸ example to be followed
Ni iwe kin ambaiŋana piti. —He was a good example for us (INC).

-kin$_2$ V_Tr
▸ measure, lay out measurements for
Nio aŋkin ruumu. —I laid out [the outline of] the house [on the ground].
Kin la nomom lutuunu. —Measure between your thumb and forefinger./ Measure in hand spans.
Kin pa nomom mi re ten. —Measure it in cubits, measure using the distance from your (SG) elbow to your fingertips.
Kin pa re. —Measure by arm spans.
Kin sula kumbum lutuunu ma isala utem. —Measure from your (SG) toes up to your head [i.e. measure using your own height]

kinŋa- N_Inal_Event
▸ measuring, something used for measuring
ke (ki) kinŋana —measuring stick
▸ fitting, suitable, appropriate (because of age, size)
To tina, ni kinŋana moori tiŋga som. Pa moori tiŋga kaibiŋana. —That man he is not appropriate for the woman over there. For that woman is older.
Nu kumbum katŋana mete. Mbot mi tom ila. Pa ni ziru Aibike, to kan kin raraate. Irao tisiŋ meene. —You (SG) are too short. Stay behind and [let] your older brother go. For he and Aibike are the same size. They can carry the sago [which is hung from a stick that is carried on their shoulders].
similar: *kado-*

-kin$_3$ V_Tr
▸ snap off with fingers, pick
Kala kikin koŋ kemyo sa/ peege ruunu sa. —Go and pick me some fern leaves/ betel-pepper leaves.

-kinin V_Tr Redup

-kin- V_Tr
▸ do something using one's fingers (in compound verbs)
-kinmumu —crumble up with one's fingers
-kinkaaga —open a lid that is tightly attached

-kinmeete —squeeze out, put an end to, cause to die
-kinsek —scrape off, pull off using one's fingers
-kinpaala —break into pieces using one's fingers
-kintai —weed a new garden area

kindi Pronoun
▸ to us, at us, with us (INC)
▸ our (INC)
▸ first person plural inclusive locative pronoun, hearer(s) included
Waende bizin timar kindi zeen. —Our (INC) friends haven't come to us yet.
note: Gauru and Kampalap dialect form
dial.var. *kiti* (Central)

kini$_1$ N
▸ food (generic term)
▸ starchy foods (root crops, rice, etc.)
kini mbitiŋana —fresh food, uncooked food, raw food
kini mazeene —cooked food
Kini re na kaŋar. Mi kini iwaara na ni. —The food of the southeast monsoon season is *galip* nuts. And the food of the northwest monsoon season is coconuts.
Kini men ko ikis zin tomtom ma timbot ndabok na som. —Food by itself will not sustain people and help them to live well.
-urpe kini —prepare food/ fix food
-kan kini —eat
▸ feast
kini biibi —feast/ large amount of food
-kam kini —put on a feast
▸ food crop
-paaza kini —plant food crops

kiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bountiful in food, having food
Lele tina na, ka kiniŋana mi yokŋana. —That area has lots of food and water.

mata- kiniŋa-
▸ thinking a lot about food, gluttonous (Lit. 'food eye')
Sombe nu motom kiniŋom, na rre be yaraama itum. —If you (SG) think a lot about food, make sure you control yourself.

kini$_2$ Pronoun
▸ to him/her/it, at him/her/it, with him/her/it
▸ third person singular locative pronoun
Nio aŋla kini. —I go to him.
Pat imbot kini. —The money is with him./ He has the money.
▸ his, her, its
ruumu kini —his/ her/ its house
dial.var. *kiin* (Gauru)

-kinin V_Tr
▸ restrict in eating, ration in order to make something last longer, eat slowly
Nio aŋkinin yom pa kini kanŋana, pa iŋgi peteele. —I am restricting you (PL) in eating food, because now it is a time of famine.
Nio aŋkinin yo pa ti winŋana, kokena teu tio loŋa imap. —I am restricting myself from drinking tea lest my sugar [supply] quickly come to an end.
Pat kiti biibi som. Tikinin iti pa. Kokena loŋa mi imap. —We (INC) do not have a lot of money. Let us ration it/ be careful with it lest it quickly finish.
Kininu pa kini kanŋana. Kokena tum ma pata kat. —Restrict yourself in [your] eating of food lest you grow fat and become very heavy.
Ni ikinini pa kini. —He eats very slowly.
see also: *-re ki*

kiniŋniiŋgi N Redup
▸ rib of a coconut leaf
Ndaama ta uriizi na, siizi tikan ni ruunu ma kiniŋniiŋgi men. —Last year the grasshoppers ate the coconut leaves and only the ribs were left.
Tasal zin kiniŋniiŋgi mi tiŋgiu zin, to tulup ma iwe malwe. —We (INC) rip off the leafy part from the ribs of coconut leaves, and then put [the ribs] together, and it becomes a broom.
dial.var. *sasar* (Marile)

-kinkaaga V_Tr
▸ open, take off a lid by pulling it up
Kinkaaga tin kwoono. —Open the tin!
Kinkaaga kwoŋ muŋgu, tona aŋswe sua turkeŋana. —Pay me first (Lit. 'open my mouth'), and then I will reveal a secret.

-kininkaaga V_Tr Redup
see also: *-kaaga*

-kinke V_Tr
▸ remove, take off something that has been fastened
Ni ikinke kawaala kini be iwe. —He took off his clothes in order to bathe.
Kinke nomom pio! —Take your (SG) hands off of me!
Kinke mburu ta ise wooro na, pa yaŋ.

—Take in the clothes that are on the line, for [it is about to] rain.
Kinke zin bigil. —Remove the wax seals.

kinkiini N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam kinkiini*
alt. *kinkin*
▸ effort, trying hard, striving
Aŋkam kinkiini be aŋto mbulu ambaiŋana men. —I am trying hard to follow [i.e. practise] only good behaviour.
Wal tana tikamam kinkiini be tikam leleyom. —Those people are striving to attract you (PL) to their point of view.
see also: *-kam siliigi*

kinkin$_1$ Adv_Pred0 Redup
▸ indistinctly, faintly (when one hears something partially, but not the actual words)
Teleŋ kat som. Teleŋ kinkin. —We (INC) did not hear it well. We heard it indistinctly.

kinkinŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ indistinct, faint
kalŋa- maŋgilini kinkinŋana —faint echo

kinkin$_2$ Adv_Pred0 Redup
alt. *kinkiini*
▸ persistently
Nu wi kinkin yo paso? Nio aŋkam? —Why do you (SG) keep asking me? Did I do it?

kinkin$_3$ N Redup
construction: *ka- kinkin*
▸ soft spot in a baby's skull
Pikin ka kinkin ikam kutkut. —The baby's soft spot is pulsating/ throbbing.

-kinmeete V_Tr
▸ squeeze out something
Kinmeete ŋgereeme mataana. —Squeeze out the crayfish's eyes.
▸ put an end to something (living), kill, put out a fire by squeezing or pinching, stub out
Kinmeete koi ma imeete. —Put out the cigarette.

mata- -kinmeete pa
▸ wink at another person (in order to entice them to do something bad, often done to members of the opposite sex)
Mi sombe matan ikinmeete pu, na tikam lelem pepe. —And if they wink at you (SG), don't let them get your insides [i.e. don't allow yourself to become attracted to them].
Matan iparkinmeete pizin. —They winked at each other.

-kinmumu V_Tr
▸ crumble up using one's fingers, break into pieces with one's fingers
Nio aŋkinmumu meene keteene. —I crumbled up the dry sago flour using my fingers.
Kinmumu toono muŋgu, to paaza biidi isula. —Crumble up the ground first, and then plant the yams down into it.

kinmumuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ crumbled up
meene kinmumuŋana —crumbled up sago flour

kinoŋo N
▸ hooked stick (used for collecting *galip* nuts and breadfruit)
Sombe tasala kaŋar na, bela takam kinoŋo be toko kaŋar muruunuŋana, som tabalis kaŋar pa. —When we (INC) climb up a *galip* nut tree, we must take a hooked stick with us in order to hook clusters of *galip* nuts or knock down the *galip* nuts with it.

-kinpaala V_Tr
▸ break/ pick apart, remove using fingers (used when breaking fish)
Kinpaala ye kutŋana tana mi isula yambon. —Break up the smoked fish into pieces and [put it] into the soup.
similar: *-paala, -palpaala, -tete ma iwe surun surun*

-kinpaala wooro
▸ split a vine or rope in half, make thinner by removing part of it
Tikinpaala wooro be tizuk peege/ tituuru ye. —They split the vine in half [thereby making it more flexible] in order to tie up betel-peppers/ string up the fish.

-kinsek V_Tr
▸ scrape off, scratch off, pick off (something using one's fingernails)
def. *Tikipin/ Tikinsek pa namanda kukuunu.* —We (INC) scrape with our fingernails.
Kinsek mbeete mbakereene ila ne. —Scrape off the scab from the sore.
Kinsek mbala isu, mi tere mbeete keteene. —Pick off that dressing from the sore and let's see how the sore looks.

-kinsek lae pa
▸ irritate someone who easily becomes upset, rub someone the wrong way
Kozobe tomtom sa ikinsek lae pini ta uriizi, so takankaana pa. Pa tomtom tina ambaiŋana som. —If somebody had irritated him the other day, we don't know [what he would have done]. For that fellow is not a good man.

-kintai V_Tr
▸ weed a new garden area
def. *Sambarŋana muŋgu, to amkintai pa nomoyam mi buza.* —First there is the cutting of the garden area, and then we (EXC) weed it using our hands and a knife.
Nio aŋla aŋkintai mokleene tio. —I went and weeded my garden.
similar: *-palailai*

kinzai N
alt. *kizai*
▸ magical practise, magical fetish, magical object (The fetish is made out of tree bark and ginger. Reciting spells and chanting are also involved. This type of magic is done to keep someone from becoming interested in a member of the opposite sex. Often a way of taking revenge on someone by trying to destroy their marriage.)
def. *Naborou ta, zaana kizai.* —One [kind of] magic, its name is *kinzai.*

kinzi N
▸ vine type (used for tying up smaller things, making baskets for *galip* nuts, tying sago bundles, etc.)
Tamaŋ ila isek wooro kinzi be ike narabu. —My father went and stripped the bark off of the *kinzi* vine in order to tie up packets of tapioca bread with it.

kiŋ$_1$ N_Event
▸ silence, quiet
Lele ikam kiŋ paso? —Why is it so quiet?

kiŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ finish, end
Ni iso ma kiŋ, mi … —After he finished talking, …
similar: *-map*

kiŋa Adv_Pred0&1
▸ scattered, dispersed, moving in different directions
Zin tileŋ kiŋa sua ta boozomen. —They listen to talk from different sources.

kiŋakiŋa Adv_Pred0&1 Redup
▸ scattered in many different directions
Tiwwa kiŋakiŋa pa zaala naman naman. —They walked all over on different paths.
Tipiri zin kiŋakiŋa. —They threw them in different directions.
Tiko kiŋakiŋa pa lele ta boozomen. —They ran off in different directions going everywhere.
similar: *leŋaleŋa, papirik*

matakiŋa
▸ different kinds
tomtom matakiŋa —different kinds of people.
kini matakiŋa —different kinds of food.

-ur kiŋa
▸ put into different places
Ur kiŋa zin mburu paso? Ur ila mbata. —Why did you put the things in different places? Put them together in one group.

-kipiiri V_Tr
▸ hold in place, hold fast, stabilise
Kipiiri (=kis) mooto uteene. —Hold the snake's head in place. [using a forked stick, one's foot, etc.]
Kam kiruuŋu mi kipiiri soolo pa. —Take a nail and nail the flooring in place with it.
▸ strengthen, sustain, fortify
Tikan kini be ikipiiri zin ma tila tikam pai molo. —They ate the food so that it would strengthen them as they went on a long journey.
▸ instruct and strengthen someone, charge, make steadfast
Tamaana ikipiiri i pa sua pakan pa uraata. —His father instructed and strengthened him with some words concerning the work.

-kipiizi V_Tr
▸ hide, conceal, hold something small in one's hand
Aŋkipiizi mbu/ pat ila nomoŋ, kokena tire. —I hid the betel nut/ money in my hand, so they would not see it.
see also: *-piizi*

kipin$_1$ N
▸ stake that holds up the sieve when sago pulp is being squeezed and filtered.
def. *koroŋ ta iteege* —Something that holds [something]
Niam amsaaza meene kiini ma iwe kipin. —We (EXC) pulled off the sago frond and made it into stakes.
Ni ipo kipin ru be ikipiiri ruŋ pa, to ipiizi meene. —He tied two stakes to hold the

sieve in place, and then squeezed the sago.
▸ tongs made of bamboo that are used for handling hot food
Ni ineene serembat, to ikam kipin, mi itooro serembat pa. —She roasted sweet potatoes, and then took the tongs and turned the sweet potatoes with them.
Kam kipin mi piindi tiama be to kini. —Take some tongs and put the hot stones on top of the food in order to cook it.

-kipin$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hold, pick up something gingerly with fingertips or toes (usually tiny or repulsive things)
Teege kat pepe. Kipin men mi piri ila ne. —Don'thold it too tightly. Just hold it with your fingertips and throw it away.
Kipin su pa zozo tina ma la piri ila ne. —Pick up those cooking leaves and throw [them] away.
Re kupunpun ta timus pikin mbuleene pa mi isu tina. Kipin pa kumbum ma ila lene. —Look at that coconut husk that they used to clean the baby's bottom and [left] there. Pick it up with your toes and throw away.
▸ hold with tongs
Zin moori tikipin tiaama. —The women picked up the [hot] cooking stones with tongs.

-kir$_1$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be pregnant about 2-3 months (not visible yet)
def. *Moori ikir, to kopoono.* —The woman conceives, and then she becomes visibly pregnant.
similar: *-naami*

-kir$_2$ V_Tr
▸ bore/ drill a hole into something
Niam amkir me zoŋoono, mor, keembe, yorodiŋ ma koroŋ ta kembei. —We (EXC) drill holes into dogs' teeth, clam shells, pearl shells, and other things like this.
similar: *-mbenpis, -petepis, -kelpis*

-kir$_3$ V_Tr
-kir mata-
▸ miss someone whom you expect to be present
▸ look for someone who is not present
Aŋkir Misek mataana. Ko ila padei? —I looked to see if Misek was around [but didn't see him]. Where might he have gone?

mata- ikir
▸ check to make sure that the right number of people, dogs, etc are present.
Motoyom ikir zin tomtom muŋgu, to kala. —Check first that there are enough people, and then go.
Pita mataana ikir me kini makiŋ, to imar kar. —After Peter checked that all his dogs were with him, then he came to the village.

-kiraaza V_Tr
▸ scratch (and cause bleeding)
Posi ikiraaza nomoŋ. —The cat scratched my hand.
Zin munmun tiparkiraaza zin ma titaŋtaŋ. —The little kids were scratching each other and crying.
▸ strip off the hard outer bark of a sago palm trunk (in order to start pounding the pithy interior)
Zin tomooto tila ma tikiraaza meene pa aro, to tiguugu pataaŋa ma isu lene. —The men went and stripped off the sago palm bark with a sharpened stick, and then right away they pulverised it all.

kiri$_1$ N
▸ basket made from coconut leaves (both men and women can carry it.)
kiri (nakaral, kapalaana, meene siŋ, ŋgamar, saaga, nasaka, pelpeele, taaŋga) —different types of baskets woven from coconut leaves
Kakam ŋaara kiti isula kiri. —Put our (INC) leftover food down into the *kiri* basket.
Niam amteege kiri. —We (EXC) wove a *kiri* basket.

kiri (koroŋ)ŋa- N_Inal
▸ basket containing A
kiri ŋgereemeŋana/ mantaiŋana —a basket containing crayfish/ lobsters.

kiri$_2$ N
▸ nest of sago grubs
def. *Welŋan ka kiri, ina ruumu ta welŋan ikeene lela.* —A sago grub nest, that is the 'house' in which the sago grub sleeps.
Kiri tina, zin welŋan zitun tiurpe pa kis ki meene. —That 'house' [i.e. nest], the grubs themselves made it in the sago pulp.

kiri ka teene N
▸ cane type
▸ rope used for making armbands and tying things

def. *Ampo siiri pa, ambit kooto pa.* —We (EXC) tie fences with it, [and] tie sago thatching with it.

▸ armlet used in dance ceremonies or just any time

Kiri na, tisil pa wooro ma isala namanda. —*Kiri* armlets, we (INC) weave using rope, and they go up on our arms.

kiri silŋana —armband woven of string and worn above the elbow

kirik V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ turn around without delay

Zin tila ma kirik la, mi timiili ma timar mini. —They went and turned around right away and came back.

kiriŋ kiriŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ jerk, wave around (used of legs and feet)

Ŋge kumbuunu ma namaama kiriŋ kiriŋ ma kup. —The pig jerked its limbs and died.

Ni karau su pa pat, mi iyaper lae pa ŋge lutuunu ma kiriŋ kiriŋ. —He quickly grabbed a stone [from the ground] and hit the piglet, and it [fell down] and was waving its legs.

Ke namaana itop ma ipun Pita ma itop su ma kiriŋ kiriŋ, to tila tise yok sala ŋwaana. —A tree branch fell down and hit Peter, and he fell down and was waving his limbs, so then they went and poured some water on him [to revive him].

-kiriu V_Middle/Tr

▸ scratch oneself

Kumbum ituntun na, kiriu ma kiriu pepe! Ko imesek to iwe mbeete. —If your (SG) leg itches, don't keep scratching it! The skin might break and then it would become a sore.

-kiriuriu V_Middle/Tr Redup

▸ keep scratching

Posi tiene makiŋ, mi ikiriuriu toono sala. —After the cat defecated, it was scratching ground on top of [its excrement].

Man tatariigi tikiriuriu toono. —The chickens are scratching the ground.

kiruuŋu N

alt. *kiruŋu*

▸ nail

To ikam kiruuŋu ma iro ke pakaana ila kataama —Then he took a nail and nailed a board to the door.

kis$_1$ N

▸ residue, inedible pulp (what is left over after something edible has been processed out)

ni ka kis —residue from coconut once the oil has been squeezed out

teu ka kis —sugarcane pulp

Asiŋ mbu ka kis kini ti? —Whose betel-nut pulp is this?

meene ka kis —sago pulp that is left after the starch has been removed

def. *Meene ka kis, ampun su kil zilŋan zilŋan. Kis iwe kembei siiri ta ipombolmbol kil.* —The processed sago pulp, we (EXC) put [it] around the sides of the sago trap to prop up the edges. The pulp is like a fence that props up [the edges of] the trap.

Aŋyasureege/ Aŋreege kis mi yok isu lene bekena meene keteene imbot mat mi iraaza. —I scattered the sago pulp [from around the sago trap], and the water ran away, so that the sago flour would be exposed and dry.

similar: *kasaana*

-kis$_2$ V_Tr

▸ hold on to something

Kis kat biidi, kokena imesek. —Hold on to the yam well lest it get scratched.

Kis katu. Ko top. —Hold on well. You might fall.

see also: *-teege, -ten*

▸ arrest

Zin tikisi. —They arrested him.

▸ sustain, keep alive

Kini men ko ikis zin tomtom ma timbot ndabok na som. —Food by itself will not sustain people and help them to live well.

▸ peel

Naŋgoŋ ikam buza mi ikis mok. —My mother took a knife and peeled the taro.

▸ damage a bit, nibble on

Kuzi ikis kawaala, mattress. —A rat has been nibbling on the clothing, mattress.

-kiskis V_Tr Redup

▸ keep holding on to something

Nio aŋkiskis posi ti. Kokena isala pa ruumu uteene. —I am holding on to this cat lest it go up on the roof of the house.

Nio aŋkiskis ŋgar tana men. —I am still holding on to that way of thinking.

▸ continue without change

Koozi tamen mi zoŋ ikiskis ma rou. —Only today has the sun continued to shine the whole day through to the afternoon.

Ndaama ta ila kek na, zoŋ ikiskis men pa puulu tel. Yaŋ risa som. —Last year, it was sunny for three months. There wasn't even a little bit of rain.

-kis kuli-

▸ strengthen physically, nourish (Lit. 'hold skin')

Ni ikan kini be ikis kuliini. —He ate food to give himself strength.

similar: *-pombol kuli-*

-kisraama V_Tr

▸ hold someone back from doing something, hold up, prevent someone from doing something by holding on to them or staying with them

Zin tikisraama yo, tana aŋla lele sa som. —They stayed with me and held me back, and therefore I did not go anywhere.

mbule- kisraama

▸ sit with someone a long time and keep them from working

Mbulem kisraama yam rimos. Pa leleyam be amla pa uraata. —Don't hold us (EXC) up any longer by sitting here with us. For we want to go to work.

-soukiskis

▸ hold on to strongly, keep holding

-teegekis V_Tr

alt. *-tekis*

▸ hold very tightly

kisa N

▸ widower

def. *Sombe kusim moori imeete, na nu we kisa.* —When your (SG) wife dies, you become a widower.

kisabi

▸ widower, form of address (respectful term used to address a widower whose marriage lasted a long time. He will be addressed with this term for the rest of his life, even if he remarries.)

dial.var. *kisabe* (Marile)

see also: *nora* 'widow'

-kiskat V_Tr

▸ cut off cleanly (by holding to the root crop)

Kiskat mok iweene/ yuugu isu, mi la paaza. —Cleanly cut off the new taro shoot and go plant it.

Tikiskat pa sul som buza. —We (INC) cleanly cut off [things] with a shell knife, or an [ordinary] knife.

kiskatŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ very steep, sheer (used of gorges, gullies, ravines)

Re lele kiskatŋana tina. —Look at that very steep gulley.

similar: *sipkatŋa-, taraŋgatŋa-*

kiti Pronoun

▸ to us, at us, with us (INC)

▸ our (INC)

▸ first person plural inclusive locative pronoun, hearer(s) included

Ni imar kiti ta neeri. —He came to us (INC) yesterday.

Ina mbulu kiti tomtom. —That is the usual behaviour of us human beings.

dial.var. *kindi* (Gauru, Northern)

kitiimbi N

▸ post, house post (thick and large in size)

Niam amsap kitiimbi lamuru. —We (EXC) cut and hewed ten house posts.

Ruumu imender se zin kitiimbi. —The house stands on the posts.

Aŋpaaza kitiimbi isula toono. —I planted the house posts down in the ground.

see also: *tiili* 'fence post'

-kitiini V_Tr

▸ choosy concerning food, picky about

Kitiini kini paso? Kan men. —Why are you (SG) so picky about the food? Just eat it.

kitiiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Ni kitiiniŋana. —He is picky about food.

kitik$_1$ N

▸ hard, dark coloured ground (mostly found near the Kampalap-Kabi village area)

Kar Kampalap na, toono kitik. —Kampalap village, the ground [around it is] hard and dark in colour.

kitikŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ grey colour

kitiktikŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ hard, solid

toono kitiktikŋana —hard ground (but not strong like stone. It is still easily breakable. Often found in riverbanks).

-kitik$_2$ V_Tr

▸ remove the top and new shoots off of an edible root crop (used of taro and yams)

def. *Iweene ilae, mi ŋonoono ta kam.* —The shoot is put aside, and it is only the edible part that you (SG) take.

Kitik mok pa yooro. —Remove the taro shoots using a pearl shell.
Puru mok ma isu makiŋ, to kitik mok iweene isu lene, mi kam ŋonooo ma poi mi la kar. —After you (SG) pull out the taro and lay it down, then remove the new shoots and take the edible part and carry it and go to the village.

-kitiktik V_Tr Redup

kitoka Preposition

▸ together with
Nio aŋkan ye kitoka serembat. —I ate fish together with sweet potatoes.
note: Gauru dialect form
dial.var. *raama (ki)* (Central)

kiu$_1$ N

▸ yam (large-sized, long, only a single tuber occurs in each plant)
Iti tulu kiu. —We (INC) planted yams.
Zin tipei kiu ma tikan. —They dug up the yams and ate [them].
Zin moori ta siŋ ikam zin na, irao tila ma tipa pa biidi ma kiu leleene pepe. —Women that are menstruating are not allowed to go walk in yam gardens.

kiu$_2$ Pronoun

▸ to you, for you, with you (singular)
▸ your (singular)
▸ second person singular locative pronoun
note: Gauru dialect form
dial.var. *ku* ~ *kiwi* (Central), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)

kiwi Pronoun

alt. *ku*
▸ second person singular locative pronoun
▸ to you, for you, with you
▸ your
note: Central dialect form
dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)
Amar kiwi be amgiimi koyam kini. —We (EXC) came to you to buy ourselves some food.
Mbotŋana kiwi ko ambai men. —Your (SG) life will only be good. [i.e. You will have a very good life.]

kizin Pronoun

▸ to them, at them, with them
▸ their
▸ third person plural locative pronoun
Iŋgi koroŋ kizin. —This is their thing.
La kizin pepe. —Don't go to them.
Nio aŋbot kizin pa mbeŋ ru. —I stayed with them for two days [lit. 'nights'].

-kiziu V_Intr/Tr

▸ spit
To ikiziu kauziini ise namaana mi ipaŋoneŋ. —Then he spit on his hand and mixed it.

-kiziuziu V_Intr/Tr Redup

Kiziuziu sorok paso! —Why are you (SG) spitting around!

-kiziukaala V_Tr

▸ spit in disgust or anger, spit out of scorn
Kiziukaali paso? —Why do you (SG) spit at him? [the spitting is not directed at the person, but is done while looking at the person]
▸ spray one's saliva on something in order to work magic
see also: *-pures, -pureskaala, -luai*

-kiziulaala V_Intr

▸ spit at
Tikiziulaala pa koroŋ kuziini sananŋana. —They spat at the bad smelling thing.
Kiziulaala uri tiam paso? —Why do you (SG) spit in the presence of our (EXC) dead body [considered to be rude behaviour].

ko$_1$ Adv_PrePredP

▸ future, dubitative, irrealis marker
▸ may, might, will, perhaps
Nio ko aŋla Lae. —I will go to Lae.
Ni ko ila kek. —He has perhaps already gone.
Iti ko talliŋanda kat! —We (INC) have probably been really stupid!
▸ lest, otherwise
Re ko mel! —Look out lest you (SG) fall!
see also: *kola* 'certain future', *kokena* 'lest, otherwise…will'

ko$_2$ N

▸ bamboo type (grows by rivers, does not grow very tall, up to its limit and then bends over)
def. *Tiŋgal kooto pa, tise yok pa, iwe kipin.* —They sew sago leaves onto it when making thatching, they carry water with it, it is made into tongs.

ko$_3$ N

▸ chalk
Pauteŋana ibeede sua ila blakbod pa ko. —The teacher wrote talk on the blackboard with a piece of chalk.

-ko$_4$ V_Intr

▸ run away (from), escape (from), flee (from)

Pikin iko pa tamaana. —The child ran away from his father.
Tiso tipuni, ta iko pa su. —It was because they intended to hit him that he ran away to the forest.
▸ move or travel in some vehicle, run
Wooŋgo iko pa tai. —The canoe runs on sea.
Mbalus iko pa maŋaana. —The aeroplane flies in the air.
Nio ituŋ aŋteege peeze, mi amko ma amla. —I myself held the steering wheel as we (EXC) travelled along.
▸ leave, disappear from, end from
Mete iko pini. —The sickness left him [i.e. he became well].
Tutu lwoono musari sa ko iko pa som. —Not one little bit of the law will disappear from it.
-ko papirik
▸ go or run away in different directions
-kowo V_Intr Redup
Mbalus ikowo ta kor a. —The plane was travelling high up in the air.

-ko$_5$ V_Tr
▸ hook
Ni iko ye/ kaŋar. —He hooks fish/ *galip* nuts down.
def. *Koroŋ imbot molo, mi aŋkam kinoŋo ma aŋkam.* —Something is far away, and I use a hooked stick and get it.
▸ get stuck into, scratch
Kwiili iko yo. —A fishhook scratched me.
Katarra iko yo, ta iraaza kuliŋ ti. —A thorny vine scratched me and tore my skin.
katarra iko kete-
▸ be hungry (Lit. 'a thorny vine scratches one's liver')
Katarra iko keteŋ mete. —I am very hungry.
-ko la pa
▸ 'hook' talk (which does not concern you), happen to hear, overhear
Nu ko la pa sua taŋga, pa sua ku? —Are you (SG) 'hooking' into that talk, is it your affair?
-kowo V_Tr Redup
-kokat
▸ snag
-koki
▸ snatch away
-koleege
▸ get caught on
-kotaata
▸ scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it

koborbooro V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
▸ be unclear, be blurry
Ŋguuru kat ŋgalas ku. Pa ŋgalas ku mataana koborbooro. —Clean your glasses/ goggles. For they are blurry.
▸ not see properly (because of some defect in one's eyes)
Motoŋ koborbooro, tabe aŋre kat lele som. —My vision is blurry, so I can't see well.

kodaaŋa N
▸ mixture of crushed *galip* nuts and some root vegetables that are wrapped up in leaves and put on hot stones to roast
kaŋar kodaaŋa —a large wrapped up parcel of roasted *galip* nuts + vegetables
see also: *aduŋ, tetekat*

koi$_1$ N
▸ enmity, hatred, hostility, animosity, enemy (= Tok Pisin *birua*), adversary
Nomnom, ina kanda koi bizin. —Mosquitoes, they are our (INC) enemies.
Ni iwe kanda koi kek. —He has become our (INC) enemy/ adversary.
-ur koi pa
▸ hate, be the enemy of, be hostile towards
Ni iur koi pizin kat. —He really hates them./ He is really an enemy of them.
mata- koikoi pa V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ avoid someone (because of having done something wrong), evasive (Lit. 'eye enemy')
Naŋgaŋ tana ipetepaala ruumu tiam, tana mataana koikoi piam. —That youngster broke into our (EXC) house, and therefore he is avoiding us.
Nu motom koikoi pio paso? —Why are you avoiding me?
▸ shy, timid, wild
tomtom mataana koikoi —a shy, timid person [who avoids other people]
Posi tana, mataana koikoi. —That cat is skittish and easily frightened.
-pakoikoi V_Tr Redup
▸ frighten, make jumpy, make nervous

koi$_2$ **(ka koi)** N
▸ smoke (from a fire, volcano, etc.)
You ka koi ta ikumuundu. —The smoke from the fire rises up.

You ka koi ibiriŋ. —The smoke spread out.
Laŋla ka koi buk ma isala. —The smoke from Mount Langila [a volcano] is boiling up.
You ka koi ikurzan yo. —The smoke went into my eyes and nose and irritated them.
You ka koi ikut motoŋ. —The smoke from the fire went into my eyes and irritated them.
Ambit yagoŋ iweene se you mataana, bekena you ka koi iŋgalŋgal. —We (EXC) hung seeds of corn up above a fire so that the fire would dry them out.

koi kusuunu
▸ black residue from smoke, soot
Tondou you mi ka koi ikut kooto ma igabgap kei ta koi kusuunu. —We (INC) made a fire and its smoke smoked the thatching and it became black like the smoke's soot.
Kuuru ku, koi kusuunu ikam ma igabgap ma tau. —Your (SG) pot, the soot from the smoke has really made it black.

koi$_3$ N
▸ tobacco (=Tok Pisin *brus*, *smok*, scientific name: *Nicotiana tabacum*)
koi talŋa palŋana —type of tobacco [Its leaves hang down, whereas the leaves of other types of tobacco stand up.]
koi koboono/ koi talŋaana —extra growth between the stem and leaf
Peseebe koi koboono be itum ambai. —Prune the extra growth off of tobacco plant, so it will grow well.
koi repreebe —bundle of tobacco
koi porpooro —a big bundle of tobacco
Koi piuŋana, tizuk pa pok, to iwe koi porpooro. —Tobacco leaves that are tied together, when they are wrapped with *pok* leaves, then it becomes a bundle of tobacco.

-kan koi
▸ smoke (a cigarette or cigar)

-maata koi
▸ smoke, inhale
Ni imaata koi. —He is inhaling [sucking the smoke in so that the burning end of the cigarette glows].

-sen koi
▸ inhale smoke (from a cigarette or cigar)

-koikoi V_Intr Redup
▸ get burnt, get scorched on the outside (but the inside is not cooked yet)
Serembat tiŋgi ineene mi ikoikoi. —This sweet potato was roasted and got scorched.
Re pa serembat, ko ikoikoi! —Look after the sweet potatoes lest they get burnt!

koikoiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ burnt, scorched
manioka koikoiŋana —burnt manioca
similar: *-kalakoikoi*

-kokat V_Tr
▸ snag
Posi namaana ikokat la pa kuzi. —The cat snagged the rat with its paw.
Kam kinoŋo, to kokat la pa kaŋar namaana. —Take a hook and snag the *galip* tree branch with it.

kokena Conjunction
▸ lest, otherwise…might/will
Iti teke. Kokena Atai ire iti. —Let's hide. Otherwise Atai will see us.
Taara ke na, pakeke nakabasi. Kokena taaru. —When you (SG) cut a tree, hold the axe firmly. Otherwise you might cut yourself.
▸ it would not be good if...
Kokena Naleŋ isa yam. —It would not be good if Naleng has to wait for us.

-koki V_Tr
▸ snatch away, take without asking, take away secretly
Nio aŋkoki glas ki Atai ma aŋla. —I took Atai's glasses and went away.
Ni ikoki moori taŋga ma tila pa su. —He snatched that girl and they went to the forest.

-koki itu- V_Tr
▸ run to save one's life (Lit. 'snatch oneself')
Koki itum ma la! —Run for your (SG) life!

-koki ute- putuunu
▸ run away from danger, flee (Lit. 'snatch one's skull')
Tila tikoki uten putuunu, pa ke ipol. —They ran away from the falling tree.

-koko V_Tr Redup
▸ tie shut (baskets, mouth of bags when they are very full, so that the sides do not touch), cover with leaves or something (so that things do not fall off)
Koko ŋgamar kezeene. —Tie the basket shut.

kokoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ tied shut
Pelpeele tiŋgi kezeene kokoŋana. —This basket is tied shut.

-kokokaala
▸ cover the contents and tie shut
Kokokaala kaŋar tana, kokena pikin

tiyapas. —Cover the *galip* nuts and tie it [the basket] shut lest the kids snatch some.

kokou$_1$ N

▸ white ashes

Mbuleene isu kokou uunu mi imbotmbot. —He sat by the ashes and stayed [there].

Zin tiwe kokou men. —They were reduced to ashes.

-tut kokou

▸ put ashes or white dust on oneself (as a sign of sorrow, or in order to decorate oneself when dancing)

Titut zin pa kokou makiŋ, to tirak. —After, they finished decorating themselves with white ashes, then they danced.

Sombe sala peege neezeŋana, na tutu pa kokou, to sala. Naso neeze tikanu som. —If you (SG) climb up [to get] betel-peppers and [the tree] has a lot of biting ants, then put white ashes on yourself before you go up. Then the ants won't bite you.

see also: *kou* 'powdered lime'

-kokou$_2$ V_Intr_Stative

▸ be white

Mburu kizin ikokou kat. —Their clothing was very white.

Mbenmbeete sananŋana ikam namaana ma ikokou kat. —Bad sores made her hands very white.

kokouŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ white

man kokouŋan ru —two white birds

mata- kokouŋana ise —eyes roll, faint

-kol V_Intr

▸ flap, move in the water (used of turtles, squids)

Pen begeene kol pa ru na lele pakaana imap. —A turtle only needs to flap its fins twice and it will have gone a long distance.

kolkol/ -kolkol V_Intr

▸ flap, move hands/flippers/wings back and forth, wave

Ye ikolkol ma imbotmbot. —The fish is moving [its fins] but not going anywhere.

Mbia begeene kolkol ma inmbot sala kun i. —The flying fox is flapping its wings up in the breadfruit tree.

Nomom kolkol paso? —Why are you (SG) waving your hands back and forth?

kola Adv_PrePredP

▸ certain future

Yesu kola imiili. —Jesus will certainly return.

Sua tana kola imbotmbot ma alok. —That talk will certainly endure forever.

Pa aigule ta sombe kan, na kola meete. —For on the day when you (SG) eat it, you will certainly die.

-koleege V_Intr

▸ get caught on, get snagged on

Kwiili ikoleege la pat. —The hook got caught on a stone.

Wooro ikoleege lae ke namaana. —The rope got caught on a tree branch.

-kolekleege V_Intr Redup

-pakoleege V_Tr

▸ cause to get caught on, get snagged on

Asiŋ ipakoleege wooro tana lae ke namaana? —Who got that rope caught on the tree branch?

-parkoleege V_Middle

▸ get caught on each other

Zin tikeene ye ma yaaba kizin tiparkoleege. —They were fishing and their fishing lines got caught on each other.

see also: *-ko, -leege*

kolekole N_Event Redup

▸ skin disease (possibly yaws)

dial.var. *sakusaku* (Central)

-koliuliu V_Intr Redup

▸ go around something several times

▸ stay around, hang around

Ni ikoliuliu su paiaman. —He stays/hangs around the smokehouse.

Ni ipa ma ila molo som. Ikoliuliu ruumu mi inmbot. —He does not go far away. He keeps hanging around the house.

Lokon tikoliuliu ti. —The flies are all around us.

-pakoliuliu V_Tr Redup

▸ walk around, go around

Sombe naŋgaŋ tipakoliuliu Karapo, nako Nakayobi iyaamba zin. —If the youngsters walk around in Karapo, old Nakayo will scold them.

see also: *-liu*

-kolkol V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be empty

Kuuru ikolkol. —The pot is empty.

Nio ti aŋute yaamba som. Leleŋ ikolkol kat. —I do not know black magic. I don't have anything at all inside me. [=I am completely innocent.]

Kiri kini leleene ikolkol kek. Ye kini, ta tiŋgiimi ma imap. —Her basket is already empty. All of her fish has been bought.

kolkolŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ empty

Ni namaana kolkolŋana ma imar. —He came empty-handed.

kolman N_Stative

▸ older person, adult, village elder

Zin kolman timboro kar. —The older men are looking after the village.

kolman tiam —our (EXC) old men

▸ high in status

Ni isu kaimer pio, mi tamen ni kolman pio. —He was born later than me, but he is still my elder [i.e. he has higher status than me, because his father was born before my father].

▸ fellow (can be used of any male, including young children)

Kolman tis! —This fellow here [did it]!

-we kolman pa

▸ become experienced in

Ni iwe kolman pa uraata tana. —He became experienced in that [line of] work.

kolman nan

▸ older women

note: from *kolman* + *na-* 'mother'

kolmanŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ older (out of several people)

Iŋgi lutuŋ kolmanŋana, mi taŋga ni naŋgaŋŋana. —This one is an older child of mine, and that one over there is younger.

Nio kolmanŋoŋ mi ni naŋgaŋ. —I am older than he is.

lutuŋ kolmanŋana —my first-born child, my older child

see also: *muŋgamuŋga* 'first-born'

kolok V_Intr

▸ click shut, bang shut

Tilela mi kataama imar kolok la. —They went inside and the door clicked shut.

Sokorei ikam koloŋ koloŋ la ruumu leleene? La ma yakat kataama kolok la mini. —What is causing the banging sound inside the house? Go and pull the door so that it clicks shut again.

kolom V_Intr_Uninflected

construction: *mata- kolom*

▸ blink of an eye

...kembei ta koroŋ ta terre la pa, mi matanda kolom na, ila ne kek. —...it is like something that we (INC) are looking over at it, and in the blink of an eye it is gone.

kolom kolom V_Intr_Uninflected Redup

▸ flutter, blink (used of one's eyes, due to some irritation)

Motom kolom kolom paso? —Why are you (SG) blinking your eyes?

kolomboŋ N

▸ plant type (cane type, very thorny)

Sombe kolomboŋ ikotaata mbeete ku, to isaana kat. —If a *kolomboŋ* plant scratches your (SG) sore, then the sore will get much worse.

Koroŋ boozomen ipakalkaali ma kembei kolomboŋ ikowo i. Mboti kini ambai som. —Everything is against him and it is like thorny plants are scratching him. His life is not good.

nama- ikolomboŋboŋ V_Intr Redup

▸ fiddle with other people's things

Nomoyom ikolomboŋboŋ pepe! Kaŋkaŋ ma kamar. (=Kumbuulu koroŋ kizin wal pakan pepe) —Don't go aside and fiddle with other peoples' things [on the way]. Come straight home.

koloŋ koloŋ N_Event Redup

▸ banging sound

Sokorei ikam koloŋ koloŋ ila ruumu leleene? —What is making the banging sound inside the house?

kolop kolop V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ flap slowly

Pen/ Mbia kolop kolop ma ila. —A turtle/ flying fox was slowly flapping [its flippers/wings] and going along.

kolopu N

▸ spider type (black and yellow, has a sticky nest)

kolopu tiene

▸ spider web

Aŋla pa su ma aŋre kolopu tiene som mi aŋur yo la, tabe ipokapkap yo. —I went to the forest and did not see the *kolopu* spider's web and walked into it, and so it got stuck on me.

kolou$_1$ N

▸ sheath of a betel-nut or coconut palm frond (used to wrap up things)

Nio aŋzuk koi pa kolou. —I wrapped up the tobacco with betel-nut palm sheaths.

similar: *mbukul, kil*

▸ peritoneum

ŋge ka kolou —pig's peritoneum
see also: *ka- lala*

kolou$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be near, be nearby, be close
Lele kolou? —Is the place nearby?
Kampalap kolou som. Molo kat. —Kampalap [village] is not near. [It is] really far away.

kolouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ near, nearby, close (in time or space)
Kar kolouŋana taiŋgi. —This nearby village.
Zin timbot kolouŋana pa kar. —They live near the village.
Krismas imar kolouŋana kek. —[The time for] Christmas has come near.

koloulouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ near, nearby, close (+ plural)
Kar koloulouŋan na, kar boozo kat. —The villages nearby are very many.

kom N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about you, your (singular)
▸ second person singular form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Parei, kom kini sa imbotmbot? —How is it, do you (SG) have any food to eat?
Kom ndaama irao pa skul zen. —You (SG) are not old enough to go to school yet. [Lit. 'Your years are not yet enough for school']

kombo-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ round seed, nut
kaŋar komboono —ripe, round, bluish-black *galip* nut
ni komboono —new, immature coconut that is not yet usable for anything

-kombo$_2$ V_Intr
▸ become 'rounder', fatten up
Pikin ikombo, tona takwaari. —After the child fattens up a bit (1-2 weeks after birth), then we (INC) carry it around.
Pikin imbot ruumu leleene ma ikombo, to iyooto mat. —The child stays inside the house until she gets fatter, and only then does she come outside.

kombokomboŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ spherical, round
Nu karakiti kanda bret kombokomboŋana. —You (SG) made us (INC) some round bread.

mata- kombo pa
▸ do something neatly and well
Ni mata kombo pa pelpeele weŋana. —He is good at weaving baskets [i.e. He can make unusual designs, does neat work].
similar: *mata- mbolŋana pa*
▸ look after, protect
Ni mata kombo piam, tabe izemzem yam som. —He looks after us (EXC), and therefore he never leaves us.

kombol N_Event
▸ insult, foul language, profanity
▸ use sexually explicit language (involves saying the names of taboo body parts. This is done when someone is extremely angry, in order to insult someone or in order to make sexual advances after being rejected. Considered extremely offensive.)
Ni ikam kombol pio. —He used insulting, sexually explicit language with me.
-so sua raama kombol (=-so mat keteene) —speak using taboo words (=speak [forbidden things] out in the open)

kombolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sexually explicit and insulting, foul
Kwoono kombolŋana. —He is always using sexually explicit language to insult people. / He has a foul mouth

kombom N
▸ drum (=Tok Pisin *kundu*)

Mbeŋi kombom itaŋ ma tau. —Last night the drums played really loud.
Kasaibi isap kombom, mi ipun mos pa. —Old Kasai carved a drum and carved designs onto it.
Tiriibi kombom. —They fastened a lizard skin on the drum [as the drumhead].

kombom ka kaara, kweene
▸ handle of a drum

-se kombom
▸ play a drum/ hit a drum

-ŋgal kombom
▸ play/ hit a drum [one person doing it by himself]

komboono$_1$ N_Stative
▸ perfect, very good
Mbulu kini ambai komboono. —His behaviour is really good/ perfect.

Ni kaibiim komboono. —He is very handsome.
me mboŋ komboono —a good hunting dog
Ni malmal komboono. —He is a very good fighter.
Saamba komboono, iŋgeeze kat, guburtiene som. —Perfectly clear, bright blue cloudless sky.

komboono$_2$ N_Stative
▸ person from another area (derogatory term, used to distance oneself from the person.)
Ni Malei komboono. Ila lene lak! —He is a guy from Malai Island. He should go away from here!

komkom N Redup
▸ palm type (has edible seeds which are called *ansau,* leaves are used for decorations)
Titeege komkom ruunu ma irao zin. —They all held palm fronds in their hands.

komo- N_Inal
construction: *ka komoono*
▸ steps, stages, phases, aspects (used of processes where things are manufactured)
def. *ka mbulu mi ŋgar, tomtom le ŋgar be ikam uraata pa koroŋ* —the procedures and ideas associated with something, a person has knowledge of how to do something
Nu ute kombom sapŋana ka komoono? —Do you (SG) know the different steps involved in making drums?
Ute ka komoono lup, to po. —Once you (SG) know all of the different steps for it, then you can build it.
Urum ka komon komon boozo. —The building of a men's house has many different stages.

komok V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
construction: *ute- komok*
▸ hairless, shaven off completely
Uteŋ komok pa kut ikan yo. Tabe tipup uteŋ ruunu isu lene. —My head is completely shaven, because lice were biting me. So they cut off all my hair.
similar: *ute sipirŋa-*

komokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ hairless
Pikin ti, naana ipeebi ma isu ma uteene komokŋana. —This child, when his mother gave birth to him, he was hairless.
▸ featherless (used of newly-born birds)
Man taiŋgi komokŋana. —This chicken is featherless.
see also: *namnamŋa-* 'having little body hair'

kon N
▸ ghost, spirit of the dead (These are often viewed as threats, but they can also help people.)
def. *Kuinun na tere som. Tayamaana men. Mi kon na, irao tere zin. Iur balakŋana. Tamanda mi nanda bizin, takam ŋgar pa kon som. Mi zin wal pakan, to toso kon.* —People's spirits, we (INC) don't see [them]. We only sense [them]. But ghosts, we can see. There is a distinction. Our [dead] fathers and mothers, we don't think [of them] as ghosts. But [the spirits of] other people, we say that they are *kon.*
def. *Kon na pamotoŋana. Kon irao ikanu. Sombe kon ise motom, to motom mburri.* —A ghost is a threat. A ghost can eat you (SG). When a ghost appears to you, then you will get confused.
Zin kon irao tipamototo iti. Tikam ke ma namaana ipol, o tiwenen, tile ruumu leleene, me tikuk pizin, tizugutgut ma tila, tikam param param su soolo, tipitpit kataama, tikiriuriu didi ma... (koroŋ ta teleŋ). —Ghosts can frighten us (INC). They cause the branches of trees to break, or they whistle, they enter houses, dogs bark at them, they move around when it is dark, they stamp on the floor, they knock on doors, they scratch on walls [of houses] (something that we hear)
Atai ka kon —Atai's ghost
kon moori —spirit woman

kon tumbuunu
▸ clan leader (traditionally led in warfare, witchcraft, peace, putting on feasts, and dance ceremonies, literally: 'ghost's grandchild')
Ŋas mi Tiambi, zin kon tumbuunu kizin Salapoŋgo. —Ngas and old Tiam, they were the chiefs of the Salaponggo clan.

kon ubuŋ ubuŋ
▸ mask type (rare, used to be used in old ceremonies which are no longer practised)
def. *Ka naroogo ndel, ka mboe ndel. Tomooto men irao tiur mi tirak. Moori irao ire koroŋ tana som, irao irak som. Kon*

tumbuunu bizin men irao tisap kon ubuŋ ubuŋ mi timboro i. Zin iwal tipou pa mi tileŋ sua. —[The *ubuŋ ubuŋ* mask type] is associated with different dances and different songs. Only men can use it when they dance. A woman is not allowed to see that thing, or dance [with it]. Only the clan leaders are permitted to carve such a decoration and look after it. Everyone has respect for it, and listens to the talk [of the person wearing such a mask].

kon kwoono

▸ gable of a house (Lit. 'ghost mouth')

kon ninŋana

▸ fairy tale, legend (Lit. 'ghost counting')

kon miaana

▸ leaf that is held up as a sign to stop someone from revealing something (Lit. 'ghost's tongue')

Nio aŋkam kon miaana, bekena aŋkankaala kwom pa. —I got a leaf to stop you (SG) from revealing the secret.

kon patwen

▸ string art design

-kam kon patwen

▸ mimic, imitate (kind of game, first a string art design is done on one's hands. Then it is put on one's head. After that one begins to imitate every gesture/action of someone else.)

mata- kon pa/ mata konŋa-

▸ stingy (Lit. 'eye is a ghost concerning')

kon ise mata-

▸ become very confused (Lit. ghost ascends [at] one's eye')

Kon ise mataana, ina ikami ma mataana zugutgut, mi mataana mburri ma tau. —When the ghost appeared to him, it caused him to feel faint and become really confused.

Sombe nu popoŋom pa lele sa, to kon ise motom. —If you (SG) are new to an area, then a spirit will appear to you and confuse you.

see also: *kunu-/ kuinu-* 'shadow, picture, soul of a dead person'

kononŋai$_1$ N

▸ magical practise (originally introduced by someone named Kononŋai, can be either beneficial or harmful)

Zin tiŋgun moori tana. Tikam kononŋai pini, tabe mburaana pa ula mini som. —They made the woman disinterested [in her spouse/fiancée]. They performed *kononŋai* magic on her, and therefore she is no longer interested in marriage.

Tikam kononŋai pa lutuŋ, bekena talŋaana pampam. —They performed *kononŋai* magic on my son in order to make him stubborn and disobedient.

Sombe pikin tamaana ma naana tipomoli, to wal pakan tikam kononŋai pini, mi kuliini imar mini [ambai mini]. —If a child's parents do not practise good family planning (and as a result the child suffers due to malnutrition), then some people [will] perform *kononŋai* magic on the child and he/she will become healthy [Lit. 'his/her skin comes'] again.

Kononŋai$_2$ N_Proper

▸ name of a person who introduced various magical practises to people living in Mongo village

def. *Kononŋai, ni tomtom. Imbot Kumbai ma ipet ta Moŋo. Ni tomtom sananŋana. Iso ma yaŋ biibi imar. Ni iso pa Mereu imar kolouŋana. Ipaute zin tomtom pa koroŋ boozo. Kononŋai pat kini mi lum kini. Zin tomooto tikam Kononŋai buziini, mi titooro ma iwe koroŋ moori kana be timbel zin moori pa. To zin moori lelen pa tomtom tana. Sombe tikam pat ka lum ma lutun moori bizin tiwe pa, na kaimer ko tituntun ma tisaana kat. Titooro buziini mi lum raama somsom, ŋgalaŋ, mermeere, marai, mi tiurpe ma iwe naborou.*

konor N

▸ go-between, mediator, message carrier, messenger (private messenger who carries messages between man and woman)

Paitu iŋgo le tamori be iwe konor pini be iso pa Atai ma imar kini. —Paitu sent his female relative as a go-between to tell Atai to come to him.

Ni iwe konor pio. —He is a messenger for me.

-konye V_Intr

▸ become numb

Sombe tumbutul ma molo, to mbulende tikonye. —If we (INC) sit a long time, our buttocks become numb.

koŋ$_1$ N
▸ bell, gong (larger in size, gives a low-pitched sound, =Tok Pisin *belo*)
Kala kupun koŋ ma itaŋ biibi. —Go and hit the bell so it rings loudly.

koŋ$_2$ N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about me, my
▸ first person singular form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Koŋ kini sa som. —I don't have any food to eat.
Koŋ ndaama irao pa skul zen. —I am not old enough to go to school yet. [Lit. 'My years are not yet sufficient for school.']

koŋ$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ go straight to a target
Ni ipiri sua ma koŋ. —He spoke and it went straight. [The hearer understood it and was unable to reply.]
Aŋgiibi pat ma ila koŋ la didi mi itop su. —I threw a stone and it went straight to the wall and fell down.
see also: *alala, bakŋa, pok, tiŋ*

koŋ sala$_4$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ right up, as far as, all the way up
Kam ram tana ma koŋ sala kat. —Put that sago decoration all the way up to the top.
Kupun didi ma koŋ sala kat. —Nail the walling all the way up [to the top of the wall].

koŋkoŋ$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ drip
Yaŋ koŋkoŋ ma isu pa sumbuunu. —The rain was dripping from a hole in the roof.
similar: *ndoŋdoŋ* 'drip, drop'

-koŋkoŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be thin, emaciated, skinny, slender
Ni ikoŋkoŋ kat. —She is very thin.

koŋkoŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ thin, slender, emaciated (used of animals), skinny
Nio tumŋoŋ, mi ni koŋkoŋŋana kat. —I am fat but he is very thin.

koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa-
▸ so thin that bones are evident

-koŋuru V_Tr
▸ go straight toward, come straight toward, go directly to
Man ikoŋuru ruumu tio. —A bird came straight towards my house.
Nio aŋkoŋuru atoŋ, pa tiso tipun yo. —I went straight to my older brother [for help], because they were going to hit me.
To tana ikoŋuru u pa sokorei? Ko le sua sa? —What did that man come straight to you for? Maybe he had something to say [to you]?
similar: *-paŋuru*

Koobo N_Proper
▸ inner islands just offshore from the main island of Umboi, especially Aramot Island
▸ inner island people, Oov people (The Oov people live on the small inner islands near Umboi Island: Aramot, Mutu Malau, Mandok, and Aronai. They trade with the Mbula people. The Mbula people trade with garden products like sweet potatoes, yams, betel-nuts and betel-pepper, *galip* nuts, breadfruit and trees. The Mutu people trade with fish, canoes, carved wooden dishes, lime powder, and various types of ornaments. They are speakers of the Oov dialect of the Saveeng (also known as Mutu, Mutu-Tuam, or Tuam-Mutu) language. The language also has two other dialects: Malai and Tuam.)
Ampera Koobo. —We (EXC) went out to Aramot island.
Zin Koobo timar ma tikam koyam ye. —The inner islanders brought us (EXC) fish.
Sombe motom loolo pa koroŋ, nako tiso pu: "Nu Koobo?" —If you (SG) are staring at something new [which is thought to indicate a lack of sophistication], then people will ask you: "Are you an inner islander?"

-koogo V_Intr_Stative
▸ be crooked, bent, curved, not straight
Ke ikoogo. —The tree is crooked/bent.
Lele ta zaala ikoogo pa na. —The place where there is a bend in the road.
see also: *liibiŋa-* 'bent', *-kunkun* 'bent over'

koogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ crooked, bent, curved
ke/ zaala koogoŋana —crooked tree/ path
nomoŋ koogoŋana —my crooked hand [the bone was broken at some point, and now it is permanently crooked]

-kokoogo V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be crooked, twisted, turned wrong way

▸ twist one's body, writhe (sometimes associated with aggressive behaviour)
Tupun mooto, to ikokoogo. —When we (INC) kill a snake, then its body keeps twisting/ writhing.
Man/ Ŋge tikokoogo. —Roosters/ Pigs twist their bodies (when they are about to attack).
Tikokoogo pa malmal. —They are twisting back and forth getting ready to fight.
similar: *-kaam be -porou, -kaam ni- be -porou*

kokoogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ very crooked, curved
Ke taiŋgi kokoogoŋana. —This tree is very crooked.

kumbu- ikokoogo
▸ clubfoot

-pakokoogo
▸ make crooked, curved

-koolo V_Intr1
▸ sing, crow (used of birds that typically sing at daybreak when it is still dark. Their singing serves as a signal that it is time to get up)
Kalau/ Man ikoolo be berek. —The *kalau* bird/ The rooster is singing (crowing) for the morning to come.

-koolo$_2$ V_Tr
▸ beckon to come, motion to come (using one's hand)
Ni ikoolo yo be aŋla kini. —He motioned to me to come to him.

-kololo V_Tr Redup
alt. *-kollo*
Zin moori tiwoori, pa ila ikollo zin. —The women shouted at him, because he was beckoning to them to come.

kooto N
▸ thatching made of sago palm leaves, roof
Iwe kooto pa ruumu. —It becomes roofing for the house.
Ut kooto be moori tipai mi tomooto tiŋgal. —Cut sago palm leaves so that the women can pull off the stems and the men can sew it onto sticks [which are then tied on to the roof of the house].
Titun kooto mataana zen. (=Tikam ka kini zen.) —They haven't burnt the first part of the sago thatching yet. (They haven't yet put on a ceremonial feast for the opening of the new building).

koozi Adv_PredP
▸ today, now
Nio koozi aŋla Ŋguuru. —Today I went to Gauru village.
Muŋgu, tomtom tileŋ la sua kizin kolman, mi koozi na som. —In the past, people would listen to [i.e. obey] the words of the old people, but not now.
aigule koozi —today

koozo N
▸ daytime, time
Tisuŋ ikot mbeŋ ma koozo. —They pray both day and night.
Mete ikam koozo molo pini (=mete ikami ma molo) —The sickness afflicted him a long time.

-kop V_Tr
▸ conceal, cover (edible things, so others will not see them and ask for them)
Nio aŋkop kini pa taol. —I covered the food with a towel in order to conceal it.
Nio aŋkop mbu bekena aŋkam pa A. —I concealed the betel-nuts, so that I could give them to A.

-kop yok
▸ collect water into a leaf (in order to drink later)
Takam terteere ruunu ma tokop pa, mi tasala mokleene. —We (INC) took a *terteere* leaf and collected water into it, and went to the garden.

-kopkop V_Tr Redup

kopo- N_Inal
▸ stomach, belly, stomach area
Ni kopoono iyoyou. —His stomach hurts.
▸ womb, uterus
Pikin ipakatkat lela naana kopoono. —The child is kicking inside its mother's womb.
similar: *pikin muri-* 'place of the child'
▸ pregnant
Ni kopoono. —She is [visibly] pregnant
see also: *-naama/ -kir* 'pregnant (but not visibly so)', *-kunkuundu/ -kundundu* (visibly pregnant)

kopo-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ pregnant
zin moori tau koponŋan mi pemyamŋan —the women that are pregnant and nursing

kopo- somŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ barren (Lit. ‘no stomach’)
kopo- lwoono
▸ middle part
Tomtom taŋga, ni kopo lwoono biibi. —That man over there has a big middle/waist.
Yok kopo lwoono taŋga, ka ye boozo. —The middle part of the river over there has a lot of fish.
kopon kopon N_Inal Redup
▸ intestines, guts, entrails
ka- kopo-
▸ intestines, guts, entrails
Palpaala ye ma ka kopoono isu lene. —Cut open the fish and remove the entrails.
toono kopoono
▸ surface of the ground
Toono kopoono raraateŋana. —level area/ flat area/ plain
similar: *toono keteene*
lele kopo sirsir
▸ rainy, windy, and cold weather
Kere zin pikin. Timbuulu lele pepe. Pa iŋgi yaŋ ma lele kopo sirsir. —Look after the children. They should not be playing [outside]. For it is rainy, windy, and cold.
kopo- bok
▸ full, satiated, stomach is full
kopo- ka mbaŋmbaŋ
▸ all sorts of foods
Nio aŋkan men tau. Kopoŋ ka mbaŋmbaŋ. Isula, nako itunu ipeleele. —I just eat [whatever is offered]. All kinds of food. [But] when it goes down, then it [my stomach] will sort out [the different types of food].
similar: *-kan sorok kini*
kopo- ikeke
▸ constipated (Lit. ‘stomach is hard/firm’)
kopo- kiniŋa-
▸ gluttonous, always thinking about food
kopo- kutkut
▸ heart races, be anxious, have ‘butterflies’ in one’s stomach
similar: *kete- kutkut*
kopo- kopo- imap ma indou ise
▸ get a bad fright, terrified (Lit. ‘intestines all heap up’)
kopo- lumbuunu
▸ stomach
similar: *ka- pepeebe*
kopo- mbarmaana
▸ under the authority and protection of (Lit. ‘under the stomach of someone’)
Zin timbot kopoŋ mbarmaana. —They are under my authority and protection.
kopo- mbeereŋana
▸ hungry
Niam ti kopoyam mbeereŋoyam mi amkam uraata ta amtekteege men gi. —We here are hungry but we just keep working.
kopo- imeete
▸ feel sick in one’s stomach and therefore not wanting to eat (Lit. ‘stomach dies’)
Ni ikan kini som pa kopoono imeete. (=Leleene pa kini som.) —He did not eat, for he felt sick in his stomach. (=He did not want any food.)
kopo- imiizi
▸ feel hungry (Lit. ‘stomach deflates’)
▸ stomach shrinks
Kopoono putput, mi ikan kini som, to kopoono imiizi. —His stomach was bulging, but when he did not eat, then his stomach shrank.
kopo- ndokŋana
▸ swollen stomach
kopo- iŋgwor
▸ stomach makes growling noises due to hunger
kopo- pa
▸ take care of, work for, make sure all is well
Kataka, ni kopoono pa Karapo. —Kataka, he takes care of the Karapo [church] area.
similar: *-mboro* ‘care for’, *mata- pa* ‘watch over’
kopo- putput
▸ swollen stomach, bulging stomach, full stomach, also used as an expression of mockery
Nu kopom putput! —You fat belly!
kopo- ru/ kopo- rru
▸ anxious, worried, concerned about and trying to take care of (Lit. ‘stomach seeks’)
Kopom ru paso? —Why are you (SG) so anxious?
Ziru timar ruumu tio, tana nio kopoŋ rru pizin. Ko tikan so? —The two of them came to my house, therefore I am concerned about them. What will they eat?

kopo- isaana
▸ full up, satisfied after having eaten, satiated with food (Lit. 'stomach deteriorates/ goes bad')
Tikan kini ma kopon isaana. —They ate and were satisfied.
kar kopooono iseleeŋge
▸ people are milling around in a village
Kar kopoono iseleeŋge, pa naroogo biibi ta iŋgi be ipet. —Everyone is milling around in the village because of the big dancing ceremony that is about to take place.
kar kopoono isolooŋgo
▸ alarmed and distressed because of something bad happening
Kar kopoono isolooŋgo. Tipa som. Timbot kar men. —The village is alarmed. Therefore people are not going anywhere. They are just hanging around in the village.
kopo- isolooŋgo
▸ feel a sharp pain in one's side (for example, from running)
kopo- suruunu
▸ diarrhoea (Lit. 'juice of the stomach')
Imbel kaŋar kanŋana, tabe kopo suruunu. —He really ate a lot of *galip* nuts, so he has diarrhoea.
memeene kopo suruunu
▸ very good climber (not afraid of climbing)
Yalom, ni memeene kopo suruunu. —Yalom, he is a very good climber.
kopo- tiene
▸ one's own interests, one's own work
Parei ta nu la pa uraata ki lupŋana som? Motom ŋgal itum kopom tiene men, ina ambai som. —Why did you (SG) not go to [do] the group work? It is not good to only think about your own interests/work.
kopo- wokwok
▸ swollen stomach, bloated stomach (because of being malnourished, a derogatory comment)
kopo- iyoyou
▸ feel pain in one's stomach, stomach hurts, have a stomachache
Lutuŋ ti, kopoono iyoyou. —This child of mine, his stomach hurts.
▸ troubled, distressed, upset (because of someone's bad behaviour)
Ni ikam ma kar kopoono iyoyou. —He causes problems in the village./ He upsets people in the village by his bad behaviour.
kopo- zebelbeele pa
▸ hungry, have an empty stomach
Nu kopom zebelbeele pa kan kini som? —Do you (SG) have an empty stomach because you haven't eaten any food?
-kaara kopo-
▸ upset the stomach, cause stomach pain
-kuru kopo-
▸ stir up, incite, provoke, instigate (Lit. 'put through the stomach')
-ŋgal kopo-
▸ pierce the side of someone's stomach
▸ stir up, incite, provoke, instigate
-paruru kopo-
▸ frighten, alarm
-po maala ila kopo-
▸ go to work without eating first, go to work on an empty stomach (Lit. 'tie loincloth on one's stomach')
Ni ipo maala ila kopoono (=kopoono mbereŋana), mi ila pa uraata. —He went to work on an empty stomach.
-pun kopo-
▸ make sleepy (Lit. 'hit the stomach')
Kini ipun kopoono, tabe mataana ŋenŋeene. —The food made him sleepy.
-re pa kopo-
▸ see to another person's need for food (Lit. 'look to the stomach')
Ni ire zin pa kopon. —She looked after their meals.
-teege/ -teegekaala kopo-
▸ provide refreshments (not the real meal, which comes later, Lit. 'hold the stomach')
Noi yok sa ma ila iteege kopon. —Boil some water [i.e. coffee or tea] to refresh them a bit.

kor$_1$ Adv_Pred1
▸ above, high
Ur sala kor. —Put it up high.
lele maŋaana ta kor a —space really high above
Imbot kor pa koroŋ toro taŋga. —It is above that other thing over there.
Se ta kor i. —Come up here.
peene kor kana
▸ arrow

Anutu kor kana kat
▸ highest God, Most High God

kor$_2$ N
▸ rubbish scraper, hard piece of a palm frond used to push together rubbish on the ground (so that it can be picked up and thrown away)
meene ka kor, ni ka korkooro —hard piece of a sago palm/ coconut palm frond.
Amsupaala meene ka palpaaŋga ma iwe leyam kor. Moori tikam kor ma tikokor musmuuzu pa ma ila ne. —We (EXC) cut the sago frond lengthwise and it becomes our scraper. The women take it and sweep away rubbish with it.

-kor$_3$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ gather together, heap up, collect together
Nio aŋkor koroŋ. —I collected the things.
Yesu ikor iti ma tewe tamen. —Jesus gathered us (INC) all together.
▸ rake
Nio aŋkor lele. —I raked the area.

korŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ raked
Lele ti korŋana kek. —This area has been raked already.

-kor mata- pa
▸ all look at intensely, all look at the same thing, all stare at (Lit. 'collect eyes at')
Kiap imar igarau kar, ta tomtom tikor matan la zaala. —It is because the patrol officer is approaching the village that the people are all looking towards the road.
Zin tikor matan pini ma irao ila ma sam lela. —They all looked at him until he disappeared all the way inside.

-kor naman pa
▸ work together
▸ fight together against someone

-koror/ -kokor V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ gather around/ at, collect
Wal biibi tikoror pini. —A big crowd used to gather around him.
Niam amkokor la ruumu ki Atai be amre video. —We (EXC) gathered at Atai's house to watch a video.

-pakokor V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ gather together, bring together
Pakokor yam ma ama ku. —Gather us (EXC) to yourself.

-mokor V_Intr
▸ assemble at, gather at
Iwal biibi timokor la Atai ruumu kini. —A big crowd assembled at Atai's house.

-korkaala V_Tr
▸ collect, gather together in order to protect

kora- N_Inal
▸ area above
mata- koraana —area above eyes/ eyebrow area
ndomo- koraana —top part of the forehead
dogo koraana —top part of a hill, slope
toono ndomo koraana —top part of a hill

koras Intj
▸ "Give it to him!" (expresses anger and the desire that someone be beaten up)
Tina koras!/ Tarras!
Puni lak! Tina koras! Pa ina izorzooro sua men. —Hit him! Give it to him! For that one keeps disobeying the talk.
see also: *aras*

-korkaala V_Tr
▸ collect, gather together in order to protect
Anutu, korkaala yam. —God, gather us (EXC) together and protect us.

-kokorkaala V_Tr Redup
Kokorkaala yam mi liukaala yam pa mburaana ku. —Keep gather us (EXC) together and protectively surround us with your (SG) power.

korkooro N Redup
construction: *ka- korkooro*
▸ stem where a cluster of fruits or nuts are joined together
ni ka korkooro —stem where a bunch of coconuts are clustered
mbu ka korkooro —stem of a betel-nut cluster
kaŋar ka korkooro —stem of *galip* nut bunch

koro N
▸ shark

Koro, ni zoŋoono mataana kembei ta so. Ikan tomtom na, bil pa tamen tomtom namaana/ kumbuunu put. —A shark, its teeth are like a saw. When it bites a person, then in a flash his/her hand/leg is cut off.

-korok V_Tr
▸ pick up and throw by hand (careful action)
Zin tiyembut mbutmbuutu ma tikorok isala you. —They cut the grass and threw it onto the fire.
▸ take a handful
Nio aŋkorok koŋ pinat. —I took a handful of peanuts to eat.

korok korok N Redup
▸ area underneath veranda (archaic)
ruumu ka korok korok
Naana zin ŋge ta tikeene lela korok korok lene na. —Drive away the pigs that are sleeping underneath the veranda area.
similar: *mbaruumu* 'area under a house'

-korok lela V_Intr
▸ arrive at the beach touching it, land on the beach
Wooŋgo ikorok lela. —The canoe landed on the beach.
see also: *-sor lela* 'land on a beach'

korokete N_Stative
▸ starchy foods made with *galip* nuts mixed in
dial.var. *kodaaŋa, aduŋ, kaŋarŋa-*

koroŋ$_1$ Intj
▸ uh (interjection used as a filler when one is thinking what one wants to say next)

koroŋ to/ kor to Intj
▸ well, uh (indicates some hesitation or that the speaker wants to take time to say something, or do something a bit later)
Nio iŋgi aŋla i. Koroŋ to, yo zin mburu sala ruumu leleene. —I am about to go now. Well, take the things inside the house.
Niom kala. Pa nio ko koroŋ to aŋla aŋre i. —You (PL) go. For I will, uh, go a bit later to see him.

koroŋ$_2$ N
▸ thing, something
Ina koroŋ tio. —That thing is mine.
Koroŋ tina kadoono piizi? —How much does that thing cost?
Koroŋ boozomen imap kek. —Everything is finished.
Mooto ndomoono iyaara ma kei ta koroŋ sa. —The head of the snake was shining like something [unusual/ strange/ odd].

koroŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ part, bit
Nio aŋzem koroŋŋana ri. —I left out a little bit.
Anutu iur koroŋŋanda ta boozomen. —God created all the parts of our (INC) bodies
Tomtom, ni koroŋŋana tamen som. Ni koroŋŋan boozo. —A person is not [made of] one part only. He has many parts.
Ŋonoono kat, leleŋ, mburoŋ, mi koroŋŋoŋ ta boozomen ko imap ipakur Anutu. —Indeed, my insides, my strength, and all the parts of me will all praise God.
Niom kewe kembei Krisi koroŋŋanŋan boozo. —You (PL) are like many different parts of Christ's body.
reduplicated verb + koroŋŋa-
▸ denial that someone usually does something (used in insults)
Nu kamam koroŋŋom sa? —Are you (SG) someone who does things? [implies you don't normally do anything at all]
Ni ikamam koroŋŋana sa? —Does he ever give anything,? [implies he doesn't]
Nu zalla koroŋom sa? —Are you (SG) one who is able to climb things? [No.]

koroŋ to Adv_PrePredP
▸ customarily, usually, normally
La lou lele ta koroŋ to tiluplup zin su na. —Go and check the place where they usually meet.

koror N
▸ box, case, coffin
▸ platform, stretcher (something built out of wood)
Tipo koror pa ŋge be tisiŋi ma isula ma isala wooŋgo. —They made a case for the pig to carry it down and [put it] on the canoe.
Tipo koror be tisiŋ tomtom tana ila hausik. —They built a stretcher on which to carry that man to the health centre.

-korpi V_Tr
▸ clear ground from the base of yams, taro, etc.
Amkorpi biidi/kiu pa naloŋa bekena itum ambai. Kokena kilaŋ ilol ma biibi. —We (EXC) clear the bases of the yam plants with a bailer shell, so it will grow well. Otherwise, weeds will cover it.
Tikorpi biidi pa kilaŋ. Kokena ilol biidi.

—They cleared the yam plants of weeds lest they cover the yams.

kos N

construction: *-ur kos*

▸ cause sickness, cause an allergic reaction (due to eating or drinking something)

Aŋkan ŋgereeme, to iur kos pio. —When I eat crayfish, then it causes an allergic reaction in me.

Ŋgereeme iur kos pini. (=Ikami ma mete biibi ikami./ Ipasaani.) —Crayfish doesn't suit her. (=It causes her to get sick./ It harms her.)

Yok mbolŋana iur kos pini. Iwin ma izarzar. —Alcohol (Lit. 'strong drink') does not suit him. He drank and got all swollen.

Welŋan iur kos pini ma kuliini imbukmbuk. —Sago grubs caused an allergic reaction in him, making his skin break out in pimples.

kosa N

alt. *koroŋ sa*

▸ something, anything (usually occurs in irrealis utterances, i.e. negated, conditional, interrogative, or doubtful modality)

Nio aŋpasaana kosa som. —I did not hurt anything.

Nio, kosa ila leleŋ ta aŋmar, mana ni imeete. —As for me, something went inside me causing me to come before he died.

kosasa N Redup

▸ some sort of thing, anything, nothing

Nio aŋmoto kosasa som. —I am not afraid of anything.

Anutu itat pa kosasa som. —God is not hindered by anything./ There is nothing that God can't do.

-kosal V_Tr

▸ go past, pass by

Zin Koobo titeege ye ma tile mi tikosal yo. —The inner islanders came in holding fish, and went past me.

-kozalzal V_Tr Redup

dial.var. *-kotzaala* (Marile)

koskoozo N Redup

▸ charcoal

you ka koskoozo —charcoal left from a fire

Kala you muriini, mi koro koskoozo ise nomoyom. —Go to the fireplace and take a handful of charcoal.

Timoŋ zin pa koskoozo, mi titaŋ. —They smeared themselves with charcoal as a sign of grief and cried.

▸ ink, black colouring, something black with which to write

Tibeede pa koskoozo som. —They did not write it with ink.

koskoozoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ black (used only of animals)

ŋge koskoozoŋana —black pig

kot$_1$ Adv_Pred0

▸ well, really (often occurs with the verbs *see*, *hear*, and *know* to emphatically assert or deny that one has personally experienced something and therefore has a basis for knowing about it.)

Nio aŋre kot? Buza ta ituyom kakami. —Have I seen it [the knife]? [No. So don't ask me about it.] The knife, you yourselves took it.

kot som

▸ not at all, not a bit

def. *som ma som kat*

Nio aŋute kot som. —I don't know anything about it at all.

Tire kot zin som. Ko tila padei? —They didn't see them at all. Where might they have gone?

Nio aŋleŋ kot som. So sua biibi to aŋleŋ. —I don't hear [what you are saying] at all. Speak louder so I can hear.

see also: *kat* 'very, really, well', *pe* 'well' (in negated sentences)

-kot$_2$ V_Tr

▸ break by hitting with some object so that it breaks into pieces, crack open, strike, hit

Nio aŋkot kaŋar pa pat. —I break open *galip* nuts by striking them with a stone.

▸ knock out (used of knocking out a pig's molars)

Tikot ŋge ka waŋ. —They knocked out the pig's upper molars.

▸ hit something in order to make noise

Kam pat mi kot zwor be ŋge ileŋ mi imar ikan ka kini. —Take a stone and hit the big clam shell [used for feeding pigs], so that the pig will hear it and come to eat its food.

Kot belo be tomtom tileŋ ma timar. —Hit the [church] bell, so that people will hear [it] and come.

kotŋa- N_Inal_Event

▸ breaking, striking, knocking, hitting

uraata ki ŋge ka waŋ kotŋana —ceremony

of knocking out the two upper molars from a pig
def. *(Mburu ki uraata kotŋana na: zeeze, sor, mbaara namaana, ŋgereeze, mi pat) Kam sor mi ŋgal waŋ uunu muŋgu, to kam ŋgereeze be kot waŋ pa (pun ŋgereeze pa pat). Zeeze na, tuur ila ŋge zuruunu mi ŋge ka keskeeze. To kam mbaara namaana ma ur la ŋge kwoono mi ŋgal waŋ mi kot waŋ ma isu. To ze indom ma ikoogo.* —The things needed for the work of knocking out upper molars, are: a plug, needle, branch of a *mbaara* tree, a shoulder blade bone, and a stone. Take the needle and stab it into the base of the molar first, then take the shoulder blade bone to knock the molars (=put the shoulder blade bone against the molars and hit the bone with the stone). The plug, we put it in the pig's lips and jaw. Then take the branch of *mbaara* wood and put it in the pig's mouth against the molar and knock out the molar. Then the tusks will bend around into a circle as they grow.
see also: *-pun, -rou*

-kotgeege
▸ break nuts and heap them together

-kotmumu
▸ smash into small pieces (*galip* nuts, *guumu putuunu, kou*)

-kotyaara
▸ break into pieces (using something blunt like stone)

-kot$_3$ V_Tr
▸ repay, pay back
Ni ikot ŋge ta aŋkam pini. —He repaid the pig that I gave to him.
▸ distributed throughout
Sua ikot toono ta boozomen. —The talk went to all lands.
Tomooto mi moori tikot ruumu. —Men and women were distributed throughout the houses.
▸ as long as, for the extent of time that
…ikot mazwaana ta boozomen ta iti tombot taiŋgi. —…for as long as we (INC) live here.

-kodot V_Tr Redup

-pokot V_Tr
similar: *-pekel*
▸ repay, pay back, compensate, take revenge, avenge
Pokot koroŋ kini ta ikam pu na. —Compensate him for the things he has given you.

pokotŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ revenge, vengance
Ni siŋiini iboboobo pa mbulu pokotŋana. —His blood is calling out for revenge.

-kot se V_Tr
▸ respect, look up to
construction: *mata- kot se ki*
Kuur kat leleyom pizin mi motoyom kot se kizin. —Love them and respect them.

-kot zugut V_Intr
▸ walk in darkness
Nio aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in complete darkness and stumbled over a log.

-kotaata V_Tr Compound
▸ scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it
Sombe kolomboŋ ikotaata mbeete, to isaana kat. —If a *kolomboŋ* plant scratches a sore, then it will get much worse.
Katarra ikotaata yo. —A *katarra* vine scratched me.
see also: *-ko, -taata*

-kotgeege V_Tr
▸ hit many things and break them open
Kotgeege ni rimos! Kot se ru men, na irao. —Don't break open too many coconuts. If you (SG) break open just two, that is enough.
Ni ikotgeege ni be ikut. —He broke open coconuts in order to smoke them.
Kotgeege kaŋar mi isu, mi tizim moori ko ipiili. —Break open the *galip* nuts, and your (SG) younger sister will remove the kernels from their shells.

kotiizi N
construction: *ka- kotiizi*
▸ thorns of sago palm fronds
Meene ti, ka kotiizi somŋana. —This sago palm has no thorns on its fronds.
meene ka kotiizi —sago thorns
dial.var. *mataana* (Marile)

-kotkaala V_Tr
▸ close, shut, fasten, cover
Kotkaala kataama. —Close the door.
Kotkaala kuuru kwoono. —Put the lid on the pot.

▸ close in, lock inside
Nio aŋkotkaali ila ruumu leleene. —I locked him inside the house.
kotkaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ closed, fastened
kataama kotkaalaŋana —a closed door
-kotke V_Tr
▸ knock off something using some instrument, chip off
def. *Kam koroŋ ma izem muriini ma ila ne.* —You (SG) cause something to leave its place and go away.
Ni ikam ke ma igiibi sala na, ikotke we mazaana pakan ma titoptop. —He took a stick and when he threw it up, it knocked off some ripe mangos and they fell down.
Wai, mbu tio, tikotke ma ila ne. —Hey, my betel-nuts, they have knocked [them] off and [they are] gone!
Kozo kotke siel tana isu muŋgu mi tere ka kene, to rou kiruuŋu isula mini. —Knock off that rafter and let's see the proper place for it, and then you (SG) [can] nail it down again.
similar: *-peteke*
kotkot N Redup
▸ driftwood (floating)
Kotkot tisur ma tisala peende ma bok. —Driftwood floated onto the beach and it was full of it.
-kotmumu V_Tr
▸ smash into small pieces using a stone (*galip* nuts, shells, coral etc)
Kotmumu kaŋar pepe. Kotgeege men. —Don't smash the *galip* nuts. Just break them open.
Zin Koobo tikotmumu sagar ma iwe kou. —The inner island people smashed dried coral and made it into lime powder.
-koto V_Tr
▸ cover in order to protect
Aŋkan kini mi aŋkoto ka lwoono isu. —I ate [some of the] food and covered up the rest of it and put it aside.
Koto kuuru pa lokon. —Cover the pot from the flies.
▸ defeat, subdue, subjugate
Ni ikoto ka koi bizin kek. —He has defeated his enemies
-koto itu-
▸ humble, restrain
Koto itum! —Humble/ restrain yourself
-koto kete-
▸ refresh with a bit of food
Nio ko aŋkam koyom kini ri sa be kokoto keteyom pa. —I'll get you (PL) some food so you can refresh yourselves.
-kototo V_Tr Redup
-kotokaala V_Tr
▸ cover up
Kotokaala kini pa lokon. —Cover up the food from the flies.
-parkoto V_Middle
▸ lie on top of each other
Ŋge tiparkoto zin. —The pigs are lying on top of each other.
-kotoraama V_Tr
▸ ignore someone's talk by not responding to it, oppose, downplay (Lit. cover-with')
Tileŋ mi tikotoraama sua tiam mi kwon ila pa sua toro. —They heard, but ignored our talk and spoke about another topic.
▸ keep silent about something, keep secret, not reveal
Lutun moori ni kopoono, tamen zin tiswe som. Tikotoraama mi timbot. —Their daughter is pregnant, but they have not revealed it. They are keeping it secret.
-kotpaala V_Tr
▸ break in half, split in half (Lit. 'hit-break')
Kotpaala mbu. —Break the betel-nut in half.
Tamaŋ ikam nakabasi mi ikotpaala ni. —My father took an axe and split the coconut in half.
▸ break open
Man ikotpaala kutuluunu. —A chicken broke out [from its egg].
Man lutuunu ikam kikik. Ko ikotpaala? —The chick is making a little noise [in its egg]. Is it going to break out?
-kotpalpaala/ -kotwalwaala V_Tr Redup
-kotut V_Tr
▸ hit oneself unintentionally, get hit
Aŋkotut nomoŋ pa hama. —I hit my hand with the hammer.
Aŋwit ke ma itop, to ikotut kumbuŋ. —I was lifting a piece of wood, and it fell and hit my leg.
-kotutut V_Tr Redup
kotutŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Nomoŋ ta aŋkotut ŋana ti, iyoyou ma isaana kat. —This hand of mine that I hit hurts very badly.
note: Compound of *-kot* + *-tut*

-kotyaara V_Tr
▸ break into pieces (using something blunt like stone)
Ni ikotyaara ruumu kini pa pat. —He broke his house into pieces by hitting it with stones.
Keteene malmal pa sokorei ta ikotyaara ruumu? —What was he so angry about that he broke the house into pieces?
▸ scatter, drive away in different directions
Zin tikotyaara yam. —They scattered us (EXC).
Nio aŋkotyaara zin mangi. —I drove away the *mangi* birds.
▸ go through, go against, push through
Amkotyaara duubu ma amar. —We (EXC) came through the waves.

-kotzaala V_Tr
▸ overtake, pass by, go by, go past
Nio aŋkotzaalu mi aŋla aŋmuuŋgu. —I passed by you (SG) and went on ahead.
-kotzalzaala V_Tr Redup
Ni ikotzalzaala zin mi ila. —He passed by each of them and went on.
similar: *-konzaala, -kosal*

kou N
▸ lime powder (made by heating up pieces of coral. It is chewed together with *mbu*—betel-nut, and *peege*—betel-pepper fruits or leaves, producing a red mixture in the mouth)
Iti tiŋgimŋgiimi kou la kizin Koobo. —We (INC) usually buy lime from the inner island people.
Ur kou ila you ka kokou be ipabayou. Pa iŋgi ilomo. Teseŋ na, isiŋsiŋ som/ ipeeze som. —Put the coral on the fire's ashes to heat it up. For it has cooled down. When we (INC) chew it, it [will] not [make our mouths] red/ it will be tasteless without much flavour.
Kou na imar pa sagar. Mi kokou na imar pa ke gubuunu. —Lime powder comes from coral. White ashes come from wood ashes.
-tut kou
▸ put lime on someone's skin in order to ask for something.
Aŋtut kou pu pa leŋ klos/ kawaala. —I put lime on you (SG) [to indicate that I want you to give me] clothing/ a loincloth.
Tut kou pio paso? Aŋtut kou pu, pa nu rak raraate kembei ta tomom, ta aŋwe kwom pa naroogo ku. Kam koŋ liliibi, kaŋar kodaaŋa, peene koŋ ye. [=pakurŋana] —Why did you (SG) put lime on me? I put lime on you, because you dance just like your father, and that is why I praise you for your dancing. Give me some *Terminalia* nuts (=Tok Pisin *talis*), wrapped up *galip* nuts, [or] shoot me some fish.
see also: *kokou, kokouŋa-*

koyam N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about us, our
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Tikam koyam kini sa som. —They haven't given us (EXC) anything to eat.
Koyam miaŋ mi amtuundu men. —We (EXC) are ashamed and hang our heads.

koyom N_Inal
▸ for/ to/ about you, your (plural)
▸ second person plural form of the inalienable noun *ka-* that is used to express the possessor or recipient of something consumable/edible or something passively associated
Parei, koyom kini sa imbotmbot? —How is it, do you (PL) have any food to eat?
Koyom koi bizin tizaŋzaaŋa yom. —Your (PL) enemies are waiting to ambush you.

kozere Adv_PredP
alt. *kozeere, kozare, kozari*
▸ early morning (before one can see well)
Iti tekeene ma kozere kek. —We (INC) slept and it was already early morning.
Tombot kar ma kozere ŋana, to tala pa su. —Let's stay in the village until it is little bit light, and then we'll go to the forest.

kozo Adv_PrePredP
▸ must, you had better
Kozo mbuulu kwom pini pepe. —You (SG) had better not verbally bother him.
Tana iti kozo tala, to nu so pizin. —Therefore we (INC) must go and then you (SG) tell them.
Nu tina, kozo re u! —And you (SG) there, you had better watch out!

kozo ko Adv_PrePredP
▸ strong imperative, strong desire, must, will

Nu kozo ko la Lablab! —You (SG) will go to Lablab [whether you want to or not]!
Tana Bamla iso: "Nio kozo ko aŋla aŋre lele taŋga." —Therefore Bamler said: "I must go see that place over there."
Kozo ko la padei? —Where will you (SG) go? [said in order to threaten, implies you have no way of escape]

kozobe …, so Adv_PrePredP
▸ if …, then would…
▸ counterfactual
Kozobe kuurla sua kini, so kuurla tio tomini. —If you (PL) believed his talk, then you would believe me too.
Kozobe kotooro kat leleyom, so kipiyooto ka mbulu ambaimbaiŋan pakan. Mi iŋgi som. —If you (PL) had really changed your insides [=repented], then you would have produced some good behaviour [as a result]. But this is not the case.

kozokek Adv_PredP
▸ just now, just recently, a short while ago (recent perfect)
Moori ta kozokek imbutultul su zaala kwoono na. Mi iŋgi ila padei? —The woman was just now sitting at the entrance to the road. Now where did she go?
similar: *buri*
▸ have done something for some time already
Bob ziŋan wal kini tikam uraata kozokek. —Bob and his associates have already been working for some time now.

kozolwoono N
▸ day (24 hour period)
kozolwoono lamata mi ru —seven days [i.e. one week]
kozolwoono toro —the next day
Kozolwoono ta, ni ila Lablab, kozolwoono toro ni ila Ŋguuru. —One day he went to Lablab, the next day he went to Gauru village.
see also: *aigule* 'day, daytime'

Krisi N_Proper
▸ Christ
▸ Messiah
toŋmatiziŋ ki Krisi —Christians, followers of Christ, Christian brothers and sisters
lupŋana ki Krisi —Christian congregation, Christian church

ku$_1$ N
▸ plant type (wild edible plant)
Sombe zoŋ aras to takan ku mi lai. (Ŋonoono isula toono som. Imbot se mat). —If there is a drought, then we (INC) eat *ku* plants and wild yams. (The edible part is not under the ground. It is visible (i.e. it is on top of the ground.)

ku$_2$ Pronoun
alt. *kiwi*
▸ to you, at you, with you (singular)
▸ your (singular)
▸ second singular locative pronoun
Nio aŋma ku. —I am coming to you.
Ni imbot ku. —He stayed with you.
Koroŋ ku. —That is your thing.
dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *kue* (Kabi, Sakar)

ku-$_3$ Subject prefix
▸ you (SG)
▸ second person singular Subject prefix
Ko niu kula, siom siom? —Will you go, or not? [The Central dialect equivalent would be "*Ko nu la, som som?*"]
note: Only the Gauru dialect has this form. It occurs on all inflected verbs except for those beginning with/k/. In all of the other Mbula dialects, second person singular verbs have no overt Subject prefix.

-ku$_4$ V_Tr
▸ cover, swarm/be all over something (The subject must refer to something which is conceptually multiple)
Mbetmbeete iku i. —Sores covered him completely.
Moolo tila tiku kini. —Ants were all over the food.
Lokon tiku mbeete tio. —The flies are swarming all over my sore.
▸ surround, crowd around
Tiku i ma sik, tabe tirekoti som. —They crowded all around him, and therefore they could not see him clearly.
similar: *ma sik*

kubibi N Redup
alt. *kubi*
▸ area in a clan house where the scraping of coconuts usually takes place
Urum ka kubibi, ina natoŋ muriini.—The *kubibi* of a clan house is the place for the scraper.

kue Pronoun
▸ to you, for you, with you (singular)
▸ your (singular)

▸ second person singular locative pronoun
note: Kabi and Sakar form
dial.var. *kiu* (Gauru), *ku* ~ *kiwi* (Central)

-kuk V_Intr
▸ bark
Me ta ikuk a. —A dog barked over there.

-kukuk V_Intr Redup

kukŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ secret, not to be talked about openly, not made public
Tamaana ipaute lutuunu pa tutu pakan pa mbeŋ lukutuunu. Pa tutu ta kembei na, koroŋ kukŋana. —A father teaches his son about some laws at midnight. For such laws are secret [and therefore not to be talked about openly].

kukuugu$_1$ N Redup
▸ armlet (made from *nar* cane)
Kukuugu isala namaana. —The armlet went up on her arm.

kukuugu$_2$ N Redup
▸ insect type, used as bait in fishing

-kukuugu$_3$ V_Intr
▸ bad, starting to rot (used of foods that are smelly, soft, not edible any more)
Kini/ buzur ikukuugu. —The food/ meat is going bad.
def. *Kuziini mi itekteege namanda. Takan mini pepe.* —It has a [bad] smell and sticks to our (INC) hands. We should not eat it anymore.

kulamo N
▸ clay pot (has a distinctive shape, made in the Salamoa area)
def. *Mbuleene iwilwil, kwoono tantaandaŋana. Tipombot kuuru tana isala pat mi tindou you.* —Its base is pointed, [and] it has a wide mouth. They place that [kind of] pot on stones and make a fire [under it].

kuli- N_Inal
▸ surface, skin, bark
Ziiri mete tio ila ne. Naso kuliŋ iŋgeeze mini. —Drive this [skin] disease of mine away. Then my skin will be clean [i.e. healthy] again.
Kulim ambai lak! —May your skin be healed!
ke kuliini —tree bark
-sek kuliini —remove the skin of animal, skin an animal./ Strip off bark.
Ni kuliini rumun rumunŋana. —He is hairy.
tai kuliini —surface of the sea
▸ body (whole)
Mburu ila kuliini. —She got dressed. She put on clothes. [Lit. 'things went on her skin']
Aigau ila kuliyam, to… —Once our (EXC) decorations are on, then…
Ni ikam ŋgar biibi pa itunu kuliini men. —He only thought a lot about his body [i.e. his physical welfare].
Kuliyam mat kana ikamam be isaana. —Our (EXC) earthly bodies are in the process of getting worse.

kuli- ibeleege
▸ tired, strengthless (Lit. 'skin is lazy')

kuli- ikam miaŋ
▸ feel ashamed (Lit. 'skin has shame'), wanting to avoid somebody because he or she has done wrong to me
Ni kwo sosor pio, tabe aŋma som. Pa kuliŋ ikam miaŋ. —He spoke shamefully to me, so I did not come to you. For I feel ashamed.

kuli- ikam la
▸ sense intuitively, feel (Lit. 'skin gets/ receives')
Zin unuŋan tiŋga ko tizzo pio. Pa nio kuliŋ ikam la pizin. —That group of people over there are probably talking about me. For I can feel it.
similar: *-yamaana* 'feel'

kuli- karambitmbit/ kuli- karambenmbete
▸ feel that one is getting sick

kuli- ikam pirik/prik
▸ experience a sensation in one's body or feel a sickness coming on

kuli- ikilaala la pa
▸ sense something intuitively (Lit. 'skin recognise', for example to sense that one is being talked about)

kuli- ila muriini
▸ become refreshed, be renewed (Lit. 'skin goes to its place')
Ketem su, mi kulim ila muriini mini. —Rest and get refreshed again.

kuli- iluumu
▸ cool off
Kulim iluumu kek? —Are you cooled off?

kuli- imalai
▸ feel tired (Lit. 'skin is lazy')

kuli- imbeeze
▸ willing and able to do something (Lit.

'skin is soft/ skin serves')

kuli- mburaana pa
▸ willing to do something (Lit. 'skin is strong for')

kuli- mburaana pa som
▸ uninterested, unwilling (Lit. 'skin is not strong for')

kuli- imele/imelle
▸ be very tired

kuli- imender/ imozooro
▸ fear causing some sort of bodily sensation

Kosa ipamorsop yo mi kuliŋ imender, to kuliŋ imoto. —Something startled me and my skin 'stood up', and then I was afraid.

kuli- imet pa
▸ become used to someone (Literally 'skin snaps for')
▸ be acquainted with, be familiar, feel comfortable with someone
▸ dare, willing to face danger

kuli- imorou
▸ shrivel, become old and wrinkled

kuli- imozooro ma imap
▸ really frightened (Lit. 'skin all spills over/ spreads out')

kuli- imoto
▸ feel afraid (Lit. 'skin is afraid')

kuli- munŋa-
▸ healthy, unharmed body (Lit. 'skin is whole')

Makelebi kuliini munŋaana imbot ma imeete. —Old Makele still had a healthy body when he died [i.e. he died unexpectedly].

Tamaŋga kulindi munŋanda. —We (INC) will rise again with perfectly whole bodies.

kuli- puliizi pa
▸ feel upset and ashamed

Tiso sorok sua pini, tana ni kuliini puliizi pa. —They talked about him for no reason, and therefore he felt embarrassed.

kuli- irou
▸ have an intimate close relationship with someone (indicates trust and acceptance, lit. 'skin hits')

kuli- sarakrak
▸ shiver with cold
▸ have shivers up one's spine, hair standing up (experienced when one encounters ghosts or other spirit beings)
▸ tremble with anger

similar: *ni- sarakrak*

kuli- isu
▸ lose weight, get wrinkled (Lit. 'skin descends')

Ni kuliini isu, mi mataana itop ma ikoŋkoŋ kat. —He has lost weight and looks ill and is very thin. (Lit. 'His skin descended and his eyes dropped.')

kuli- iur pa
▸ physically able to partake of something with no ill effects (Lit. 'skin puts to')
▸ acclimated

Kuliŋ iur pa ŋgereeme som. —I am not able to eat crayfish [they will make me sick].

Kulin iur pa lele ti, irao timoto som. —They are acclimated to this area, they are not afraid.

-kis kuli-
▸ strengthen physically, nourish (Lit. 'hold skin')

-rou sorok kuli- pa
▸ have a one-sided interest in someone (Lit. 'hit skin to someone without basis)

Naŋgaŋ tana irou sorok kuliini pizin moori. —That young man has a one-sided interest in the women [They don't exhibit the same interest in him.]

similar: *-urur sorok kuli- pa*

-ye kuli- pa
def. *imoto kana som, inin pataŋana sa som*
▸ willing to sacrifice oneself
▸ so committed or dedicated that one is willing to face hardship and difficulty (Lit. 'sacrifice skin for')

-zem kuli- pa
▸ devote one's life to, involve oneself physically

Zem itum kulim sorok pa mbulu tana, ta ambai som. Re kat kom tomooto to wooli. —Wasting your (SG) life on that [kind of bad] behaviour is not good. Look carefully for a [good] man, and then marry him.

kuliiŋi N
▸ man whose sister or brother has died

Kuliiŋi, nu la parei? —You (SG) whose sibling has died, where are you going?

kuliiŋan
▸ men whose sister or brother has died

Kuliiŋan, kala parei? —You (PL) whose sibling has died, where are you going?

see also: *siluunu* 'woman whose sister or brother has died'

kuliyeete N
▸ surface (used of water)
Wooŋgo ipotpot se tai kuliyeete. —A canoe was floating on the water.
Mooto siltiau iko se yok kuliyeete ma ilae mbaaga. —The *siltiau* snake moved on the surface of the water and went across to the other side.
dial.var. *tai ŋgauliini* (Birik)
dial.var. *tai ŋgalwiini* (Marile)
dial.var. *tai kuliini* (Northern)

kulkuulu N Redup
construction: *ka- kulkuulu*
▸ antennae of insect, shellfish
karkoolo ka kulkuulu —antennae of a butterfly
ŋgereeme, mantai ka kulkuulu —pincers of a crayfish, lobster
▸ deadly enemy, killer
Yesu ka kulkuulu bizin ta iti. —It is we (INC) who are Jesus' deadly enemies.
def. *kanda koi ta ikamam pataŋana piti totomen, ikam pa tamen som* —our (INC) enemy that is causing problems for us continually, he doesn't just do it one time
mailoŋ ka kulkuulu
▸ centipede (Lit. 'Mailong's enemy' According to one traditional story, there was once someone named Mailong who was bitten by a centipede and died.)
Mailoŋ ka kulkuulu, zirkuumbu, mi tambuuru tipeene iti. —Centipedes, scorpions, and wasps sting (Lit. 'shoot') us.

-kululu V_Intr
▸ be dazzled, be blinded
Zoŋ iyaara ma mburaana, ta ikam ma motoŋ ikululu. —The sun is shining so strongly that it dazzles my eyes.
see also: *-kilili* 'glisten, gleam, shine'

kulumbo N
▸ sharp, pointed sticks (made from betel-nut or *pam* palms)
▸ trap to catch pigs (made with lots of sharply pointed sticks standing)
Ni iŋgun kulumbo pa lele kini. —He set up sharp sticks in his area [as a trap for pigs].
Ni isap kulumbo be ila iŋgunkaala mokleene kini. —He sharpened pointed sticks in order to go and put them around his garden to protect it.
Ni ila mokleene, mi ire ŋge imbot sala kulumbo. —He went to the garden and saw a pig impaled on the sharp sticks.
Tuŋgun kulumbo pa lele malaŋ som. Tuŋgun pa mokleene/ siiri ki mokleene. —We (INC) do not set up sharp sticks in open areas. We set [them] up in gardens/ near the fences around gardens.

kuma N
▸ area which is ready for gardening after having been burnt off
Kuma kini ta sorok som! —His burnt off area for gardening is not something small!
-ndou kuma
▸ prepare a garden area for planting
Ni indou kuma be tipaaza biidi pa. —He prepared a big garden area where they could plant yams.

Kumbai N_Proper
▸ Kovai language area of Umboi Island (= centre and western half of the island)
▸ people living in the centre and on the western half of Umboi Island who speak the Kovai language

kumbu- N_Inal
▸ leg, foot
kumbu- dibiini
▸ back of ankle, Achilles tendon area
kumbu- keteene
▸ bottom of foot, sole (Lit. 'flat part of the leg/foot')
kumbu- kukun kukun
▸ toenails
kumbu- lutuunu
▸ toe (Lit. 'child of the leg/ foot')
kumbu- mazaana
▸ back of leg, calf (Lit. 'meat of the leg/ foot')
kumbu- mazaana puŋpuŋŋana —strongly-muscled legs
kumbu- mbukuunu
▸ knee (Lit. 'joint of the leg')
kumbu- weŋge mbukuunu
▸ ankle
kumbu- naana
▸ big toe (Lit. 'mother of the leg/ foot')
kumbu- ndemeene
▸ top of foot (Lit. 'back of the leg/ foot')
kumbu- ndomoono
▸ shin (Lit. 'forehead of the leg/ foot')

kumbu- ŋuzuunu
▸ heel (Lit. 'back of the leg/ foot')
kumbu- katŋa-
▸ short-legged, short in height
kumbu- molo
▸ tall, long-legged
Namoŋo, ni kumbuunu molo kat. —Namongo is very tall.
kumbu- mbinbin
▸ thin, small legs
yaŋ kumbu mbinmbin
▸ end of a rain (when only a small amount of rain is still falling)
kumbu- muriini
▸ footprints
kumbu- paoŋa-
▸ not good at kicking, not accurate
kumbu- u(u)nu
▸ in front of, at the feet of (Lit. 'base of the foot')
kumbu- zalaana
▸ path that one usually follows
kumbu- tuunu
▸ behaviour, conduct, way of life
▸ footsteps, path in life that someone has followed (figurative)
similar: *mbulu*
Iti toto ni kumbu tuunu. —We (INC) follow his way of life/ in his footsteps.
kumbu- paipaiŋa-
▸ restless, always going somewhere (Lit. 'walking leg')
kumbu- leŋleŋŋa-
▸ one who is always ready to go, obedient (Lit. 'listening/ obedient leg')
kumbu- ipolpol
▸ finished, brought to an end
Uraata ta boozomen kumbuunu ma namaana ipolpol lup kek (=imap). —All the work in the gardens and woods is nearly finished. [So only the work that can be done in the village remains undone.]
kumbu- rakrik rakrik/ rikrik
▸ be on the move, walk around
Kumbun rakrik rakrik paso! Nu tomooto? Mbulem su. Tomooto ta tiwwa. —Why are you on the move all the time! Are you a man? Sit down. Men are the ones who should be walking around. [said to a girl]
-kam kumbu-
▸ agitating to start fighting (Lit. 'do leg/ foot')
Tikam kumbun be tiporou. —They were jumping around showing they were ready to start fighting.
similar: *-maŋga be -kam malmal*
-lek kumbu- pa
▸ kneel before, bow down before, worship (Lit. 'fold one's legs to')
similar: *-ŋgun kumbun pa, -kan su*
-pakeŋ kumbu-
▸ alarm, frighten
-pei kumbu-
▸ grab by the legs
-petekat nama- mi kumbu-
▸ interrupt someone and prevent them from completing their work (Lit. 'break the hands and legs')
▸ stop someone from working, put an end to someone's work
Ni imar ma ipetekat nomoyam mi kumbuyam. Tanata amposop uraata som. —He came and stopped us (EXC) doing the work. That is why we did not finish the work.
-yaaru kumbu-
▸ walk slowly
-yo kumbu-
▸ walk very slowly

-kumkuumu V_Intr Redup
construction: *mata- ikumkuumu*
▸ be/become dim, not put out a lot of light
Tos tio mataana ikumkuumu. —My torch's light is dim.
Zoŋ/ You mata kumkuumu —The light of the sun/ fire grew dim.

kumuro N
▸ cleared off area for garden, ready for planting
dial.var. *kuma* (Central, Marile)

-kumuundu V_Intr
▸ smoke rises from a fire, smoke, put forth smoke
def. *You ikan popoŋana ma ka koi biibi kat.* —A fire begins to burn and there is a lot of smoke.
You ka koi ta ikumuundu. —The smoke from the fire rises up.
-kumunmuundu V_Intr Redup
Tire you ikumunmuundu ma maŋgiliini izalla. —They saw the fire smoking, and the flames going up.

kun$_1$ N
▸ breadfruit tree, fruit (=Tok Pisin *kapiak*, scientific name: *Artocarpus altilis*)

kun abe —ripe breadfruit
-ko kun —pull off a breadfruit using a stick with a hook on the end.
-keende kun —twist off a breadfruit
Kun ipit. —The breadfruit season is finished.
Kun iseeze. —The breadfruit is ripe.
Kam kun ruunu ma pakaalu pa yaŋ. —Take a breadfruit tree leaf and cover yourself from the rain.
Ke kun uunu ru. Ta na, man roŋana. Mi toro na, tomtom paazaŋana. —There are two sources for breadfruit trees. One [type] are those that are carried by birds in their feet and dropped in various places. And the other [type] are those that are planted by people.
Teege kun siŋiini pepe, kokena isekapkap la nomom. —Don't touch the sap of a breadfruit lest it make your (PL) hands sticky.
kun dadaadaŋana —stringy breadfruit [edible, but not very good to eat]
kun malwoono —pods that hang from a breadfruit tree

kun pereezeŋana
▸ breadfruit tree that has lobe-shaped leaves

kun putput
▸ breadfruit tree that has egg-shaped leaves with smooth edges

kun ka kiliizi
▸ breadfruit seed

kunti
def. *Kun ta kuliini isiŋsiŋ/ (itoto).*
▸ red/purple breadfruit

kun tubudu
▸ soursop tree (Lit. 'European breadfruit')

-kun$_2$ V_Tr
▸ cover oneself by putting something over or on one's head, have a covering on
Mose ikun mi, mi ipet tiam. —Mose covered himself with a pandanus mat and came to us (EXC).
Aŋkam ambrela ma aŋkun mi aŋmar. —I took an umbrella and covered myself with it and came.
mi kununŋana —pandanus mat used as an umbrella
Ruumu ikun mi kek? —Has the house's roof been put on?
pakunuŋ —hat, something that is put on the head for covering

-kunkaala V_Tr
▸ protect by covering oneself
Kunkaala pikin tana pa zoŋ. —Cover the child so she will be protected from the sun.
Takam mi ma tukunkaala iti pa yaŋ. —Let's take pandanus mats and protect ourselves from the rain.

-kun kandaara
▸ flower (used of mango, *galip* nut, Malaysian apple)
We/ kaŋar/ puke ikun kandaara. —The mango/ *galip* nut/ Malaysian apple [tree] is flowering.
similar: *-ruŋ*

kunaana N_Stative
▸ huge, gigantic, very big, very large
pat kunaana bi —huge stone
ke kunaana —huge tree
ruumu kunaana —huge house
tuunu/ ŋge kunaana —huge eel/ pig
similar: *siŋaanabi, magor*

-kundak V_Tr
▸ eat bland, plain food (without any meat, coconut grease, or leafy vegetables in it)
Koozi ko kukundak kini mini. —Today you (PL) will eat bland food again.

kundu$_1$ N
construction: *-we kundu pa*
▸ person whose presence provides safety (used of children given to another village in order to satisfy a ceremonial obligation. This custom is no longer practised.)
def. *Ni iwe kundu: Sombe tiŋgiimi moori som (=tire moori puliini som), to popoŋana ki moori tana sa imiili ma ila bekena ikam muriini. Pikin tana iwe kundu pa woono bizin. Irao tipun zin som, pa tipou pini. Pikin tana ndomoono (=ipakaala sanaanaŋana) pizin. Iyembut malmal ma koroŋ ta boozomen. Pa zin lelen ambai pa pikin tana men.* —He became a person providing safety: If they don't buy a woman (=they don't see any brideprice for the woman), then some descendant of the woman returns and goes back [to her original home village] to take her place. That child is a connection for his

maternal uncles. They [=the people of his new village] won't hit them, for they have respect for him/her [=the child]. On account of that child, they are protected. He prevents bad things from happening to them. He stops fights and all other [kinds of bad things from happening]. For they are happy on account of that child.

see also: *-kam uteene pa, ndomo- pa*

kundu-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ top part (of a garden, river, or tree), head, source

yok kunduunu —head/ top/ source of the river

Ke ta titaara kek, to toso ke uunu mi ke kunduunu. —A tree that has been cut down, then we (INC) speak of the base of the tree and the top part of the tree.

▸ end, place where an area ends

lele kunduunu —end/ last part of an area

Amsambar ma imap pa lele kunduunu. —We (EXC) cut the grass and finished off at the end of the area.

kundun kundun

▸ end parts

sua kundun kundun (=mbukun mbukun) —expressions, words

Iti Mbula kalŋanda tamen, mi sua kundun kundun na ndelndelŋa. —We (INC) Mbula people have the same language, but [some] expressions/words in the language are different. [i.e. there are dialectal differences]

mata kunduunu

▸ outer edge of the eye

kundua N

▸ spider (biggish in size)

▸ shooting star (Marile dialect)

▸ creature type (Marile dialect) (It often flies along rivers at night. It seems to have appeared more frequently in the past, but is now found mainly on the Kovai side of Umboi Island. It eats rotten things and dead bodies, has wings and eyes like a bat. People claim they see them mainly when they sleep in gardens located near a river.)

dial.var. *kunda* (Northern)

dial.var. *ndwaaza* (Central)

dial.var. *ropen* (Kovai language)

-kunkat V_Intr

▸ run away without taking anything along, flee away

Waene ipun moori tana, tana ni ikunkat ma ila ne. Mataana imiili som. —Her husband hit that woman, and therefore she fled away. She did not look back.

similar: *-ko pa pataaŋa*

kunkel$_1$ N_Event

construction: *-we kunkel pa, -kam kunkel*

▸ occasion of, cause, lure, inducement, enticement (leading someone to do something with bad results)

Ni iwe kunkel pini, tabe ila ma indeeŋe pataŋana. —He was the occasion of him going and getting into trouble.

-kam kunkel

▸ insist, urge repeatedly, press, put pressure on someone

similar: *-kelkel, -maŋmaŋ*

-kunkel$_2$ V_Tr

▸ lead someone to do something which leads to a bad result, entice, lure, induce

Zin tikunkel yam be niamŋan amla pa su. —They enticed us (EXC) into going with them to the forest.

similar: *-we uunu, -luŋke*

-kunkun V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be bent over

Ni ipa ma ikunkun. Irao imender ma ipazal ndemeene mini na som. —He walks bent over. He is not able to stand and straighten his back anymore.

Ke ikunkun. —The tree is bent over.

Moori ikunkun pa mburu ma ipet. —The woman came bent under a heavy load.

Tabaada pataŋana, mi tukunkun pa. —We (INC) are bent under the heavy load we are carrying.

Kunkun rimos. Mender kat! —Quit standing bent over. Stand straight!

Moori tana, bubuŋana sananŋana ipasaani ma ikunkun ki pai ma irao ndaama boozo kek. —That woman, a bad spirit has afflicted her and caused her to walk bent over for many years.

-pakunkun V_Tr Redup

▸ make bent, bend

Pakunkun ke pepe. Ko ipol. —Don't bend that piece of wood. It will break.

kunkunŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ bent
ndeme- kunkunŋana —bent back

-kunkuundu V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be obviously pregnant, be visibly pregnant (rare sense)
Moori ikunkuundu. —The woman is obviously pregnant.
note: Central dialect form
similar: *kopo-*

kunu- N_Inal
alt. *kuinu-*
dial.var. *koini-* (Northern)
▸ picture, image, reflection
Nio aŋre kunuŋ imbot sula yok. —I looked at my reflection in the water.
▸ shadow
Zoŋ ikam kuinuŋ su toono. —The sun made my shadow on the ground.
▸ image of oneself (often as seen in dreams)
Nio aŋmiu be kuinuŋ aŋmendernder la yok kezeene. —I dreamed that I was standing by the river.
▸ inner self
Kuinuŋ ikaka pa aŋse kor mi motoŋ sula. —I was afraid for I had climbed high up and looked down.
▸ spirit/ghost (of someone who has recently died. Later it becomes a *kon*)
Amla ma amre Tabit kunuunu imbutultul sala beeze kini. —We (EXC) went and saw Tabit's ghost sitting in his garden house. [Tabit is someone who has very recently died.]
Ni imeete, to kunuunu iwe kon. —When he dies, then his spirit becomes a ghost.
Tamanda ma nanda bizin kunun, to timboro iti. —The ghosts of our (INC) fathers and mothers, they look after us and care for us.
▸ soul/spirit (the part of people who have died that becomes a ghost, or goes to heaven or hell)
Sombe temeete, na kuinundu ila kar saamba. —When we (INC) die, our souls/spirits go to heaven.
see also: *kon* 'ghost', *-patoron* 'invoke, sacrifice to a spirit being'

toono kuinuunu
▸ map (literally, 'picture/image of the ground')

kunu- imet pa
▸ become familiar with, be acquainted with, be accustomed to (someone or something and therefore not be shy or afraid any longer, literally 'soul snaps in two concerning')
Nu kunum imet pa lele ti. —You (SG) are familiar with this place (and therefore not afraid of it any more).
similar: *kuli- imet pa*

-mbuk kunu-
▸ work sorcery on someone (often done by tying up various things in leaves and heating them while saying spells, Lit. 'tie the spirit')
To tana imbuk Paitu kunuunu pa mermeere, tana Paitu ibayou ma ikeene. —That fellow worked sorcery on Paitu with a Victory leaf plant, and therefore Paitu is sick and sleeping.
Waene imeete kek. Mi ni itunu imbuk waene kunuunu, tabe mbeŋ imar ma imbulmbuulu zin. —His spouse has died. But he himself worked sorcery on her, and therefore she comes at nights and is disturbing them.
similar: *-mbuk mbura-, -po, pu, yaamba*

-ur nama- kunuunu
▸ help even a little bit (literally, 'put the shadow of one's finger')
Kuur nomoyom kunuunu risa som. —You (PL) don't lift your finger a bit to help.

-kunyaara V_Tr
▸ go through, go against, buck (wind, current)
Wooŋgo ikunyaara miiri biibi. —The canoe went against a big wind.
Iti tukunyaara yaŋ mi wo ma tamar men. —We (INC) came through the rain and flood.
see also: *-reege, -rambuuzu, -kotyaara, -seebe*
▸ go ahead in spite of difficulties
Ni ikunyaara pa uraata, malmal…. —He went ahead with the work, fight despite the difficulties.
see also: *-ye kuli- pa, -zem itu- pa*

kuŋ1 N
construction: *-kam kuŋ*
▸ boom, thudding noise (the kind of low-pitched sound heard when one is mashing something in a wooden bowl, which is also called a *kuŋ*)
Mbeŋi peene ikam kuŋ la Koobo raŋgaata. —Last night a gun boomed in the new growth garden area of the inner islanders.

Ke ipol ma ikam kuŋ. —A tree fell making a thudding noise.

kuŋ$_2$ N

▸ wooden bowl, mortar (used for mashing starchy foods or *galip* nuts)

note: Northern dialect form

dial.var. *ndapndap* (Central)

kuŋ niini

▸ stick used for mashing, pestle

Wai, kam kuŋ men? Mi niini iŋgoi? —Hey, did you (SG) only bring the mortar? Where is the pestle?

kuŋkuŋ N Redup

▸ small mortar (used by people with poor teeth for mashing betel-nuts before chewing them)

kuŋkuŋ kizin kolman be titut siŋi ila. —the small mortar of the old men in which they mash [their] mixtures for chewing betel-nut.

-kuŋ$_3$ V_Tr

▸ mash, crush, pound (in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle)

Nio aŋkuŋ kaŋar. —I mashed *galip* nuts.

-kuŋ wak —pound starchy pudding

Kuŋ koŋ siŋi sa. —Mash some betel-nut mixture for me.

-kuŋkuŋ V_Tr Redup

kuŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ mashed

kuŋgekuŋgek N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam kuŋgekuŋgek*

▸ hanging and swinging back and forth

Motoŋ sala we uteene na, aŋre mbia soŋgol ikam kuŋgekuŋgek. —When I looked up at the top of the mango tree, I saw a flying fox hanging [upside down] and swinging back and forth.

Pikin isula kaari, to ampusuki mi ikam mbia kuŋgekuŋgek. —The baby was put down into the netbag, and we (EXC) pushed him and he was hanging and swinging back and forth like a bat.

kuŋkuŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ move directly without delay or hesitation to a destination.

Ni pai kini, keteene isu pa som. Kuŋkuŋ men. —His way of walking, he doesn't stop to rest. He just goes directly [to where he is planning to go].

Ni kuŋkuŋ ma karau lae pini. —He went directly (without hesitation) and grabbed him.

see also: *kaŋkaŋ*

kup V_Intr

▸ be completely, truly dead

Ni imeete ma kup. —He really and truly died [He was not just unconscious. The verb *-meete* on its own is ambiguous between 'become unconscious' and 'die'].

Kup kek? —Has it truly died?

Tipuni ma kup. —They killed him.

Zin naŋgaŋ tila ma tire i kup su ma imbotmbot. —The young men went and saw him lying down dead.

kupunpun N Redup

▸ husk, fibrous outer part of a coconut shell

ni ka kupunpun —coconut husk

Re kupunpun ta timus pikin mbuleene pa mi isu tina. —Look at that coconut husk that they used to clean the baby's bottom and [left] there.

kur N

▸ place where the sea breaks, surf zone, edge of a reef

Duubu ipol sala kur kezeene. —The waves broke at the edge of the reef.

kuramba N

▸ roots of a betel-pepper vine (edible, chewable)

La yapuras kanda kuramba sa. —Go and pull up some betel-pepper roots for us.

kure- N_Inal

▸ bunch, cluster (used of nuts, coconuts, bananas)

ni kurenkuren —bunches of coconuts

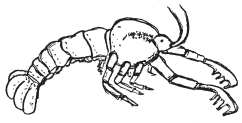
mbu kuren —bunches of betel-nuts

Pin kureene tana, mazaana ma imap. Keteete ma kakan. —That bunch of bananas is completely ripe. Cut it and eat them.

Ni kureene rouŋana. Ŋonoono men. —The cluster of coconuts is full. There is nothing but nuts.

kuren N

▸ saltwater crayfish type, edible



kuri N

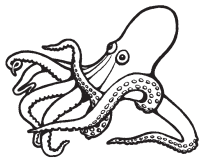
▸ dolphin

Zin kuri tiyakyaago ve tikamam miiri kembei zin tomtom. —Dolphins swim and breathe like people do.

kuriri N Redup

▸ many small dolphins

kuriimi N
▸ *erima* tree type (biggest tree found in the Siassi area, used for making dugout canoes, and carved into planks as well, scientific name: *Octomeles sumatrana*)
Zin Mutu tisap ke kuriimi ma iwe mon bibip. —The inner island people carve *kuriimi* trees into big canoes.

kuriiti N

▸ octopus
Tutun kuriiti pa mbeŋ. —We (INC) catch octopuses at night using lamps.
Kuriiti na, namaana lamata mi tel. —The octopus has eight arms / tentacles.
Kuriiti irokiskis pat, mi ipa pa naman naman. —An octopus holds on to stones and walks using its arms.

kuritriiti N Redup
▸ many small octopi

-kurik V_Tr
▸ scrape off (done using a seashell)
Nio aŋkurik serembat be aŋnoi. —I scraped off the sweet potato skins.
Kurik kanda kiliizi. —Scrape off the skin of the breadfruit nuts for us (INC).
▸ scale fish
Kurik ye ŋgauliini isu lene be aŋnoi. —Scrape off the scales off the fish so I can boil it.
similar: *-no*

-kurikrik V_Tr Redup

Kurkur N_Proper
▸ Ritter Island (a volcanic island that blew up on March 13, 1888, destroying most of the island and causing deadly 14 m. high tidal waves)
▸ legendary figure whose quarrel with his older brother led to a great explosion and the appearance of Ritter Island.
Muŋgu, Kurkur imbot yok ta kizin Kampalap. Imbot ma ziru toono Morkok tiŋooŋo. —In the past, Kurkur lived in one of the rivers belonging to Kampalap village. He lived there and he quarrelled with his older brother Morkok.

kurkuuru N Redup
▸ outer shell of a coconut (just after the coconut flesh has been scraped out of it)
Tikeere ni sala urum, ta kurkuuru isu ma bok. —It is because they were scraping the coconuts up in the men's house, that the area under the house was filled with empty shells.
see also: *mbooro* 'coconut shell'
▸ outer part, outer shell
construction: *ka- kurkuuru*
You ikan ke tana ma ka kurkuuru men mi imendernder. —The fire burnt that tree and only the outer part is still standing.

-kuru V_Tr
▸ put through a hole, put into a hole, thread
Nio aŋkuru tret ilela sor sumbuunu, tona aŋsil kiri. —I put the thread through the eye of the needle and then sewed an armlet.
Aŋkuru simber la mbu mi aŋbaada. —I put a carrying stick through a betel-nut [bunch] and carried it.
Aŋkuru gaaza pa tuunu. —I put a stick into a hole [in the river] trying to find eels.
Tikam nar mi tikuru ila sumbuunu pa tuunu be iyooto. —They took a *nar* plant and put it into a hole in order to get an eel to come out.
▸ put a paddle deep into water
Kuru peeze sula yok. —Put the paddle deep into the water.

-kururu/ -kurru V_Tr Redup

-pakuru V_Tr
▸ carefully put something through a hole
Nio aŋŋpakuru tret ila sor sumbuunu, tona nu yaaru. —I'll put the thread through the eye of the needle, and then you (SG) pull it.

-kuru kopo-
▸ stir up, incite, provoke (Lit. 'put into the stomach')
Ni ikuru kopon pa sua pakaamŋana. —He got them upset with false talk.

-kuru lele-
▸ stir up, incite, provoke (by saying something, literally 'put into the insides')
Ni ikuru leleŋ, tabe aŋla aŋpun A. —He provoked me, and so I went and hit A.

-kuru ŋgure-
▸ clear blood and mucus from a new-born baby's throat
def. *Moori naman isula, mi tikam siŋ ta imbot pikin ŋgureene.* —The women put their

hands down [into a baby's throat] to clear away the blood that is in the baby's throat.
Nu naŋgaŋŋom ma tikuru ŋgurem? —Did they clear your (SG) throat when you were a child [and that is why you are now such a good singer]?

-kuru sua pa
▸ accuse falsely, stir up, incite
Kuru sua pini paso? —Why are you falsely accusing him?
similar: *-ŋgal sua pa* 'throw talk at'

kuruk$_1$ N
▸ brackish water, saltwater mixed with freshwater
def. *Yok kwoono ta ber la tai, na tapaata be tai kuruk. Tiwin na kei yok kat som, tai kat som.* —The water at the mouth of the river that meets the ocean, we (INC) call it *kuruk*. When we drink it, it is not like real freshwater, nor like real saltwater.

kuruk$_2$ N_Event
construction: *-kam kuruk*
▸ creaking noise
Ni imbutul ma imaŋga ma kumbu mbukuunu ikam kuruk. —He was sitting and got up and his knee joint made a creaking noise.
Nama lutuunu ikam kuruk. —[The joints in] her fingers made a creaking noise.

-kuruk$_3$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be burned down to red coals (food can be cooked on them)
You ikan ma kuruk kek. Ibilbil mini som. —The fire has burned down to red coals. It is not flaming any more.
Re mbooro beso ikuruk, to kam mban isala be ilas. —Look at the coconut shells [used as fuel for a fire], and when they burn down to red coals, then put the fish over them to roast.

kurum N
▸ palm type (a bit like a betel-nut palm, fruit is chewable)
def. *Lwoono mi ruunu kei ta mbu, mi ŋonoono munmun. Itum ma isala molo kei ta mbu som.* —The trunk and leaves are like a betel-nut palm, but the nuts are small. It does not grow as tall as a betel-nut palm.

-kuruŋ V_Intr
▸ thunder, make the rumbling sound of thunder
Lele ikuruŋ. —It is thundering.
Saamba ikuruŋ raama sua. —There was thunder along with spoken words.

kuruŋ kuruŋ V_Intr Redup
▸ make a loud noise
Pa ki mos, kuruŋ kuruŋ pepe. —Walk quietly. Do not make a loud noise.
see also: *guruŋ*

-kurus V_Intr
▸ get startled and run away making noises (used of pigs)
def. *Imorsop, iso "uuh," mi iko ma sisiraana ise.* —It gets startled and makes the noise "uuh", and runs away with its hair standing on end.
Ŋge ikurus mi iko ma ila. —The pig got startled and ran away squealing.
see also: *-mboros*

-kuruumu V_Tr
▸ spear, stab, stick, gore
Ni ikuruumu ŋge. —He speared a pig.
Ni ipas buza kini, mi iso ikuruumu itunu ma kup. —He pulled out his knife intending to stab himself to death.
Makau saŋsaŋŋan tikamam be tikuruumu yo pa kan kandaara. —Wild cows are trying to gore me with their horns.
▸ give an injection
Mary ikuruumu yo. —Mary gave me an injection.
similar: *-ŋgal* 'pierce, throw a spear at'

-kuruuzu V_Intr
▸ slide down
Amyaaru wooŋgo ma amla yok, to wooŋgo ikuruuzu sula yok. —We (EXC) pulled the canoe to the river, and then the canoe slid down into the water.

-pakuruuzu V_Tr
▸ push something causing it to slide down a slope

-kurzan V_Tr
▸ go into one's eyes and nose and causing irritation (used of smoke)
You ka koi ikurzan yo. —The smoke went into my eyes and nose and irritated them.

-kus V_Tr
▸ not recognise someone, get mixed up about someone
Tipup yo ma ruŋguŋ itooro, tabe nu kus yo. —They cut my hair and my appearance was different, and therefore you (SG) did not recognise me.
Kusi paso? Ni Apei lutuunu. —Why are you (SG) confused about him? He is Apei's son.

similar: *-kilaala som*

▸ confuse, bewilder, mix up (ground spirits can do this to people if they are not familiar with them)

Zin undu tikusu. —The ground spirits are confusing you (SG).

kusi- N_Inal

▸ spouse, husband

Namoŋo, ni Atai kusiini. —Namongo is Atai's spouse.

similar: *wae-* 'associate, friend, spouse'

kusi- moori

▸ wife

kusiiniŋa-

▸ married

Ni moori kusiiniŋana. —She is a married woman./ She is a woman with a husband.

similar: *ulaŋa-*

kusiksik V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

▸ be numb

mbule-/ nama- kusiksik —buttocks/ hands are numb

Kumbum kusik, mbulem su lak! Nu mender ma molo kek. —Your legs are numb, sit down! You (SG) have already been standing a long time!

similar: *-konye*

kuskuuzu N Redup

construction: *ka- kuskuuzu*

▸ gum

Koŋ kuskuuzu iyoyou/ mbeete. —My gums hurt/ have sores.

Painap iyes koŋ kuskuuzu. —Pineapple hurts my gums.

kusu- N_Inal

▸ gallbladder, gall (the fluid)

Re pa ye kusuunu. Takan to ipakpak kwondo. —Watch out for the fish's gall bladder. If we (INC) eat it, then it will taste bitter in our mouths.

▸ black ink that squids and octopuses squirt out

Re kat kuriiti, to ŋgali. Ko kusuunu isu, to ipakaala motom mi ŋgali som. —When you (SG) see the octopus clearly, then spear it. Otherwise its ink will come out and prevent you from seeing it, and then you will not be able to spear it.

koi kusuunu

▸ black residue from smoke, soot

Tondou you mi ka koi ikut kooto ma igabgap kei ta koi kusuunu. —We (INC) made a fire and its smoke smoked the thatching and it became black like the soot.

kut$_1$ N

▸ louse

Kut ikan uteŋ ma ituntun. —Lice are biting my head and [making] it itch.

Utem tana ko kut isala kek, pa leeze bok kat. —Your (SG) head, lice must be on it, for [it] is full of nits/ louse eggs.

-ru kut —look for lice [in order to kill them]

-pun kut —-kill lice

see also: *leeze*

kut$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

construction: *kut ma ila*

▸ go down (used of things that are being swallowed, refers to the motion the throat muscles make as the food goes down)

def. *Toŋo kini som, mi tapabeleu ilae imar mi kut ma ila ne, ina teteene.*

Kut ma ila. (=teene) —We (INC) don't chew the food, we move it around in our mouth, and then it goes down, in doing that, we swallow.

Kut ma ila kek? (=teene ma ila kek?) —Has it gone down? (=Have you (SG) swallowed it?)

-kut$_3$ V_Tr

▸ fill up a container having a narrow mouth from a pipe or rivulet that runs from inside the ground

Nio aŋkut yok sula putuunu. —I filled the bottle with water.

Kam botol tio ma la, to pabukbuk mi lili muŋgu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it [to rinse it] first, and then fill it and bring it back.

-kut$_4$ V_Tr

▸ smoke for a long time in order to dry out (done to fish, cocoa, and coconuts)

Niam amkut ye. —We (EXC) smoked the fish.

Niam amurpe ruumu be amkut kakau tiam. —We (EXC) prepared the house in order to dry our cocoa.

Tukut kopra ma igorok, to ila bek mi tala takam ŋgomo pa. —We (INC) smoke the coconuts until they are dry, and then [they are put] into bags, and we go and sell them.

▸ irritate (used of smoke irritating the eyes)
You ka ka koi ikut motoŋ. —The smoke irritates my eyes.

-kudut V_Tr Redup

kutŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ smoked
ye kutŋana —smoked fish

kuti- N_Inal
▸ penis, male sex organ
note: taboo term, the term *ni-* 'being, physical body' is usually used as a more polite euphemisim

kutkut$_1$ N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam kutkut*
▸ beating, pounding, throbbing, pulsating
Ni imeete zen. Keteene ikaam kutkut. —He isn't dead yet. His heart is still beating.
Siŋ kini ikam kutkut. —His blood (pulse) was beating/ throbbing.
▸ shaking
Ŋgini ki ŋge ikam kutkut. Ŋge sa ko imbot lela? —The pig nest is shaking. Perhaps there is a pig inside?
▸ wiggle
Welŋan ikam kutkut sula kis. —The sago grub is wiggling inside the sago residue.

kete- kutkut
▸ heart beats strongly, heart pounds
Ni iloondo ma keteene kutkut. —He ran and his heart was pounding.
Motoŋana ikami ma keteene kutkut. —His heart was pounding with fear.

kete- kutkutŋana
▸ heart is pounding, nervous

ŋgure- kutkut pa
▸ desire, really want to eat or drink something (Lit. 'neck beats/pounds for')
def. *Takam ŋgar pa koroŋ, lelende be takan o tiwin.* —We (INC) think of something, we want to eat [it] or drink [it].

kutkut$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
▸ be really full
Prime Minister imar ma tomtom tila Lablab ma ta kutkut kat! —The Prime Minister came and people went to Lablab, and it was really full [of people]!
Motmooto ikan ŋge mbeete kini ma kutkut. —The worms were eating the pig's sore, and it was full of them.
similar: *bok ma bok kat* 'full and really full'
see also: *-kuutu*

kutkutu N Redup
construction: *ka- kutkutu*
▸ heart, 'pump'
ŋge ka kutkutu, tomtom ka kutkutu —pig's heart, person's heart
see also: *-ka abal, kete-*

-kutkuutu V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be dried out and light in weight (used of firewood, driftwood, coconuts)
def. *Imeete ma potpotŋana* —It has dried and is light in weight.
Ke ikutkuutu. —The wood is dried out.

kutkuutuŋa-
▸ dried out
Ni kutkuutuŋana, ina ka pir indom sala uteene a, mana itop su toono. —A dried out coconut, it sprouts way up in the top of the coconut palm, and after that it falls down to the ground.

kutu- N_Inal
▸ clot, lump (used of blood)
siŋ kutuunu —blood clot
Siŋ kutuunu gabgapŋana kembei kizin tomtom ta timeete. —[His] blood was black like that of people who have died.

kutu-kutu-
▸ lumps of blood
Moori taŋga ipeebe ma siŋ kini kutun kutun kat. —That woman gave birth and her blood was really lumpy.

kutulu- N_Inal
▸ egg
man/ pen/ mooto kutuluunu —chicken/ turtle/ snake egg
Repal kutuluunu, sombe isekap la kosa sa, na irao kinke na som. —A gecko egg, if it is attached to something, you (SG) will not be able to remove it.

mata- kutuluunu
▸ eyeball (Lit. 'egg of one's eye')
Ke iŋgal mata kutuluunu ma isaana. —A stick pierced his eyeball and it has gone bad.

-kutun V_Tr
▸ turn upside down (with the concave side pointing downwards)
Nio aŋkutun plet. —I turned a plate upside down
Wooŋgo itapel ma ikutun zin pikin. —The boat capsized and came down on top of the children (and as a result they drowned).

kutunŋa-
▸ upside down

Kam timbiiri ta kutunŋana na ma imar. —Bring the wooden dish that is upside down.

-kutunkaala V_Tr

▸ cover food with another container which is turned upside down

Nio aŋkutunkaala kini pa lokon. —I covered the food because of the flies.

see also: *-tapel* 'capsize'

-kuubu V_Middle/Tr

▸ cover up, protect (using wings or hands)

Man naana tiŋga ikuubu lutuunu bizin, tana tere zin som. —Because that hen over there is covering her chicks with her wings, we (INC) can't see them.

Tomtom tana ikuubi pa bedsit. —That person covered himself with a bed sheet.

-kupkuubu V_Tr Redup

-kuubukaala V_Tr

▸ protect by covering, shelter, safeguard (as a hen does to her chicks)

Man naana ikuubukaala lutuunu bizin pa uloto. —The hen is sheltering her chicks under her wings from the *uloto* hawk.

kuumbu$_1$ N_Event

▸ stealing, theft

Nio aŋkam kuumbu pa wal mbu kizin. —I stole people's betel-nuts.

tomtom ki kuumbu —a person of theft [i.e. a thief]

Ŋerek, ni kuumbu tiene/ tieneŋana. —The green parrot, it is a real thief.

kuumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ thief

Ni tomtom kuumbuŋana. —He is a thief.

similar: *-kem*

kuumbu$_2$ N_Event

▸ tiredness caused by socialising with other people that drains one of energy

Kuumbu ikam yo. —I am tired [after having socialised a lot].

Leembe timar ma tikam kuumbu piam. —The visitors came and made us (EXC) tired.

Lutuŋ ka kuumbu ikam yo. —My child's visit wore me out [because we stayed up late talking, etc.].

Kuumbu ikami ma ibeleege kat. —Tiredness is taking hold of him and made him really tired/ worn out.

▸ resting time, time of rest

Sande na, iwe kuumbu potomŋana ki Anutu. —Sunday, it is God's holy time of rest.

-kuundu V_Tr

▸ carry something on one's head, carry on the back of the neck, carry on one's shoulders (mainly women carry things in this way)

Nio aŋkuundu kuuru/ yok sala uteŋ. —I carried a pot/ water on my head.

Zin tomooto mi moori tikuundu zin pikin se kan bolboolo. —Men and women carry children on the back of their necks.

▸ push

Yagoŋ ikuundu toono ma ise. —The corn pushed up through the ground.

-kuundu wooŋgo (=-zuuru ma isula) —push, shove a canoe (using one's shoulder, done when something really heavy needs to be pushed)

Kala kakam maaŋga ma kele, to kukuundu wooŋgo ise muriini. —Go and get some sand, and [when you (PL) come back] then push the canoe up into its place.

▸ take one's lineage to another village

Leŋ saaza ikuundu tumbuŋ ma imar kar tiŋgi, ta popoŋana kini ta nio aŋpet i. —It is because my great-grandparent brought my grandparent to this village to settle here that I, his/her descendant, appeared here.

see also: *kundu*

-kunkuundu/ -kundundu V_Tr Redup

▸ pregnant (can be visibly noticed, this sense is relatively rare)

Moori tana ikunkuundu/ ikundundu. (=Ni kopoono). —That woman is obviously pregnant.

kuuŋgu N

▸ grasshopper type (big, brown, edible, has a painful bite, used as a bait for fishing)

Kuuŋgu iŋgorut yo ma aŋtaŋ. —A (big) grasshopper bit me and I cried.

kuuru N

▸ clay pot

▸ pot for cooking, kettle (generic term)

kuuru kwoono —mouth of a pot

kuuru kulamo —clay pot with a tapered bottom

kuuru makia —clay pot made in Markham Valley area

Kuuru mbot, ina siŋsiŋŋana mi mbolŋana. Imar pa Madaŋ. Tiŋgiimi moori pa, tonoi kini pa. —The *mbot* pot is red and strong. It is made in Madang. We (INC) buy brides with them and use them for cooking.

kuuru sakrai —clay pot made near Sialum (small, not so valuable, and not very strong)

kuuru namaana

▸ handle of a pot sticking out from the side

kuuru kweene

▸ handle of a pot (curved, goes from side to side over the top of the pot)

-kuutu V_Tr

▸ fence in

Tukuutu ŋge muriini. —We'll (INC) make a fenced enclosure for the pigs.

▸ encircle, gather around

Kala kukuutu zin paso? —Why are you (PL) gathering around them?

-kutkuutu V_Tr Redup

Mi iwal biibi ta tikutkuuti ma ziŋan tila. —And there was a large crowd that was gathered around him and walked with him.

see also: *kutkut*

-kuuzu V_Intr/Tr

▸ look for something underwater

Zin tamuriŋ tikuuzu kweeŋge yok kana. —The girls looked underwater for freshwater shellfish.

▸ fall into water, unintentionally splash/go into water

Kolman isula yok mi kumbuunu sala pat ma pat imbukil, to ikuuzu sula yok. —The old man went down [to the river to wash], and his foot went on a rock and the rock shifted, and then fell down into the water with a splash.

-kuskuuzu V_Intr/Tr Redup

Kuskuuzu paso? —Why are you (SG) looking for it underwater?

-parkuuzu V_Intr

▸ splash water on each other

Kamar tala taparkuuzu lende. —Come let's go and splash water on each other for fun.

Seleŋ iparkuuzu lene sula Mbam. —Seleng was having fun splashing around in the Mbam river.

-mukuuzu V_Intr

fall off (used of leaves of plants)

kuzi$_1$ N

▸ rat, mouse

Kuzi ikeere serembat. —A rat scratched at a sweet potato.

Kuzi iŋgor kumbuunu. —A mouse chewed on his/her feet.

Iti tuute: Posi tiwe kuzi kan koi. —We (INC) know that cats are the enemy of rats/mice.

Kuzi ikis/ iteete kawaala, mattress. —A rat has nibbled/ torn into shreds the clothing, mattress

kuzi aimus —*aimus* rat

Kuzi polop, zin kuzi su kan. —*Polop* rats, they are rats of the forest.

meene kuzi tiene

▸ sago flour that has turned brown

kuzi-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ scent, smell, smelly

kuziini ambaiŋana mi kuziini sananŋana —good smell and bad smell

Me ru tiyoozo ŋge kuziini. —The two dogs smelled the scent of the pig.

Yok ko kuziini mi isaana kat. —The water will smell and be very bad.

Ŋgere tana kuziini irao ruumu leleene. —The [good] smell of that oil went throughout the house.

Amtwi i ka mbeŋ paŋ kek. Ko kuziini ma iŋgi. —It is already four days since we (EXC) buried him. He will probably smell bad.

Tiyoozo meeteŋana kuziini. —They smelled the smell of death.

kuzi mboŋboŋ

▸ fishy smell

kuzi- ndaara

▸ smell of blood, fresh fish

-kam kuzi-

▸ smell, catch the scent of something (Lit. 'get the smell')

Me ikam/ iyoozo ŋge kuziini. —The dog smelled a pig.

▸ stalk

-kamam kuzi-

▸ stalk, pursue stealthily

Ikaam moori tana kuziini ta iwwa. (=Ni irru moori tana.) —He is walking because he is stalking the woman. (=He is seeking that woman.)

kuziiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ good-smelling

ŋgere kuziiniŋana —good-smelling oil

kuzirieŋa-

▸ strong scent that can be smelled from a distance

def. *koroŋ ta kuziini ila molo, ambaiŋana*

—something whose smell goes a long way, and has a good smell

kuzizaala N

▸ bottom plate of a wall (Lit. 'rat road/path')

kuzu- N_Inal

▸ nose

kuzu- parŋana —flat-nosed, broad-nosed [considered unattractive]

kuzu- mbin(ŋana) —narrow-nosed [considered attractive]

kuzu- molo —long nose

kuzu tuunu—nostril

kuzu- ikam

▸ smell involuntarily, happen to smell (Lit. 'nose gets')

kuzu- ise

▸ smell, catch the scent of (Lit. 'nose ascends')

Me kuzuunu ise. —The dog smells something.

kuzu- itoŋou

▸ smell involuntarily

kuzu- iyoozo

▸ smell (Lit. 'nose smells')

lele kuzuunu

▸ land between two branches of a river/stream where they come together (Lit. 'nose of the area')

kV- Subject prefix

alt. *ka-, ke-, ki-, ko-, ku-*

▸ you (PL), second person plural Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs (V = harmonizing vowel)

ka-la —you (PL) go, you went, you will go

ke-re —you (PL) see, you saw, you will see

ki-siiri —you (PL) sweep, you swept, you will sweep

ko-mbot —you (PL) stay/live, you stayed/lived, you will stay/live.

ku-ruutu —you (PL) withhold, you withheld, you will withhold

kwa N

▸ outskirts of a village (in the past, defensive fences were built around the villages)

kwa uunu ki kar

▸ outskirts of a village

Yana bizin timbot kwa uunu pa Karapo. —Yana's family live on the outskirts of the Karapo area.

kwa kwoono

▸ gate, entrance to village

-kwaara V_Tr

▸ carry something on one's shoulder

Ni ikwaara ke. —He carried a piece of wood on his shoulder.

Koobo tikwaara timbiiri boozo ma timar. —The inner island people came carrying many wooden dishes on their shoulders.

see also: *-baada* 'carry on one's back or shoulder'

▸ support, uphold

Kolekta ikwaara uraata ki Anutu. —The collection money supports God's work.

▸ carry holding to one's breast

Zin naŋgaŋ tikwaara pat mi tiwa sula yok leleene be tire asiŋ ta keteene pas karau som. —The young boys held on to stones [to make them less buoyant], and walked under the water to see who could hold his breath the longest.

-kwaara pikin

▸ carry a child

Ni kadoono ikwaara lene! —It is her turn to have the pleasure of carrying [the baby].

-kwaara pu

▸ go hunting for pigs using large pig nets

-kwaara naala

▸ push up earth (used of root crops that grow and thereby push up the earth on top of them)

Serembat itum ma iwe biibi, tana ikwaara naala. —The sweet potatoes grew big and therefore caused the ground on top of them to swell.

-kwarara/ -kwarra V_Tr Redup

▸ carrying

-pakwaara (=-ur ila kor)

▸ help to develop, advance, cause to progress

Kaimer kaimer ko ro tiŋgi ipakwaara koroŋ pakan ma ipa ndel. —Long after now this book will help some things to advance and be different.

Skul ka ŋonoono ko ipakwaara yom ma kombot sala kor. Tana gesges pa skul pepe. —School will help you (PL) to develop and advance. So don't grow weary of it.

Sombe nu kan la ki sua ki Merere, nako sua kini ipakwaaru ma mboti ku ipet ambai. —If you (SG) accept the word of the Lord, then his talk will help you advance and your life will become better.

-kwaaza V_Tr
▸ carry away, elope, take away without permission (used often of a man taking a woman against the will of her parents)
Ni ikwaaza sorok moori tana, ma tila su be tiwoolo. Iwooli, mi iŋgiimi som. —He just took that woman, and they went to the forest and had sexual relations (=were married). He married her but did not pay the brideprice.
kwaazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ carried away, eloped
moori kwaazaŋana —woman who has been taken away against her parents' will
▸ mid-sized (and therefore able to be carried by one person)
def. *Irao kem ma kwaara.* —You (SG) are able to steal it and carry it away.
ŋge kwaazaŋana —mid-sized pig that is still small enough to be carried off by one person

-kwai V_Intr
▸ sail to another area/ go on a sea voyage in order to trade
Iti takwai pa kanda ŋge. —We (INC) went sailing in order to get ourselves some pigs.
Zin tikwai ma tila Mereu be tiŋgiimi ŋge pa sam. —They went on a sea voyage to northwest New Britain to buy pigs for the church conference.
-kwaiai V_Intr Redup
kwaiaiŋana N_Inal_Event Redup
▸ sailing
Nok kwaiaiŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep going on sailing voyages?

kwapu N
▸ first-time visitor to the village (such a person requires ceremonial washing and a feast in order to be properly introduced to a village. This custom is said to have been recently borrowed from the Finschafen area.)
Ni iwe kwapu pa kar Yaŋla. Tana zin moori tiwe kini (yaalaŋana, menmeen zin pa naroogo, tikam ŋeu). —She is a first-time visitor to Yangla village. Therefore the women organised a welcoming ceremony for her (throwing water, they danced happily, they did some funny things)
loan from: from Yabêm

kweene N
▸ handle, strap
construction: *ka- kweene*
kaari ka kweene —strap of a netbag
kombom ka kweene/kaara —handle of a drum
kuuru kweene —handle of a pot (curved, goes from side to side)
mata kweene
▸ stem that joins a nut, fruit, or tuber to the main part of the plant
serembat/ ni/ mbu/ we/ ip mata kweene —sweet potato/ coconut/ betel-nut/ mango/ *ip* nut stem.
Tou serembat uunu, som ru mata kweene. —Dig up the sweet potatoes from the mounds or look for the stems.

kweeŋge N
▸ freshwater shellfish (generic term for all types of edible shellfish that are found in freshwater)
galwai, kausiŋsiŋ, kezemyaaba, zun, kolopu, puro —specific types of freshwater shellfish
Niam amla amkuuzu kweeŋge. —We (EXC) went and searched underwater for freshwater shellfish.
Tiyo kan kweeŋge. —They collected shellfish for themselves to eat.
Tipai kweeŋge. —They removed the shellfish creatures from their shells.
Iti tonoi kweeŋge, som tutuumbu sala you. —We (INC) boil shellfish, or roast [them] on fire.

kwiili N
▸ fishhook
Mbit kwiili ila yaaba, to keene ye boozo. —Tie a hook onto a fishing line, and then you (SG) will catch a lot of fish.
ŋgereeme kwiili
▸ male prawn (which has pincers)
def. *ŋgereeme zoŋoono ru kana na ŋgereeme kwiili*

kwo-1 N_Inal
▸ mouth
kwo-ŋa-
badly biting (used of insects) *Muŋgingin na wal kwonŋan.* —Sand-flies really bite.
kwo- ikanamaala
▸ taste, feel in one's mouth
kwo- putput
▸ mouth is full (Literally: 'mouth bulges')
kwo- isagor
▸ eat all kinds of things

kwo- suruunu
▸ cook's share of the food
▸ leftover food from a meal
kwo- iteege
▸ taste, eat, take part in a meal
Kwoono ko iteege kini tio som. —He will not take part in my feast.
-kan kwo-/ -kan paŋa-
▸ kiss
-luŋ kwo-
▸ wet someone's appetite
-mismis kwo-
▸ smack one's lips
-pauuru kwo-
▸ end a period of tabooing a certain food
Ni ipauuru kwoŋ pa pin kanŋana. —He organised a ceremony for me, so now I am free to eat bananas again.
▸ opening
Tiur kwoono ru, kwoono ta be… —They made two openings, one for…
kataama kwoono
▸ door opening
kon kwoono
▸ open space at the top of the gable of a house (Lit. 'ghost's mouth')
kuuru kwoono
▸ mouth, lid of a pot
mankwoono
▸ morning (Lit. 'bird mouth')
mbombo kwoono
▸ beginning of work
Kini musaari imuuŋgu pa mbombo kwoono. —A small amount of food is given to people before they work.
miiri kwoono
▸ window opening (Lit. 'wind's mouth')
naala kwoono
▸ edge of a grave
▸ in danger of death
Mete ikami ma isaana kat. Ni imbot la naala kwoono kek. —The sickness has really harmed him. He is nearly dead.
ruumu kwoono
▸ area in front of a house (where the door is, Lit. 'house's mouth')
toono kwoono
▸ opening in the ground
yok kwoono
▸ river mouth, mouth of a river
zaaba kwoono
▸ danger of being wounded, danger of physical harm, physical danger
Iŋgi amurur ituyam ila zaaba kwoono. —Now we (EXC) are putting ourselves in physical danger.
zaala kwoono
▸ entrance (often the entrance to a village)
kwo muri-
▸ wound, mark caused by some sharp device (Lit. 'place of the mouth of')
buza kwo muriini —a knife wound
zaaba kwo murinmurin —wounds due to physical injuries
▸ wounds, scars
see also: *mbelŋana* 'scar'

kwo-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ 2) speech, words, message that comes out of a person's mouth
Kwoono ila pizin kek. —His message/ talk has already gone to them.
Ni ipekel kwoŋ ma iso: —He responded/ replied to my talk and said:
▸ noise, sound that something makes
Neeri aŋleŋ mae pa nakabasi kwoono. —Yesterday I heard the noise of an axe.
▸ spokesperson, one who speaks on behalf of someone else
Niom kewe kwon pepe. Zitun timar ma tizzo, to ambai. —Don't you (PL) speak for them. It would be best if they themselves came and spoke.
▸ prophet
Yesaya, ni iwe Merere kwoono. —Isaiah, he became/was a prophet of the Lord.
kwo- ambai pa
▸ speak with approval about something (Lit. 'mouth is good to')
kwo- ibelek pa
▸ mock, ridicule (Lit. 'mouth despises')
Kwoŋ ibelek pa moori tana, pa inoi kini ambai som. —I ridiculed that woman because she did not cook food well.
kwo- ikaaga
▸ open one's mouth to speak, begin to speak (Lit. 'mouth opens')
Asiŋ kwoono ikaaga pa sua turkeŋana tana? —Who initiated/ revealed that secret talk?
kwo- ikam
▸ keep after someone, confront, charge (Lit. 'mouth gets')

Kwoŋ ikam lutuŋ be izem kuumbu. —I kept after my son [i.e. I kept giving him advice]

kwo- ikanan
▸ nag, be after, get after (Lit. 'mouth is biting/eating')

kwo- karau karau pa
▸ be very quick to speak '(Lit. 'mouth is quick quick concerning')

kwo- katŋana
▸ speak briefly (Lit. 'mouth is short')

Kwom katŋana pa sua! —Speak briefly/ keep it short!

kwo- keke pa
▸ speak/sing forcefully or loudly

Kwoyom keke pa mboe! —Sing loudly!

kwo- kelkel pa
▸ speak forcefully, command (Lit. 'mouth strives/ is persistent')

kwo- keŋkeŋ (pa)
▸ speak about something for long time

similar: *izzo men, izzo men mi imbol pa sua men*

Kwom keŋkeŋ pa sua tana rimos! —Quit speaking about that over and over!

kwo- ketekete pa sua, kwo- keteene pa
▸ clear, fluent, straightforward speaker (speaks effectively, without hesitations)
▸ blunt, direct talk (some anger involved)

kwo- kiskis
▸ persist in talking about something (Lit. 'mouth is holding')

kwo- kombolŋa-
▸ swear, use dirty language, foul-mouthed

kwo- kwo-
▸ talk a lot (Lit. 'mouth mouth')

Niom kolman ta koozi kwoyom kwoyom! —It is you big men that are doing all the talking today!

kwo- la pa
▸ start speaking about some topic (Lit. 'mouth go to')

Kwom ila pa sua muŋguŋana tana mini? —Are you going to begin talking about that old topic again?

kwo- ila
▸ send a message, inform, notify

Kwoŋ ila pizin Ŋguuru kek. —I have sent a message to the people of Gauru village.

kwo- maŋgiliini
▸ echo

kwo- mar pa
▸ join in a discussion, get involved in, meddle in (Lit. 'mouth come to')

Kwom mar pa sua ti pepe. —Don't meddle in this talk.

kwo- maraazaŋa-
▸ one who spills secrets easily, have loose lips

kwo- (i)marra pa
▸ able to speak or read fluently (Lit. 'mouth is easy')

similar: *kwo- (i)raurau*

kwo- imeete pa sua
▸ finally finish talking, run out of things to say (Lit. 'mouth dies concerning talk')

Kwom imetmeete pa sua som? —Aren't you (SG) ever going to finish talking?

kwo- imiili
▸ send back a response (Lit. 'mouth return')
▸ repeat oneself

kwo- imun
▸ remain silent (Lit. 'mouth closed')

kwo- munŋa-
▸ dumb, unable to speak

kwo- imbeeze
▸ enthusiastically talk about something, flatter, praise, extol (Lit. 'mouth serves')
▸ chatter away

kwo- imbol pa
▸ exhort, urge, command, charge (Lit. 'mouth be strong concerning')

kwo- imbuulu
▸ interfere in a discussion (Lit. 'mouth bother')

kwo- naposposŋa-
▸ one who always promises to do things but never actually does them

Ni kwoono naposposŋana. Izzo sorok men. —He is not genuine. He is just speaking without really intending to do something.

kwo-ŋa-
▸ good speaker

kwo- ŋeŋeŋŋa-
▸ crying, screaming

kwo- ŋgaalaŋa-
▸ quiet, not easily agitated, not usually making any fuss

def. *Tomtom sa ta izzo sua som, to toso tomtom tana kwo ŋgaalaŋana.* —A person who does not speak [a lot], then we (INC) say that person is a 'quiet mouth'.

kwo- iŋgal
▸ warn, remind (Lit. 'mouth pierces')
▸ talk about
Kwon iŋgalŋgal tomtom un pitŋana ndabok. —They are talking too much about peoples' ancestries. They should stop it.
kwo- ŋonoono
▸ honest, truthful (Lit. 'mouth (is) true')
kwo- ipakur
▸ praise (Lit. 'mouth exalts')
kwo- ipasom
▸ despise, deride, put down, scoff at, mock, sneer at (Lit. 'mouth treats as insignificant')
Kwoŋ ipasomi, pa ni mbura somŋana. —I ridiculed him, for he is lazy.
kwo- ipata pa sua
▸ not fluent, speaks or reads with difficulty (Lit. 'mouth is heavy')
kwo- pereu pereu
▸ keep talking, talk a lot
kwo- perper/ kwo- perperŋa-
▸ talkative (without having a lot of substance to one's talk, Lit. 'mouth is appearing')
Ni kwo perper sorok. —He talks a lot but there is little substance to what he says.
kwo- ipitpeleele
▸ discern or evaluate what is being said (Lit. 'mouth discerns')
Ni kwoono ipitpeleele pa sua. —He tried to discern the talk.
kwo- ipiyar
▸ hurry someone up (Lit. 'mouth hurries')
kwo- pot
▸ fall asleep (Lit. 'mouth floats')
Ileŋleŋ mbol kini ma ila ma kwoono pot. —He was listening to his story and fell asleep.
kwo- ipun
▸ attack verbally, verbally assault, tear into, rip into (Lit. 'mouth hits')
Kwom ipun lutuŋ paso? —Why are you (SG) verbally attacking my child?
kwo- ipusuk
▸ urge, press, push someone to do something (Lit. 'mouth pushes')
Nio kwoŋ ipusuki be ila lene. —I urged him to go away.
kwo- iraurau/ kwo imarra
▸ able to answer quickly (Lit. 'mouth is moderate/ easy')
▸ able to read or speak well
kwo- isala
▸ speak with a loud voice, raise one's voice (Lit. 'mouth ascends')
kwo- (i)sala ŋwa-
▸ order one's superiors around (Lit. 'mouth ascends on top of')
kwo- (i)sala ute-
▸ talk disrespectfully to people older than oneself (Lit. 'mouth goes over the head')
Kwom sala uteene pepe. Pa ni muŋgamuŋga. —Don't speak disrespectfully to him. For he is a first-born child.
kwo- sanaana
▸ cry out, yell, scream, shriek
Kwom sanaana paso? —Why are you (SG) shrieking?
kwo- sananŋa-
▸ use bad language, swear (Lit. 'bad mouth')
kwo- ise
▸ talk loudly, raise one's voice (Lit. 'mouth ascends')
Nu kwom ise pepe. —Don't respond in a loud voice!
kwo- somŋa-
▸ dumb, unable to speak (Lit. 'no mouthed')
kwo- isosor
▸ use bad language, swear, speak inappropriately (Lit. 'mouth do wrong')
Kwom isosor pini paso? —Why did you (SG) use bad language with her?
kwo- suaŋa-
▸ good speaker (Lit. 'talk mouth')
kwo- isu
▸ talk calmly (Lit. 'mouth descend')
▸ lower the price of something
kwo- iswe
▸ tell out secrets, reveal secrets (Lit. 'mouth reveal')
kwo- itaanda pa
▸ mouth open in astonishment at, marvel at, be amazed by
kwo- itekteege
▸ keep talking
kwo- ituntun
▸ talk continuously (Lit. 'mouth itch')
Kwom ituntun pa sua rimos! —Quit talking all the time!

kwo- izem
▸ stop talking to someone, give the silent treatment to someone (Lit. 'mouth leave')
Kwoŋ izemi. Irao aŋso sua pini som. —I am done with him. I am not going to talk to him anymore.
kwo- kakes/ kwo- -yabakes pa
▸ talk about many different matters, change the topic
kwo- iyokyok pa sorok
▸ agree unthinkingly, speak without any grounds for what one says, speak insincerely
kwo- (i)yoyou pa
▸ tired of talking about something (Lit. 'mouth hurt because of')
▸ talk about something, even though it is not going to happen
-luŋ kwo-
▸ talk about something, even though it is not going to happen
Tom iluŋluŋ kwoono tau. Kozoko ikam kom koroŋ ŋonoono sa? —Tom is just talking fantasies. Is he really going to give you (SG) something to eat? [No.]
similar: *-pakaam*
-maata kwo- pa
▸ keep talking forcefully to someone, warning, advising, or criticising them
-mbel kwo- pa
▸ talk to someone a lot
Kembel kwoyom sorok pio. —You (PL) keep asking me for things but it is in vain. [=I do not have anything to give you.]
-mbuulu kwo- pa
▸ bother verbally, pester verbally (Lit. 'bother one's mouth concerning')
▸ criticise
-pekel kwo-
▸ answer, respond to (Lit. 'answer the mouth of')
-piyou kwo-
▸ make another person tired of talking
-we kwo-
▸ praise someone (Lit. 'become the mouth of')
▸ speak for someone, speak on someone else's behalf
Aŋtut kou pu, pa nu rak raraate kembei ta tomom, ta aŋwe kwom pa naroogo ku. [=pakurŋana] —I put lime on you (SG), because you dance just like your father, and that is why I praise you for your dancing.
-yo kwo-
▸ keep talking about something insignificant
Tiyo len kwon pa sua sorok sorok men. —They just talk about insignificant matters.
▸ criticise

kwo-$_3$ N_Inal
▸ a bit
Tikam uraata ma imap som. Kwoono imbot. —They didn't finish the work. A bit was left undone.
▸ plus (used in numerals over 40)
tomto paŋ kwoono paŋ —four twenties plus four (=84)

kwopiri- N_Inal
▸ edge
mbalia kwopiriini —edge of a bench
klos kwopiriini —hem of a dress
ro kwopiriini —the flap of an envelope where the glue is
Bigil lamata mi ru ise ro kwopiriini be isekap ma tuŋ kat. —Seven beeswax seals were on the edge of the scroll to attach it tightly.

L

-la V_Intr
▸ go (away from speaker and hearer)
Zin tila Lae. —They went to Lae.
-la le-
▸ go away, perish, lost (on the Last Day)
La lem! —Go away!, Perish!
-lala V_Intr Redup
Ni inoknok lalaŋana ki biibi tana. —He kept going to that important man again and again.
-lela V_Intr
▸ go inside, enter, go inland
-sala V_Intr
▸ go up, go on top of, ascend
-sula V_Intr
▸ go down, descend
-pera, -petla V_Intr
▸ go outside, go in a seawards direction
see also: *-ma* 'go to hearer', *-mar* 'go to speaker', *-se* 'go up to speaker', and *-su* 'go down to the speaker'
-la leleene pa
▸ explain, interpret (Lit. 'go inside of')
similar: *-peeze (ka) uunu, -kam mos pa*

-la ŋau
▸ miss
Ni isombe itaara ke na, ila ŋau. —He was intending to cut a tree, but he missed it.
similar: *-la ŋoobo*

la pa Serial verb
▸ from far away, off in the distance
Ni ileŋ la pa. —She heard/ listened from far away.
-re la pa —watch/ look at something that is far away
Ni ire la pa wooŋgo imar. —He looked at the boat coming off in the distance.

la Serial verb
▸ in, on, at, to
Amuri la siiri leleene. —We (EXC) put it inside the fence.
Timbot la ni kopoono mbarmaana. —They are under his authority.
Aŋpeele Baibel imbot la Lukas pakaana 2. —I opened the Bible to Luke chapter 2.
similar: *se, su, sula, sala, lela*

laala$_1$ N
▸ fan (made of coconut leaves etc.)
Kam laala imar. —Bring a fan.
similar: *taaba*

-laala$_2$ V_Tr
▸ fan
Aŋlaala ituŋ pa ke ruunu, kawaala, laala. —I fanned myself with a tree leaf, piece of cloth, fan.
similar: *-kam miiri*
▸ shoo away, repel
▸ drive away by waving or swinging something
Tilaala lokon pa kini. —They drove the flies away from the food./ They shooed the flies away from the food.
similar: *-taaba, -naana*
▸ unwrap, remove (used of leaves with which food has been wrapped)
Laala ro pa meene, mi tere meene keteene. —Remove the leaves from the sago, and let us (INC) look at the sago flour.

-palaala
▸ pull aside, open

-wilaala
▸ blow away

-laama V_Tr
▸ clear away old vegetation to plant new garden, or so other plants can grow better
Nio aŋla aŋlaama serembat. —I went to clear the sweet potato area (in order to put new ones in).
La laama ro pa serembat. —Go and clear away the weeds from the sweet potatoes.
La laama ke uunu bekena indom ma ise ambai. —Go and clear the base of the tree, so that it will grow well.
▸ rub against
Ŋge ka ze ilamlaama paŋaana, to ikurum kuliini ma tuŋ la ka keskeeze uunu. —The pig's molars rub against its cheek, and then break through the skin, and go all the way to the base of the jaw.

-lamlaama V_Tr Redup

laamaŋana N_Inal_Event
Tona aŋzem serembat laamaŋana imbot. —Then I left the clearing of the sweet potatoes.

-laamapi V_Tr
▸ clear vegetation from around the base of a tree or large plant
Aŋlaamapi ni/ kun/ teu/ pin. —I cleared the base of the coconut/ breadfruit tree/ sugarcane/ banana.
see also: *-korpi, -laŋpi, -wailaama*

laamuru Quantifier
▸ ten (Lit. 'two fives')

laamuru mi ta
▸ eleven

laamuru mi ru
▸ twelve

laamuru mi tel
▸ thirteen

laamuruŋa Adv_Pred1
▸ by tens, in tens
see also: *lamata 'five' nama- 'hand'*

-laaŋa V_Tr
▸ threaten someone with a tool or weapon held in one's hand
Nio aŋlaaŋi pa buza. —I threatened him with a machete.

-laaŋa ten
▸ try to do something, attempt
Aŋlaaŋa ten bobi pizin. Ko timar, som som? —I will try calling them and [we'll see whether] they will come, or not.
Aŋla aŋlaaŋa ten sua pini. Ko iyok pio, som som? —I will go and try to talk with him [and see whether] he will agree with me or not.

similar: *-toombo* ‘try, test’

-laŋlaaŋ- V_Intr/Middle Redup

▸ almost ripe, about to get ripe

def. *Ikaam be mazaana.* —It is in the process of ripening.

Zen. Buri na ilaŋlaaŋi. —Not yet. But it is about to get ripe.

▸ progress towards, in the process of, on the verge of, about to do

Pikin ilaŋlaaŋa ten be imar. —The child is on the verge of coming out [but the time of birth is not yet].

labaon N

▸ the first line of thatching put on a roof

dial. var. *labaun* (Marile)

dial. var. *laba uunu* (Birik)

Kombot mi ambit labaon ma imap muŋgu, tona kese. —Wait until we (EXC) tie the first row of thatch, and then come up.

laboi N

▸ sea cow, dugong

Zin Koobo tizouzou zin laboi pa mbeŋ. —The inner island people usually catch dugongs at night.

-lae$_1$ V_Intr

▸ go horizontally (neither up or down), go level, go aside

Lae be nio aŋla! —Go aside a bit, so I can go!

Ndu yok ma lae mbaaga. —Go across the river to the other side!

Lae ŋana. —Go aside a bit!

-lae ki V_Intr

▸ come aside to help, join in to help, take sides with, assist

Nu mar lae tiam. —Come and support us.

Nio aŋlae kizin pa uraata. —I joined them (SG) and helped them in the work.

-parlae ki V_Intr

▸ help each other, assist each other

Amparlae tiam pa malmal. —We (EXC) help each other in fighting.

lae$_2$ Serial verb

▸ in, on, at, to (movement in horizontal direction)

Zin tisou lae pa Yona. —They took hold of Jonah.

Ni iso lae pini. —He said privately to her.

lai N

alt. *lai aras*

▸ wild yam (very fibrous, bitter, and tough to eat, eaten only in times of hunger)

def. *Koroŋ kei ta kiu, mi pakpak ma moreeneŋana. Itunu indom su leleene, mbolŋana kat, uranuranŋan.*

Zoŋ biibi isu ma ipasaana kini tiam, tabe amkan lai aras. —There was a time of intense sun [i.e. a drought] and it ruined our (EXC) [garden] food, so we (EXC) ate wild yams (*lai aras*).

lai arasŋa-/ kete- kei ta lai (aras)

▸ easily angered, short-tempered, ill-tempered, snappish (Lit. ‘one’s liver/ heart is like a wild yam’)

Ni lai arasŋana kat. Iso sua luumuŋana sa som. Iso sua kekeŋana men. —She is very short-tempered and snappish. She does not talk peacefully. She only talks harshly.

Sua ri indeeŋe zin, to loŋa mi keten kei ta lai. —When a little bit of (critical) talk reaches them, they become extremely angry.

similar: *kete- malmal karau*

lai mok N

▸ root crop (wild, eaten only in times of famine)

lak$_1$ Adv_S

▸ imperative marker (do this right now!)

Imbot lak! —Stop it!/ Let it be!

Kam lak! —Take it!

Adam, maŋga lak! —Adam, get up!

Yaŋ isu lak! —Let it rain!

lak$_2$ Intj

▸ hey (attention getter)

Lak, padei piwi? —Hey, how about you?

Lak, aŋre u kek! —Hey, I saw you!

Lak, molo? —Hey, was it long? [no, it was only a short time, as could be expected].

Lak, re kek? —Hey, do you now see [the consequences of your bad actions]!

lala N Redup

construction: *ka- lala*

▸ peritoneum

Ito ka lala ma ila ambai. —He followed the peritoneum and it went well [when butchering a pig].

similar: *ka- kolou*

lamata Quantifier

▸ five (Literally ‘one five’)

Aŋpet pa kar irao zoŋ mataana ikam lamata. —I arrived in the village at five o’clock.

lamata mi ta
▸ six (‘five and one’)
lamata mi ru
▸ seven (‘five and two’)
lamata mi tel
▸ eight (‘five and three’)
lamata mi paŋ
▸ nine (‘five and four’)
laamuru
▸ ten (‘two fives’)
tomto lamata
▸ one hundred (‘five people/twenties’)
lamataŋa
▸ by fives, every five
Ni ipeebe pikin pa ndaama paŋpaŋŋa o lamataŋa, kembei ta iti tomtom. —It gives birth every fourth or fifth year like us (INC) people.
see also: *nama-* ‘hand’

lamoro mata Quantifier
▸ fifteen (‘two fives and one (five)’)
lamoro mata mi ta
▸ sixteen (‘two fives and one (five) and one’)
lamoro mata mi ru
▸ seventeen (‘two fives and one (five) and two’)
lamoro mata mi tel
▸ eighteen (‘two fives and one (five) and three’)
lamoro mata mi paŋ
▸ nineteen (‘two fives and one (five) and four’)

-laŋaata V_Tr
▸ dry up, warm up in order to dry
Tiparaaza pu ise be zoŋ ilaŋaata ma iraraaza. —They put up the net for the sun to heat it and dry it.
Zin moori tisan pok ruunu/ koi ila zoŋ be ilaŋaata. —The women spread pandanus leaves/ tobacco leaves in the sun to dry.
similar: *-mbeles, -pamelle*

-laŋgis V_Intr_Stative
▸ be reluctant, be hesitant, be disinclined, not accepting, not agreeing, unwilling
Aŋso aŋkam moori tana pa lutuŋ be iwoolo. Mi tamen waeŋ ilaŋgis. Pa ni mata konŋana. —I wanted to get that girl for my son to marry. But my wife was reluctant. For she [the girl] is stingy.
Kam mbio tio ma la pepe. Pa nio aŋlaŋgis pa. —Do not take my wooden dish away. For I do not agree to it.
Nu laŋgis pa sua kini. —You (SG) disagreed with what he said.
similar: *-yok pa som*
▸ dodge, move aside in order to avoid something (one stands in the same place but moves part of their body)
Nio aŋso aŋpunu, mi nu laŋgis. —I was going to hit you (SG) but you dodged my punches.
Laŋgis pa namaana! —Move aside [from his hand]!
similar: *-piŋgis* (dodge, moving one’s whole body)
▸ move away from
Laŋgis nomom pa you tana. Ko ikanu! —Move your (SG) hand away from that fire. It will burn you!
see also: *-ŋgis*

Laŋla N_Proper
▸ local name of Mt Langila, an active volcano on the western tip of West New Britain

-laŋpi V_Tr
▸ clear out (take rubbish out) of water
To ilaŋpi mini zin yok touŋan. —Then he cleared out the wells again.
Laŋpi yok be ireere mini, pa kwoono imun. —Take the rubbish out of the water so that it can flow again, for the opening is blocked.
similar: *-korpi, -laamapi, -malaŋ*

laŋula N
construction: *-we laŋula pa*
▸ culprit, one at fault, one responsible for someone else’s doing wrong (used often of parents who should have disciplined their child, but didn’t)
Nu maane pizin, ta tikam mbulu sananŋana. Nu loŋa so pizin? Nu we laŋula pizin tau. —It was because you (SG) kept quiet and didn’t say anything to them, that they behaved badly. Did you quickly speak to them? No. You are the one responsible for them doing wrong.
Niom kayaamba lutuyom bizin som, mi kewe laŋula pizin, ta tizooro yom. —You (SG) did not scold your children, so it is your fault that they disobey you.
similar: *-we uunu pa*
dial. var. *besla (-we besla)* (Marile)

lapot N
▸ puddle (after rain)
Yaŋ isu mi lapot ipet. —Rain fell and there was a puddle.
lapot zalaana
▸ drainage ditch
Kekel lapot zalaana bekena lapot ireere ma ila lene. —Dig a drainage ditch, so the [water in the] puddle will flow away.

-las V_Intr/Tr
▸ roast (meat, fish, bananas) in oven or over hot coals, turning the item while roasting
Aŋkam ŋgereeme isala you keseene ma ilas. —I put the crayfish over red coals and they roasted.
Iti talas serembat, manioka, ye, meene, mantai, ŋgereeme, kuriiti. —We (INC) roast sweet potatoes, manioc, fish, sago, lobster, crayfish, octopus over the fire.
▸ burn
Zoŋ ilas yo ma kuliŋ isiŋsiŋ kat. —The sun burned me and my skin was very red.
-palas V_Tr
▸ burn, heat up, stay in the sun too long
Nu palasu la zoŋ paso? —Why did you get yourself burnt in the sun?
-laskaala V_Tr
▸ preserve by heating up or smoking briefly over a fire, heat up for a short time
Aŋlaskaala ye to isula kuuru. —I heated up the fish [on fire] and then put it down in a pot.
Laskaala ye ku muŋgu, ko ibuuzu. —Heat up your fish [over a fire] first lest it rot.
laskaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ smoked briefly
Ye taiŋgi laskaalaŋana kek. —This fish has already been smoked
see also: *-kut* 'smoke something over a fire to dry it out'

lasa N
▸ shallow spot in the middle of the sea (where a reef is under the water but close to the surface, usually a good place to fish)
magat lasa ta imbot mozo keteene —a shallow spot where the reef is near to the surface that is in the middle of the sea

lautabe N
▸ first-born child (has a lot of prestige and therefore needs to have feasts arranged for him/her)
Tikam mailaŋ pizin pikin lautabe. Tikam bugan ta boozomen pizin. —They make feasts for the first-born children. All kinds of wealth and honour are given to them.
similar: *pikin muŋgamuŋga*

le$_1$ N
▸ sail
wooŋgo ka le —sail of a canoe
-pun le
▸ lower a sail, roll up a sail, strike a sail
Tabe tipun le, mi wooŋgo itunu rukruk ma ilala. —So they lowered the sail, and the canoe was just slowly drifting along.
Pun le, pa miiri biibi. —Lower the sail, for there is a strong wind.
le isala
▸ raise/ hoist up a sail, sail goes up
Le isala, mi wooŋgo iyaara ma ila. —The sail went up, and the canoe/boat sailed along.

le-$_2$ N_Inal
Paradigm: *leŋ* '1SG', *lem* '2SG', *le* ~ *lene* ~ *leen* '3SG', *lende* '1PL.INC', *leyam* '1PL.EXC', *leyom* '2PL', *len* '3PL'
▸ recipient-experiencer, controlled possession of usually inedible items, have, belonging to
Nio leŋ buza tamen. —I have only one knife.
▸ some more distant kin relationships
Leŋ saaza. —My great grandparents/ great grandchildren.
Nio leŋ tamuriŋ sa be tiuulu yo som. —I don't have any young girls to help me.
▸ to, for, dative, Recipient-Experiencer
Aŋpo leŋ ruumu. —I built myself a house.
Kam Silas le buk. —Give Silas a book/ Give a book to Silas.
Kam leŋ uraata sa be aŋkam. —Give me some work to do.
Kam leŋ buza imar. —Bring me a knife.
Aŋkam toono tiŋgi iwe leyom. —I give this land to you (PL).
Me tio ipeebe leŋ ru. —My dog gave birth to two puppies for me.
le- le- N_Inal Redup
▸ divided/ distributed to each one
Reege ma lende lende. —Divide it up/ Distribute it among us (INC).
similar: *ma irao*

le-$_3$ N_Inal
▸ (devolitionalising/ experiential marker indicating things that are done for pleasure or are not done for any particular reason, or are not under the control of the actor.)
Amwa leyam. —We (EXC) are just strolling around.
We lem! —Go have a wash and cool off!
Tire len lele. —They are sightseeing.
Tiziiri zin ma tila len. —They drove them away.

-le$_4$ V_Intr
▸ come inside, enter, travel inland (motion directed toward the speaker)
Le ruumu leleene. —Come inside the house!
Zin Koobo tile zen. —The inner island people haven't come in [up the river] yet.
-lele V_Intr Redup
-lela V_Intr
▸ go inside, go inland (motion away from the speaker and hearer)
Lela kar! —Go into the village!
-lelala V_Intr Redup
Nio aŋlelala kar toto. —I enter the village often.
-lema V_Intr
▸ come inside (motion toward the hearer)
Muŋmuuŋgu ma lela. Nio ko aŋlema, to toso sua. —You (SG) go in first. I will come in to you and then we (INC) can talk.

leebe N
▸ place with the remains of a buried person
def. *Lele ta tomtom ibuuzu pa.* —a place where someone has rotted.
Kapaaza kini isula lele tana pepe. Pa ina leebe. —Do not plant food on that piece of ground. For it is a place with a dead person's remains.

leege$_1$ N
▸ shellfish type (edible)
def. *Ka you somŋana (=ineene karau)* —It doesn't require much fire. [=It roasts quickly.]
Yogeege kai ma ndou mi tun makiŋ, to korok leege isala. —Collect some dry coconut fronds, heap them up, and after you (SG) have lit them, then throw the *leege* shellfish on top.
leege putuunu
▸ shell of a *leege* shellfish (used as weights for fishing nets, or as a scraper)
Tino ni pa leege putuunu (iwe zuru). —They scraped out the coconut with a *leege* shell.

-leege$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ get stuck, get caught, run aground
Wooŋgo ileege sala magat. —The canoe ran aground on the shallow place.
Kar ileege sula tiiŋgi. —The car got stuck in the mud.
similar: *-soolo sala magat*
-leege ŋgure-
▸ choke, get stuck in one's throat
Kini ileege ŋgureene. —He choked on the food./ The food got stuck in his throat.
-lekleege V_Intr Redup
sua ki- ilekleege
▸ stutter
similar: *-mimi*
-koleege V_Intr
▸ get caught on, catch on

-leele V_Tr
▸ make, create, compose, change
Ni ileele mos matakiŋa. —He created many designs.
Ni ileele mboe tana. —He composed the tune of that song.
Ni ileele zaala popoŋana. —He made a new pathway.
Yesu ileele mos boozo. —Jesus worked many miracles.
similar: *-tooro*
▸ spare
Tileele tomtom sa som. Tikas zin ta boozomen. —They did not spare anyone. They hacked them all down.
Timar, nako tileelu som. —If they come, they will not spare you (SG).
Sombe ileelu na, ni imoto u. —If he spares you (SG), then he is afraid of you.
▸ care about, concerned about, be afraid, take into consideration, have respect
Yaŋ isu mi aŋleele yaŋ som. Aŋla men. —It was raining, but I did not care about the rain. I just went [on].
Atai imar ma iŋooŋo pa waene. Ileele yam risa som. —Atai came and quarrelled with her husband. She did not take us (EXC) into consideration at all (not afraid, no respect).

similar: *-nin*

leeleŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ changed, altered

Koto zaala ta N. leeleŋana. —Follow the path that N. made (an alternate route).

-leleele V_Tr Redup

Ni ileleele mbulu. —He is always changing his behaviour./ He is unstable.

-peleele V_Tr

▸ not accept what is offered, want something else

Ni ipeleele ŋgar tio. —He did not like my ideas, he wants something different.

similar: *lele- pa som*

▸ be choosy, picky, fussy

Peleele kini pepe. —Don't be picky concerning food.

-pitpeleele V_Tr

▸ separate into different groups (for example, good and bad, or big and small)

leembe N

▸ visitor

▸ foreigner, outsider

Ni kartu som. Ni leembe. —He is not from this village. He is a visitor/outsider.

ruumu kizin leembe —guesthouse

Tamen leembe nan ru tana tikam ma rwon bizin lelen ipata. —But those two foreign women [daughter-in-laws] caused their parents-in-law to have heavy hearts.

Ni kamŋa leembeŋana, mi leleene pa mbulu ambaiŋana. —She is hospitable towards visitors and loves to do good.

leen N_Inal

alt. *le, lene*

▸ to/for him/her/it (third person singular form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

leene N

alt. *lene*

▸ area or time with a particular purpose

ni lene kizin Birik —Birik people's coconut plantation

mokleene —taro garden

lombuleene —area of the village behind the houses [where people often relieve themselves]

uraata leene —time for working (i.e. Monday- Friday)

leeze N

▸ louse egg, nit

Leeze isala utem ruunu ma bok. —Your (SG) hair is full of nits/louse eggs.

Nio aŋpun leeze ki Ginam, pa uteene tuntun. —I killed Ginam's nits/louse eggs, for his head was itching.

see also: *kut* 'louse', 'lice'

-lek$_1$ V_Tr

▸ fold (up)

Lek mburu! —Fold the clothes!

▸ pull in rope, string

Lek yaaba ma imar ŋana. —Pull in the string a bit.

similar: *-yakat*

-leklek V_Tr Redup

Saamba ilekleki ma ila mi imbiriizi. —The sky will fold itself and disappear.

lekŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Mi ti lekŋana. —This pandanus mat is folded up.

-lek kumbu- pa

▸ kneel down before, bow before, pay homage to, worship

Amlek kumbuyam pa Anutu mi ampakuri. —We (EXC) knelt down before God (in respect) and exalted him.

-melek V_Intr

▸ rest in order to show respect

▸ be immobilised (due to sickness)

-pelek V_Tr

▸ make concise, shorten

-selek V_Middle/Tr

▸ pull up clothing (in order to be able to move more freely)

▸ bend over in order to be less noticeable, draw one's limbs in to take up less space

-lek$_2$ V_Tr

▸ step over, lift one's leg over, jump over

Nio aŋlek ke. —I stepped over a log.

Lek siiri. —Step over a fence.

Lek you pepe. Ko ikanu. —Don't step over the fire. It will burn you.

Kelek kumbumyom, pa iŋgi ke tuunu. —Lift your legs [high], for there is a tree stump here.

leke- N_Inal

▸ neck muscles, area at the back of the neck where hair ends

def. *lele ta utem ruunu imap pa* —the place where your (SG) hair ends

Tino lekem, to imbot mat. —Once they shave the back of your neck, then it will be clear.

Lekeŋ iyoyou/ isar/ mbeete. —The back of

my neck hurts/ is swollen/ has a sore.

lekelekeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ enthusiastic, eager
Ni lekelekeŋana pa naroogo/ mboe. —He is enthusiastic about dancing/ singing.

-lela V_Intr
▸ go inside, enter, go inland (motion away from the speaker and hearer)
Tilela kar biibi leleene. —They went into the city.
Tilela wooŋgo leleene. —They entered the boat.
Aigule ta, ilela ruumu be ikam uraata kini. —One day, he went into the house to do his work.
Ye tilela pu tina ma bok kat. —Fish went into [i.e. got caught in] the net and it was full of them.

lelaŋ N
▸ sorrowful tune, mournful tune, dirge, lament, song of grief
Lelem isaana, to mbo lelaŋ. —When you (SG) feel bad/ sorrowful, then you sing dirges.
▸ song sung in order to keep people in rhythm when pulling big logs or canoes
Timbo lelaŋ, mi tiyaaru wooŋgo. —They sang a *lelaŋ* tune and pulled a log to be made into a canoe [from the forest down to the river].

lele$_1$
▸ meaning uncertain, occurs with some verbs indicating enduring pleasurable activities (perhaps to be identified with *lele-*$_4$ 'heart, insides' or *le-* recipient-experiencer)
Zin naŋgaŋ tizoogo lele. —The boys were playing.
Timbuulu lele. —They kept playing around.
Konok lele zoogoŋana paso? —Why do you (PL) keep on playing.

lele$_2$ N
▸ place, area, region
Aŋdeeŋu su lele sa, to… —When I find you (SG) somewhere, then..
Moori tisiiri lele. —The women swept the area.
Kala karao lele ma kala. —Go throughout the region.
lele kunduunu —edge/ end of a garden area
lele mbukuunu —hill
lele pakaana —area, region
lele molo —area far away, far away place
Mataana ire lele. —He was able to see.
▸ weather, visibility
lele uunu —direction from which the wind blows
Mataana ila mi itiiri lele. —He looked and checked how the weather was.
Lele ambai/ isaana. —The weather is good/ bad.
Lele uunu igabgap. —It is dark in the direction of the wind [i.e. it is about to rain].
Lele kalaukalau. —It is very early morning (when the *kalau*—bird sings).
Lele ikam pak. —The weather cleared.
Lele ilomo. —It is cold.
Lele luumuŋana. —Cool, refreshing place [because of a breeze].
Lele imasaaŋga. —Clear night sky with no clouds when the moon is just rising or waning, and therefore it is light enough to be able to walk.
lele imarmar —dawn
lele iris —dawn, just before the sun becomes visible
Ni inamnaama lele be berek. —He kept waiting for dawn to come.

lele-$_3$ N_Inal
▸ inside part of something
kar/ruumu leleene —inside a village/house
Tiwa pa su leleene. —They walked in the forest.
Kaŋar ibuuzu la lelen. —The *galip* nuts rot inside them.
Timbot baibai leleene. —They were in mourning period/ in the mourning house.

-la leleene (pa)
▸ explain, interpet (Lit. 'go inside of')
Tala kat sua leleene be tuute. —Let's really go inside the talk [i.e. talk about it in detail] so that we (INC) can understand it.
Ni ipa zaala leleene kana. —He walked on a side path [inside the woods, not publicly].

leleeneŋa- N_Inal
▸ spacious
ruumu leleeneŋana —house with lots of room inside, spacious house

lele-$_4$ N_Inal
▸ insides, will, like, 'heart', (part of a person that feels, seat of (mainly controlled) feelings/emotions

lele- ambai (pa)
▸ pleased, happy, satisfied, contented, peaceful, grateful (Lit. 'insides are good')
lele- ibayou (pa)
▸ angry (Lit. 'insides are hot')
▸ feeling hot physically, thirsty
lele- be
▸ want, like, desire (Lit. 'insides are for')
Nio leleŋ be ni imar. —I want him to come.
lele- ibegeu (pa)
▸ become very angry, furious (Lit. 'insides are out of joint')
similar: *kete- ibeleu, kete- malmal*
lele- ikam uraata
▸ feel something, be emotionally moved (Lit. 'insides do work')
lele- kasmos
▸ receive bad news unexpectedly and leave everything in order to go deal with the trouble
lele- ikam keŋ (pa)
▸ surprised, stunned, get a fright '(Lit. 'insides do snapping')
lele- kirkirŋa-
▸ one who laughs easily
lele- pa ilip
alt. *lele- ilip pa*
▸ love (Lit. 'insides are surpassingly for')
Leleŋ pu ilip kat. —I love you (SG) very much.
lele- luumuŋa-
▸ calm, satisfied, peaceful (Lit. 'cool insides')
lele iluumu (pa)
▸ calm down, be patient (Lit. 'insides are cool')
see also: *-luumu*
lele- ila/ imar ki
▸ accept, like (Lit. 'insides go/come to') approve
Ni leleene imar kini som. —She did not accept/ like her.
lele- imap (i)la pa
▸ determined, resolved (Lit. 'insides all go to')
▸ really desire something
similar: *ŋgar imap ila*
lele- imet pa
▸ resolved, determined, daring, brave, not afraid of consequences (Lit. 'insides snap')
Lelem imet, to keene su lele unduŋana. —If you (SG) are brave, then you may sleep in an area with ground spirits.
Ni leleene imet kat pa uraata. —He is determined to do that work [in spite of the hardships involved].
▸ really like something
Nu lelem imet kat pa koroŋ ku tana, ta kam pini? Ko kaimer to tooro ŋgar ku mini. —Did you really want to give him that thing [which you like so much]? Later you might change your mind.
Lelen imet par pizin. —They really like each other.
lele- mbolŋa-
▸ knowing different magical practises (Lit. 'strong insides')
Ni tomtom leleene mbolŋana. —He is a person who knows how to work different kinds of magic.
lele- imbol (pa/ be)
▸ resolved, not easily dissuaded
Ni leleene imbol be ikam kat uraata. —She is resolved to do her work well.
Ni leleene imbol pa yaamba. —He knows well how to do magic.
▸ able to recognise things, aware of (used of children)
similar: *ŋgar imbol, mata- imbol*
lele- imbol som
▸ wavering, easily swayed, no strength of character (Lit. 'insides are not strong')
def. *Tiwati pa koroŋ sa, ni ikam men. Pa leleene imbol som.* —If he is tempted with something, he just goes ahead and does it. [He doesn't have the strength of character to withstand temptation.]
lele- imbukbuk (pa)
▸ worried, anxious, concerned (Lit. 'insides are swelling')
lele- imiili (pa)
▸ cease to be angry with someone (Lit. 'insides return')
lele- imormor (pa)
▸ sad, feel broken up inside, feel badly about something
lele- imuŋai
▸ have pity on, feel sorry for, have mercy on (Lit. 'insides have mercy on')
lele- munŋana
▸ ignorant, unsophisticated, someone who does not know much about the outside world,(Lit. 'closed insides')

similar: *mata- munŋa-*

lele- ndabok
▸ happy, grateful, content

lele-ŋa-
▸ loving, generous

Anutu, nu lelemŋom. —God, you are loving.

lele- iŋgalaŋ
▸ clean, innocent, pure heart, clear conscience (Lit. 'insides are clear')

lele- iŋgauŋgau
▸ upset, not feeling good

lele- iŋgeeze
▸ clean, innocent, pure heart (Lit. 'insides are clean')

lele- iŋgis (pa)
▸ offended, displeased (Lit. 'insides are slanted')

lele- pa
▸ want, like (Lit. 'insides [are] for')

Nu lelem pa ye? —Do you (SG) like fish?
Ni leleene pa som. —He doesn't want it.

lele- ipakur
▸ respect, honour (Lit. 'insides exalt')

similar: *-pakur, -pou, le- ŋger pa*

lele- ipata (pa)
▸ worried, concerned, troubled, sad, sorrowful (Lit. 'insides are heavy concerning')

lele- ipotpot
▸ unconcerned, carefree, unworried (Lit. 'insides are light')

lele- ipurru
▸ feel moved to do something (Lit. 'insides pull up')

lele- iraurau
▸ quickly understanding (Lit. 'insides are moderate')

lele- sa pa
▸ have something against someone, be upset with someone

Ko ni leleene sa pio? Pa igarau yo som. —I wonder if she has something against me? For she does not come close to me.

lele- isaana (pa)
▸ sad, sorrowful
▸ feel pity or compassion for someone, feel sorry for

Leleŋ isaana pini, pa pataŋana biibi kat ikami. —I feel sorry for him because he has experienced great hardship.
▸ long for

Leleŋ isaana pa kar tio. —I am homesick for my village.

lele- isu
▸ calm down, be at peace (Lit. 'insides descend')

Ni leleene izzu. —He is calming down [after being angry].

lele- tamenŋa
▸ agreeable, be of one mind

lele- tapeeleŋa-
▸ impetuous, impulsive, not thinking too well ahead of time

Nio leleŋ tapeeleŋoŋ, tana aŋkam le siot. —I am impulsive, so I just gave him a shirt.

lele- tataŋa men
▸ impetuous (Lit. 'insides are few')
▸ impulsive, spontaneous (in doing either good or bad things)

Ni irutruutu koroŋ som. Leleene tataŋa men. Sobe ikam na ikam. Iurur som. —He does not withhold anything. He is impulsive. If he [wants to] give [something], then he gives. He does not hesitate.
▸ short-tempered, violent

zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa men. —They are easily angered and violent.

lele- tiŋisŋiizi
▸ close to tears, on the verge of crying (Lit. 'insides are crying')
▸ easily crying

lele- iur (pa/ be)
▸ plan, be determined (Lit. 'insides put')

Nio leleŋ iur pa lutuŋ be ila high school. —I am planning for my child to go to high school.

lele- iur (pa) sorok
▸ suspect without basis (Lit. 'insides put without basis')

lele- iurur (pa)
▸ think a lot about something, ponder, mull over (Lit. 'insides be putting')

lele- iwe ru (pa)
▸ doubt (Lit. 'insides become two')

lele- iyoyou (pa)
▸ feel badly about, regret (Lit. 'insides hurt')

Leleŋ iyoyou pa mbulu tio ta aŋkam na. —I feel badly about what I did.

lele- izamaaga
▸ clean heart, pure heart (Lit. 'smooth insides')
similar: *lele- iŋgalaŋ*
-kam lele-
▸ comfort someone by diverting their attention from their troubles (Lit. 'get the insides')
▸ entice, attract
-kuru lele-
▸ incite, provoke, aggravate (Lit. 'thread/put through the insides')
Ni ikuru leleyam ta amŋooŋo. —It is because he provoked us (EXC) that we quarrelled.
similar: *-pamalmal lele-*
-lup lele- (ma iwe tamen)
▸ become reconciled, agree, be of one mind, united (Lit. 'join the insides')
Toŋmatiziŋ kini tilup lelen ma tiwe tamen. —His relatives became united.
-ŋgal lele-
▸ have an emotional impact on (Lit. 'pierce the insides')
Sua ki Yesu iŋgal leleŋ ma ŋgar tio itooro kat. —Jesus' talk had a strong emotional impact on me and my thinking changed.
-pamalmal lele-
▸ anger, make angry (Lit. 'anger the insides')
-pamormor lele-
▸ comfort, soothe, calm down
-pamuŋai lele-
▸ get someone to feel pity for you (Lit. 'cause the insides to feel compassion')
-pasaana lele-
▸ hurt, offend, upset (Lit. 'hurt the insides')
-patuntun lele-
▸ aggravate, upset (Lit. 'irritate insides')
-pemet lele-
▸ break off a relationship with someone (Lit. 'cut off one's insides', particularly used of adoption relationships)
raama lele-
▸ sincerely, wholeheartedly, fervently
Tiso raama lelen. —They spoke sincerely.
irao lele-
▸ please, satisfy, make content (Lit. 'sufficient for the insides')
Zin tikam ma irao leleene som. —What they did, did not please him.
Kakam ma irao leleyom! —Do as you please!
sua leleeneŋa-
▸ enticing, seductive, alluring
Tikam sua leleeneŋana pizin moori, to zin lelen ila kizin. —They talked enticingly/seductively to the women, and then the women became attracted to them.
-swe lele-
▸ confess one's sins, reveal one's feelings (Lit. 'reveal one's insides')
-tooro lele-
▸ change one's mind, convert (Lit. 'change one's insides')
similar: *-tooro ŋgar*
-ur lele- pa / -ur lele- ila ki
▸ commit oneself to, love
Ni iur leleene pizin kembei toŋmatiziŋ kini ŋonoono. —He loves them like his own true brothers.
-ur lele- par pa
Kuur leleyom par piom. —Love each other.
-urpe lele-
▸ settle a conflict, resolve a conflict, placate

-leleele V_Intr Redup
▸ wag, wiggle one's tail
Mooto ila ma wiini ileleele. —A snake wiggled its tail as it went along.
Sombe me leleene ambai to ileleele wiini. —When a dog is happy, then it wags its tail.
▸ feel a splinter or a stick inside one's skin
Ke mataana ila kumbum, to ileleele la. —When a sharp stick goes into your (SG) foot, then you feel it sticking in there.

lem N_Inal
▸ to/for you (SG) (second person singular form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

lembe- N_Inal
▸ scrotum, testicles
Tomtom tina, tipal lembeene ma isu. —That man, they cut off his testicles (eunuch).
Iti tomooto lembendeŋanda. —We (INC) men have testicles.
lembe- putuunu
▸ testicles
Tipal ŋge lembeene mi tiweene lembeene putuunu. —They castrated the pig and removed its testicles.
lembe- iloondo
▸ filariasis sickness in the scrotum

len N_Inal
▸ to/for them (third person plural form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

lende N_Inal
▸ to/for us (INC) (first person plural hearer(s) included form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

lene N_Inal
alt. *le, leen*
▸ to/for him/her/it (third person singular form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

leŋ$_1$ N_Inal
▸ to/for me (first person singular form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

-leŋ$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hear, listen
Aŋleŋ kek. —I heard [it] already.
Aŋleŋ ŋge imar. —I heard the pig coming.
Laban ileŋ kembei woono imar kek. —Laban heard that his nephew had come. [i.e. someone told him]
Aŋleŋ la pa wal timbo. —I listened to people singing (in the distance).

-leŋ la kalŋa-
▸ listen to, obey (Lit. 'listen to the voice of')
Ni ileŋ la tamaana kalŋaana. —He obeyed his father.

-leŋ le-
▸ listen for pleasure
Iti koozi ko teleŋ lende mbol ki wok. —Today we (INC) will hear a story about a wallaby.

-leŋ kinkin
▸ hear indistinctly (and therefore be unable to make out the actual words)

-leŋ supurpuuru
▸ hear a little bit of something, get wind of

-leŋ ŋoobo
▸ hear incorrectly, misunderstand

-leŋpe
▸ hear properly, well
Berek to aŋla mi aŋleŋpe tomtom tana ŋgar kini. —Once it is early morning, then I will go and hear properly that man's thinking.

-leŋ yaamba
▸ know how to do magic
Sombe ni ileŋ yaamba, inako ipasaana zin. —If he has knowledge of sorcery, he will harm them.

-leŋleŋ V_Tr Redup

-leŋkis V_Tr
▸ keep in mind, bear in mind (Lit. 'hear-hold')
Leŋkis sua ta aŋso pu na. —Keep in mind what I said to you.
Zin tileŋkis sua ki taman, tana mbulu kizin ambai. —Because they keep in mind what their father has said to them, their behaviour is good.
similar: *-po se ndomo-*

-leŋpis V_Tr
▸ hear a bit, get wind of some talk
Leŋpis risa? —Have you (SG) heard anything at all?
Aŋleŋpis sua tana risa som. —I have not heard that talk at all.
similar: *-leŋtaara*

-leŋsil V_Tr
▸ ignore, disregard, not pay attention to what has been said
Pikin ileŋsil sua ku. —The child ignored your (SG) talk.
similar: *-leŋtut*

-leŋtaara V_Tr
▸ hear only partially (Lit. 'hear-cut'), get wind of some talk
Nu leŋtaara sua tina risa? So sua i? —Have you (SG) heard a bit about this talk? What talk?
similar: *-leŋ risa, -leŋpis*

-leŋtut V_Tr
▸ ignore, disregard what has been said (Lit. 'hear-hit/hammer/pound')
Nu leŋtut sua rimos! —Quit ignoring the talk!

-leŋut V_Tr
▸ listen in on secretly, overhear, eavesdrop on (Lit. 'hear-cut')
Nio aŋleŋut zin pa sua mbukŋana kizin. —I listened in secretly to their agreement.

mata- leŋleŋŋa-
▸ obedient (Lit. 'eye hearing/listening')
Ni mata leŋleŋŋana. —She is obedient.

kumbu- leŋleŋ
▸ willing to go places when requested (Lit. 'leg listening/obedient')
▸ eager to go places
Ni kumbuunu leŋleŋ pa pai. —He is always ready to go on a trip.

ke ileŋ som
▸ not cut deeply enough (not do what is intended)
def. *ke ileŋ nakabasi som*

Nakabasi ila na, irao ileŋ som. Pa ke ipiiŋgi. —When the axe went, it did not cut deep. For the wood was gnarled.
Buza, aŋtoombo be aŋtaara meene ka soolo ma ileŋ som. Pa meene imbol kat. —The machete, I tried to cut the sago palm [with it], it did not cut as I intended. For the sago palm was very hard.
Ileŋ som pa mataana som kat. Nakabasi, to irao. —It did not cut deeply, because it was not sharp at all. If I had an axe, it would have worked.

leŋaleŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup
▸ in different places or directions
Timbot leŋaleŋa. —They are staying in different places.
Tiko leŋaleŋa (=papirik). —They ran away in different directions.
similar: kiŋa, *kiŋakiŋa, papirik*

leŋleŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ aimlessly walk around (with empty hands)
Koobo leŋleŋ ma imar. —The inner islander is coming empty-handed.
Ni leŋleŋ ma ila ndalea. —He wandered aimlessly to the inland side of the village.

lepe- N_Inal
▸ grave
Bamla lepeene imbot su Karapo. —Bamler's grave is in Karapo.
Sombe aŋmeete su lele ti, na motom iŋgal be kuurpewe lepeŋ, pa nio leembe. —If I die here, remember to keep taking care of my grave, for I am a visitor.
similar: *naala*

yok lepeene
▸ spring
La mi kut kanda yok lepeene tiŋga, pa ina yok lomoŋana. —Go and get us (INC) some water from that spring, for it is cold water.
yok lepen lepen ta yok ireere pa i. —springs of water from which water flows.
def. *Yok ta imbot toono sumbuunu ma ireere isu pa yok biibi.* —Water that is in a hole in the ground and flows down into a bigger body of water.

leyam N_Inal
▸ to/for us (EXC) (first person plural hearer(s) excluded form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

leyom N_Inal
▸ to/for you (PL) (second person plural form of recipient experiencer noun *le-*)

li N
▸ deep place in the water
Li taŋga biibi. —That deep place over there is big.
Yok lwoono ta li kat. —In the middle of the river it is very deep.

li ma li kat
▸ extremely deep place in water

liŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ deeper
Kozo ŋgaltekeere ri mi teperae liŋana to pu isula. —You (SG) must push the canoe offshore a bit to a deeper spot, and then the net can go down.
see also: *mozo* 'deep spot in the ocean'

-liibi V_Tr
▸ bend, stretch
Aŋliibi peene naana mi aŋur palam ila. —I bent the bow and put the bowstring on it.
similar: *-daada*

-libliibi V_Middle Redup
▸ stretch oneself and turn trying to find a comfortable position
Aŋlibliibi yo, pa aŋbutultul ma aŋkusiksik. —I am stretching myself, for I have been sitting for awhile and I feel numb.
To ri tana ilibliibi, ko ibayou ma iŋgi. —That little boy is tossing and turning trying to get comfortable, he might be sick.

-piliibi V_Tr
▸ bend (with effort), manage to bend
Nio aŋpiliibi karwaaŋga/ peene naana/ teene. —I bent a fishing rod/ bow/ rattan.

-miliibi V_Intr
▸ bend down
Iya ke namaana ma imiliibi ma isu. —It pulls on the tree branch and it bends down.

-yaliibi V_Tr
▸ bend by pulling down
Yaliibi ke namaana ma isu. —Pull down the tree branch.

liigi$_1$ N
▸ leaf used for tying
Kam liigi imar be aŋliigi zeere ma ituumbu. —Bring some leaves suitable for tying things here, so I can tie up the leafy vegetables and roast them.

-liigi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ tie with a leaf (tying is done in such a

way that it is easy to open)
Ni iliigi zeere was pa kolo/ zeeze ruunu be isala ituumbu. —She tied up the aibika vegetables with *kolo/ zeeze* leaves in order to roast [them] over a fire.
Tiliigi zin teu/ tuumbu. —They tied the pieces of sugarcane/ wild sugarcane (=Tok Pisin *pitpit*) with a leaf.
similar: *-pokat* 'tie something well'

-liigikaala V_Tr
▸ tie something together in order to prevent it from being stolen
Liigikaala teu kiti, kokena tikem. —Tie our (INC) pieces of sugarcane together lest they get stolen.

-likliigi V_Tr Redup

-likat V_Intr/Tr
▸ hit something hard against something else, strike with force (sudden, quick movement is implied)
def. *Punŋana mi tutkatŋana biibi. Tana tayamaana kat ka yoyouŋana.* —Great hitting and striking. Therefore we (INC) really feel a lot of pain from it.
Aŋmel tabe aŋlikat kumbuŋ sala ke ma ŋes. —I fell down and hit my leg hard against the tree and it [=the bone] broke.
Likat ni tio (=supaala) ma buibui. —Hit this coconut of mine hard and split it open.
Meeteŋana ilikati. —He died suddenly/ unexpectedly. (Lit. 'death hit him hard')
▸ break because of having been struck
Miiri biibi isala kaŋar ma kaŋar ilikat se lwoono. —A big wind struck the *galip* tree with force and it broke in the middle.
see also: *-yaper* 'hit with force but not suddenly', *-tutkat* 'hit causing pain'

-lil$_1$ V_Tr
▸ prevent, hinder, stop
Wo/ yaŋ/ miiri/ duubu ilil iti be irao tala som. —A flood/ rain/ wind/ a storm at sea prevented us from going.
Kolman tiŋga ikam pou kini ma ilil yam pa yaŋ, tabe amla som. —That old fellow worked his weather magic and prevented us (EXC) from going by [making it] rain, so we did not go.
def. *Koroŋ iwe uunu piti, tabe irao takam som.* —Something becomes a reason for us to not be able to do [something].
see also: *-biigi, -pakaala, -ŋgun, -patuktuk,* **mata- ila lil**
▸ lazy (Lit. 'eye go hinder')
Nu motom la lil pa uraata pepe! —Don't be lazy about the work!
similar: *paŋa- beleege*

-lil$_2$ V_Tr
▸ wrap around one's waist
Zin moori tipotou serek, mi tomooto tilil kawaala. —Women put on grass skirts and men wrap loincloths around their waists.

-lilil Redup

-lili$_1$ V_Tr Redup
▸ allure, entice, tempt
Aŋlili ye pa mban. —I enticed the fish with bait fish.
Lili tomtom tana ma imar, to atoŋ ipuni. —Entice that man to come, and then my older brother will hit him.
Moori ilili tomooto ma imar. —The woman enticed the man into coming.
similar: *-luŋke, -wat*

-lili$_2$ V_Tr Redup
▸ rinse out the inside of something
Lili kwom, tona la ma win marasin. —Rinse out your (SG) mouth, and then go drink the medicine.
Lili kuuru leleene. —Rinse out the pot.

liliibi N
▸ tree type (=Tok Pisin *talis*, nut is reddish inside and edible, scientific name: *Terminalia catappa*)
Iti torou liliibi. —We (INC) break the *talis* nuts by hitting them. [with stones, because the shells are hard]
Zin Koobo tila tipuru liliibi uraana, mi tikam be tiur se timbiiri. Siŋiini igabgap. —The inner island people went and pulled up some *talis* tree roots and took them to put [the sap] on wooden dishes. The sap is dark-coloured.

-liŋ V_Tr
▸ pour out (water, sand, gravel etc)
Iliŋ yok isula kuuru. —She poured water into the pot.
Liŋ yok tana ila ne! —Pour out that water!
Tiliŋ kaŋar isula ŋgomsaaba. — They poured the galip nuts down into a *ŋgomsaaba* basket.

-liŋliŋ V_Tr Redup

-miliŋ V_Intr
▸ spill over

-pamiliŋ V_Tr
▸ spill something accidentally

-lip V_Intr
▸ surpass, be victorious, win, beat
Zin Marile tilip pa malmal. —The Marile villagers won the fight.
Ni ilip pa sua soŋana. —He is the best at talking.
Leleŋ pu ilip kat. —I love you very much.
▸ most, more
Zin tikam uraata ma tilip. —They did the most work.
Asiŋ mburaana ilip? —Whose strength is greatest?

-liplip V_Intr/Tr Redup

-liu V_Tr
▸ go around something, gather around, encircle
Timender ma tiliu ke uunu. —They stood around the tree.
Timbutul ma tiliu tebol mi tikan kini. —They sat around the table and ate the food.

-liuliu V_Tr Redup
▸ wander around aimlessly
Nu liuliu ruumu tana paso? —Why are you wandering around that house?
similar: *-wa le- sorok*

liuliuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
tomtom liuliuŋana —loiterer, one who wanders around aimlessly rather than doing productive work

-koliu V_Tr
▸ go around, circle
Nio aŋkoliu ruumu. —I circled the house.

-koliuliu V_Tr Redup
▸ go around
Koliuliu ruumu paso? —Why are you (SG) going around the house?

-liukaala V_Tr
▸ enclose (house, garden, betel-nut palm, with a fence, coconut fronds, etc.)

-piliu
▸ drag around everywhere

-papiliu
▸ walk around, go around

-sasiliu
▸ visit many places looking for something

-tatiliu
▸ draw a line around, circle

tatiliuŋa-
▸ round
yok tatiliuŋana —lake, pond

lo$_1$ Intj
▸ hurry up!
Lo mar! —Come quickly!
def. *Kam sua tana be piyar tomtom, mi loŋa ila ikam koroŋ sa tina ma imar.* —You (SG) do this talk in order to speed a person up and cause him to quickly go get that thing and bring it.
see also: *loŋa* ‘quickly, right away’

lo$_2$ N
▸ rafter
ruumu ka lo —rafters of a house

lo tiene
▸ rubbish and spider webs which are found in the framing of a house
similar: *rumruumu*

-lo$_3$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ warm up, heat up
Aŋlo kini. —I warmed up the food.
You ilo zin. —The fire warmed them up.
▸ something supernatural (i.e. a bad spirit) makes its presence felt
Kosa ilo yo ma mburoŋ imap. —I felt the presence of something supernatural and it took my strength away.

-lolo V_Intr/Tr
Kini ilolo. —The food is warming up.

loŋa- N_Inal_Stative
ŋaara loŋana —warmed up leftover food
Loŋana kek. Kan men! —[It is] already warmed up. Just eat!
similar: *-lowaara*

lokoloko N Redup
▸ armlet ornament (made out of *Trochus* shell and bird feathers, only one is worn at a time)
see also: *ŋgeeme* ‘armlet without additional decorations’

lokolokoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ medium-sized
tomtom/ ŋge/ ruumu lokolokoŋana —medium-sized person/ pig/ house

lokon N
▸ fly
lokon keskeeze —blue fly
Koto kuuru pa lokon. —Cover the pot because of the flies.
Sepet lokon pa yambon ma ila ne. —Dip out the fly from the soup[and throw it] away.
Lokon tiku mbeete tio. —The flies are swarming all over my sore.

-lol V_Tr
▸ cover completely, inundate
Su ilol lele tiam Karapo ma imap kek. —The overgrowth has completely covered our area Karapo.
Yok ilol toono. —The water covered the land.
Mete iloli. —He is very sick.
▸ fill up
Nio aŋlol naala ta Apu ikel i. —I filled up the hole which Apu dug.
-lolol V_Tr Redup
Wo ilolol pat kek, tana toko tala lende. —The flood water is already covering the stones [in the river], so let us (INC) run away.
Ni ka miaŋ lololi ma ila. Le sua som. —He went away very embarrassed [Lit. 'shame covered him']. He did not have anything to say.
alt. *-lolool*

lolo$_1$ N Redup
▸ thunder
Lele ikimit muŋgu, to lolo ikam kuruŋ. —Lightning flashed first, and then it thundered.
Lolo kalŋaana biibi kat. —The sound of the thunder is really loud.
Lolo ikam pel. —The lightning made a cracking noise.
Lolo kalŋaana ikam puk. —The thunder rumbled loudly.
lolo niini
▸ streak of lightning
Lolo niini ikam mbil. —A streak of lightning flashed.
Lolo niini ipeene ruumu tio. —Lightning struck my house.
Lolo niini iwenweene. —Streaks of lightning were flashing.

-lolo$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be nearly ripe
Pin tilolo. —The bananas are nearly ripe.

loloomo N
▸ pathway inside a cultivated area
Pamozooro naala ta tina be tuur lende loloomo. —Level those mounds there, so we (INC) can make a path where we can walk.

lolot N
construction: *ka- lolot*
▸ lung
Mete ikam ka lolot, ta iŋguŋ. —It is because he has a sickness in his lungs, that he is coughing.

lom N
▸ toilet
La lom, to tiem. —Go to the toilet and then defecate!
Lom ise pio. —I need to go to the toilet.
Aloi ŋgar kini ise kek (=leleene imbol), ta itunu ila lom. —Because Aloi has developed enough awareness, now she goes to the toilet on her own [i.e. she is toilet trained].

lombuleene N
▸ area behind houses after which the real forest/ overgrowth begins
Nio aŋwwa lombuleene. —I was walking in the area behind the houses.

-lomo V_Intr_Stative
▸ be cold
Lele ti ilomo. —This is a cold place.
Lele ilomo kat. —It is very cold.
kuli- ilomo
▸ feel cold
Nio kuliŋ ilomo. —I feel cold.
similar: *ni- itekteege*
-lom(o)mo V_Intr Redup
▸ becoming cold, cooling down, cooling off
Yok ilommo. —The water is cooling down.
-palomo V_Tr
▸ cool, ease pain, relieve pain
lomoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cold
miiri lomoŋana —cold wind
Kam koŋ yok lomoŋana be aŋwin. —Give me some cold water to drink.
Niom bayyouŋoyom som, lomoŋoyom som. —You (PL) are neither hot nor cold.

londi N_Event
▸ running, fast walk, brisk walk
Tikam pai londi. —They walked quickly/ briskly.
▸ race
Toloondo pa londi molo/biibi. —We (INC) are running in a long/important race.
Ni imaŋga pa londi kini. —He started running his race.
Nio aŋposop londi tio kek. —I have finished my running/ race.
see also: *-loondo* 'run'

lonŋen N
▸ shellfish type, barnacle (small, have

white shells that attach themselves to driftwood and bottoms of boats etc.)
Kotkot isur ma ise peende, to lonŋen ila ma bok. —When the driftwood floats in to the shore, then barnacles got all over it.
Lonŋen isekap la wooŋgo mbuleene. —Barnacles are on the bottoms of boats.

loŋ N
▸ hired group of people
Itunu ikam uraata irao som, mi iŋgo loŋ men. —He himself could not do the work, and [therefore] he just sent some other people [to go and do the work].
Nio aŋgo loŋ ma tipaaza koŋ kini/ tideebe lele tio. —I sent other people to plant my food/ clear my garden area.

loŋa Adv_Pred1
alt. *lo, loŋamen*
▸ right away, quickly
Loŋa mi kotkaala kataama. —Close the door right away!
Mar loŋa! —Come right away!
Nio ko aŋla loŋa men. —I will go right away.
Ni ileŋ sua tana, to loŋamen mi ilek kumbuunu. —When he heard that talk, then right away he knelt down.

loloŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup
alt. *loŋaloŋa, karau karau*
▸ hurry up, quickly
Loŋaloŋa, pa Atai ila kek. —Hurry up, for Atai has already gone.

loobo N
▸ valley, low area
Pakuruuzu ke tana ma isula pa loobo. —Push that log down into the valley/ low area.
Tusula pa loobo, ma tala tasala pakaana. —Let's go down into the river valley, and go across and up the other side.

looboŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ low-lying ground, valley, flood plain
lele looboŋana —lowland, valley
Ramu Sugar imbot ta lele looboŋana ki Markham. —The Ramu Sugar [plantation] is in the Markham valley.

lobloobоŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Zin Sepik, lele kizin lobloobоŋana. —The Sepik people, their area is a large flood plain.
similar: *ŋgoloobo, goloobo*

-loolo$_1$ V_Intr
▸ exalt loudly, acclaim
M. imar, to wal ko tiloolo pini. —When M. comes, then people will acclaim him.
▸ shout
Zin tisou puge ma tiuri sula mon leleene, na tiloolo. —They caught a crocodile and when they put it into the canoe, they shouted.
see also: *-yooto, -wooro, -siriini*

loolo$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
construction: *mata- loolo pa*
▸ look at intensely, stare at something new
Matanda loolo pini. —We (INC) looked at her intensely/ our eyes were fixed on her.
▸ look longingly at something one desires, look at with longing
Zin Koobo matan loolo pa teu (be tikam ma boozo). —The inner island people looked longingly at the sugarcane.
Motom loolo pa kini rimos! —Quit staring at the food!

-loondo V_Intr
▸ move quickly, run
Tiloondo ma timar tipet kaŋar uunu. —They ran to the base of the galip tree.
Ni iloondo ma keteene ipas. —He ran and got out of breath.
siŋ iloondo —blood is flowing, feel vigorous, feel energetic, have pep.
Ni iloondo pa kar be ikam koroŋ kini. —He ran in order to meet the car and get his things.
▸ travel in a vehicle
Tiloondo pa baisikol ma tila uraata uunu. —They travelled on/by bicycles to the place where the work was happening.
▸ come, go to someone in order to get something
Ni iloondo pio be aŋkam le koroŋ. —He came to me wanting me to give him something.
Loondo pio paso? —Why are you coming/ running to me?
▸ serve, do things for others
Moori tana, ni ilonloondo pizin leembe. Iurpe kan kini ma koroŋ. —That woman was serving the visitors. She fixed food for them and [other] things.
similar: *-mbeeze*
▸ go inside, enter into
Buburŋana sananŋan munŋaana men tiloondo pini. —A large number of bad spirits went into him.

Ni iloondo pa urum. —He went inside men's house.
similar: *-lela, -zeebe, -ru pa*
▸ put on clothing
Loondo pa trausis. —Put the trousers on.
similar: *-rupa*
▸ go, run (used of activities taking place)
Uraata/Suŋŋana iloondo ambai. —The work/worship service is going well/ running well.
▸ keep on doing without resting
Niomru zoŋ koloondo pa uraata ma ila ila ma mbeŋ. —You (SG) and my namesake kept working until night.

-lonloondo V_Intr Redup
-poloondo
▸ advance, speed up
▸ take something to someone

-loondoŋuru V_Tr
▸ run straight to somebody
Zin boogo ru tiloondoŋuru yo. —The twins ran straight towards me.

-loondototo V_Tr
▸ run after someone, chase

loondoŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ running, act of running a distance
Tana koroŋ boozomen ta iyalele iti pa loondoŋana na, titirke ma tisu len lup. —Therefore everything that hinders us (INC) from running, let us shake them all off.

londi N_Event
▸ running, race

looto N
▸ stinging nettle plant (= Tok Pisin *salat*, scientific name: *Dendrocnide sp.*)
def. *Looto na kei ta ke, ruunu mi kiini ituntun.*—Nettles are like a bush, its leaves and stems sting.
Teege looto pepe, ko ituntunu. —Do not touch the nettles, they will sting you (SG).
Looto ikan yo ma kuliŋ ituntun. —The nettles stung me and my skin is burning.

kuzilooto N
▸ plant type with stinging leaves (more like a weed)
def. *kembei ta kilaŋ i*
Kuzilooto iwidit kuliŋ. —The *kuzilooto* plant caused my skin to burn.

looto kurimi
▸ tree type which stings when touched
def. *Kembei ta ke. Imbot pa tiiŋi.* —It is like a tree. It is found in swampy areas.

-lote V_Intr_Stative
▸ be sticky
Manioka putuunu ilote. Teege to isekap la nomom. —The peeled manioc is sticky. If you (SG) touch it, it sticks to your hand(s).

loteŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sticky
Meene ti loteŋana. —This sago is sticky.

Lou$_1$ N_Proper
▸ dance type (performed either at night or during the day)
▸ music type
Tirak Lou, pa Naeman ikam tumbuunu bizin bugan. —They are doing a *Lou* dance, because Naeman is fulfilling an obligation related to his grandchildren.

lou naana N
▸ headdress type used for the *Lou* dance

-lou$_2$ V_Tr
▸ visit for some purpose, check (up) on
Sula yok, mi lou zin Koobo. Tile, som som? —Go down to the river and check up on the inner island people. Have they come in or not?
Kamar kolou yo sorok paso? Pa nio koŋ kosasa be aŋkam piom som. —Why do you (PL) come [and] visit me. [It is useless], because I don't have anything to give to you.
Nio ko aŋla aŋlou Ataibi, pa mete ikami. —I will go check on old Atai, because she is sick.
Pita ila ilou kilis kini. —Peter went [and] checked his snare.
▸ hunt, fish, look for some meat
Lwoono ta, ni inmbot ma namaana ise pa peene kini, mi ipera pa Taroobo leleene be ilou kana. —One day, as he was hanging around, his hand reached for his bow and arrow, and he went out to the Tarawe river to hunt some game for himself.
similar: *-no* 'hunt, fish, look for meat/ game'

-loukaala$_1$ V_Tr
▸ check on, visit in order to protect

loukalkaala V_Tr Redup
Loukalkaala koi ku pa momooto. Ko ilul ma isaana. —Keep checking your (SG) tobacco for worms. Otherwise the tobacco leaves might curl and go bad.

similar: *-lou, -tiiri*

-loukaala$_2$ V_Tr

▸ cover or wrap food and put it aside for someone (done hurriedly and for short time only)

Loukaala kini sa pa toŋmatiziŋ ku. —Put aside some food for your (SG) brothers.

Tireege kini, to ni iloukaala ni ndomoono mi iur lae. —When they distributed the food, then he put aside a portion for him.

-lowaara V_Tr

▸ heat up (used of sun, fire)

You ilowaara zin nomnom ma tiko. —The heat of the fire drove the mosquitoes away.

You ilowaara lele ma ibayou. —The fire made the area hot.

Yaŋ isu ma toono iwizis. To zoŋ iyaara na ilowaara lele, to toono iraaza. —Rain fell and made the ground wet. Then when the sun shined, it heated up the ground and then it dried up.

similar: *-lo*

▸ affect and cause one's strength to go down (a bad ghost—*kon sanaana*—can do this to someone in a dream)

Kosa ilowaara yo ta mbeŋi ma mburoŋ imap. Kon tau. —Something affected me at night and caused all my strength to go away. It was a ghost.

lu$_1$ N

▸ vine type (fungus, long, black, string-like, grows on branches of dead trees, dance decorations made of it, found on mountains)

Niam amla amya lu, to amsil ma iwe kiri pa nomoyam ma kumbuyam. —We (EXC) went and gathered some *lu* plants, and then wove them into *kiri* decorations for our arms and legs.

-lu$_2$ V_Intr

▸ shed, peel off, moult (used of snakes and crabs shedding their skin or shell, and of trees shedding their bark)

Ŋgereeme ilu. —The crayfish shed their shells.

Ke ŋanraamba mi mboono tilulu. —Rosewood and ironwood trees tend to shed their bark.

Ŋanraamba ilu, to tapaata be 'mbol'. —When the rosewood tree's bark peels off, then we call it [i.e. the hardwood in the core of the tree] *mbol.*

mooto luŋana —a snake that has shed its skin

-lulu V_Intr Redup

-lu$_3$ V_Tr

▸ plant (yams)

def. *Uraata ki biidi luŋana na, ipa ndel pa serembat ma manioka paazaŋana. Sombe amur lele sa be biidi isula, to pin ma teu ma koroŋ ta boozomen i, sa irao ila izeele biidi som. Pa zin koroŋ tana, sobe yaŋ itop sula to ndoŋdoŋ su ma iŋgal toono pa biidi, to biidi ŋonoono imbot mat. Mi biidi muriini na, niam amsiiri ma iŋgeeze kat. To niam tomooto amup, mi moori tila to titaara pa savol. Titaara, to naala tiene ta kor kana i, na ila ndel. Mi naala leleene na, titaara mini mi tiurpe kat. Timbuulu toono ma imozozooro, to biidi iweene tana tizeebe lela. Biidi na, tuurpe kat. Ka uraata ilip pa kini ta boozomen. Pa biidi, ina tomtom. Urpe i kat, to leleene ambai mi imbot mi iuulu iti pa uraata. Miso takam ŋoobi, to ila lene. Tomtom boozomen tirru kan biidi, pa tiurpewe ka uraata som tau.* —The work of planting yams is different from planting sweet potatoes and manioc. If we (EXC) assign an area where yams are to be planted, then bananas and sugarcane, and everything else is not allowed to be planted with the yams. For those things, if rain falls [on to them], then it drops down from them, and eats away the ground from the yams, and then the yam tubers will be exposed. And the place for the yams, we sweep it and really clean it up. Then we men break up the ground with digging sticks, and the women go and then dig it up more with shovels. They dig it up with shovels, and then the dug up dirt on the top is put to one side. And the inside of the hole, they dig it out again and fix it properly. They crumble the earth with their hands making it soft, and then the seed yams are pushed inside [the mound of crumbled earth]. Yams are something we (INC) really prepare well [when planting]. They require more work than any other food crop. For a yam, that [is like a] person. Treat it well, and it will be happy and be around to help us with our work. But if we treat it poorly, then it will go away. Many people are looking for yams [to eat], because they don't [properly] do

the work needed for them.
Amla amlu biidi. —We (EXC) went and planted yams.

luŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ planting (of yams)
biidi luŋana —yam planting

-lu$_4$ V_Tr
▸ throw, heave, hurl
Kulu ke imar. —Throw the stick here.
Tilu zin sula you. —They threw them down into the fire.

V_Middle
▸ jump
Aŋlu yo sula yok. —I jumped into the water.
Ni imorsop, mi ilu i lae. —He was startled and jumped aside.
Ni ilu i se wooŋgo/ peende. —He jumped onto the canoe/ (out of a canoe) onto the beach.

-lulu Redupl
To ilulu i raama menmeeni biibi. —Then he was jumping [up and down] with great happiness.

lu- ri N_Inal
▸ younger sibling (or cousin) of the opposite sex, cross-sibling
lumri bizin —your younger siblings of the opposite sex
luŋri musari —my little brother/ sister

luŋri ri
▸ my dear (little) younger sibling of the opposite sex (affectionate term)
see also: *to-* 'older sibling', *tizi-* 'younger sibling of same sex'

-luai V_Tr
▸ spit out something from one's mouth
Ni iseŋ ma mbu ipuni, to iluai kis isu lene. —He chewed betel-nut and it started affecting him [too much], so then he spat out the pulp.
see also: *-lulu* 'vomit', *-kiziu, -pures(kaala)*

-lubuŋ V_Tr
▸ make a big fire, make a bonfire
Iti tulubuŋ lende you sa. —Let us (INC) make a bonfire for ourselves.
Lubuŋ you pepe: Kokena ke imap. —Don't make too big of a fire lest the firewood finish.

lugoogoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ lukewarm, tepid (unpleasant, tasteless, used of liquids)
Yambon ti lugoogoŋana. Tiwin na, ambai som. —This soup is unpleasant. When we (INC) drink it, it is not good.
▸ lazy
Ni tomtom lugoogoŋana. Ila ikam uraata som. Ikenne la mbeeze ma rou, to ipet. — He is lazy. He did not go to work. He kept sleeping in the garden house until afternoon, and only then did he come out.
similar: *mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋgwol, -maol, -ŋguulu, beleegeŋa-*

lukutu- N_Inal
▸ centre, middle
mbeŋ lukutuunu —midnight
Lablab, ni lele lukutuunu ki Mbula. —Lablab is the middle of the Mbula area.
kar lukutuunu —centre of the village
mozo lukutuunu —in the middle of the deep sea
tai lukutuunu —open sea, middle of the sea
Ta imbot la Yesu namaana woono mi toro imbot la namaana ŋas. Mi ni imbot la lukutuunu. —One was at Jesus' right hand [side], the other at his left. And he was in the middle.

-lul V_Tr
▸ roll up, curl up, roll a cylindrical object back and forth in one's hands (used of paper, tobacco leaves)
Nio aŋlul pepa. —I rolled up the paper.

V_Middle
▸ be quiet, not resist, not fight back, refrain, forbear
Nio aŋlul yo. —I am not fighting back (I am just keeping quiet and refraining from getting involved in the situation).
see also: *-maane*
▸ curl oneself up, make oneself 'smaller'
Lulu mi keene pepe. Kokena soŋom ise. Swooro kumbum mi keene. —Don't sleep curled up lest your (SG) groin glands swell up. Stretch out your legs and sleep.
similar: *-selek*

-lul nama-
▸ be stingy (Lit. 'roll/curl one's hand')
▸ clinch fists in preparation for fighting
Ni ilul namaana be iporou. —He clinched his fists to fight.
▸ be quiet, not resist, not fight back, refrain, forbear
Lul nomom la ketem. Porou pepe. —Fold

your (SG) arms [against your chest, i.e. be forbearing]. Don't fight back.

-lulul V_Tr Redup

lulŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ curled, rolled

Pepa ti lulŋana. —This paper is rolled up.

▸ peaceful, forbearing

tomtom lululŋana —peaceful man

-mulul

▸ be shrivelled up, be wrinkled

-selul

▸ crumple up

lulu-$_1$ N_Inal

construction: *mata- luluunu*

▸ tears

Naŋgoŋ ire yo ma mata luluunu isu. —My mother saw me and tears fell from her eyes.

Kiliigi tio ibot pa motoŋ luluunu. —My pillow is wet with my tears.

Mi iŋgi mus motoŋ luluunu ma tiŋiizi tio imap. —And now you have wiped away my tears and my crying is finished.

-lulu$_2$ V_Intr Redup

▸ vomit, throw up

Ni iwin ma ilulu. —He drank and threw up.

Ni keteene isalaklaaga, tabe ilulu. —His stomach was upset, so he threw up.

Me ilulu, to imiili ma ikan luluŋana mini. —The dog threw up, and then returned to eat it again.

luluŋana N_Inal

▸ vomit

luluunu Quantifier

▸ pair, two (classifier for counting fish or sago thatching. Sago leaves are typically sewn on to a stick four to five feet long. Two such sticks equal one *luluunu*.)

ye luluunu ta —one pair of fish (=two fish)

ye luluunu ru —two pairs of fish (=four fish)

kooto luluunu ru —four sticks of sewn sago thatching

dial. var. *lulun* (Northern)

see also: *yaambabi*

lum N

▸ algae (green, slimy growth on trees and on stones under the water)

Lum ise pa yok. —Algae has appeared in the river.

lumlumŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ long and soft (used of European hair)

Ni uteene lumlumŋana. —She has long, soft hair.

lumbu-$_1$ N_Inal

▸ curved part of something with a concave shape

lele/ toono lumbuunu

▸ bay, curved part of seashore between two projecting parts of the shore

Re toono lumbuunu, to beleu pa. —When you see the curved part of the land, then go around it.

Tebeleu lumbuunu taŋga. —Let's go around that bay over there.

yok lumbuunu —bend in a river

lumbuunuŋa-

Tire lele lumbuunuŋana, to matan ito ma ila na tire la pa maaŋga. —When they saw the bay area, then their eyes followed along it until they saw sand.

kopo- lumbuunu *(=kopo- tiene)*

▸ stomach (food)

Ni mataana iŋgalŋgal kopo lumbuunu ta kea, tabe iposop uraata som. —He kept thinking of his stomach like that, and so he didn't finish the work.

def. *tomtom kopo kiniŋana* —a person [with a] stomach that desires a lot of food

lumbu-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ new taro shoot that is raised in a nursery before being properly planted

dial. var. *seeme, iweene* (Central)

manioka/ mok lumbuunu

▸ core of a manioc or taro tuber (after the edible part has been scraped off. What is left is given to pigs to eat.)

def. *Tesek manioka kuliini, to tukurik lumbuunu ila ne. Mi takam manioka keteene.*

Manioka lumbuunu, ina sananŋana. Ila lene. —The leftover core of the manioc is bad [for eating]. [Throw] it away.

lumtutu N

▸ mould

Kala kayamus didi ki urum ma iŋgeeze, pa lumtutu ipasaana kek. —Go and wipe clean the walls of the church, for mould has made it [look] bad.

luŋ$_1$ N

▸ roller (logs put on the ground, on which canoes and other heavy objects are rolled)

Piri luŋ isu be wooŋgo ikes ma ila tai. —Throw down some logs as rollers, and the canoe can go along them to the ocean.

-luŋ$_2$ V_Tr

▸ mislead, pretend, give an illusion, talk

fantasies

-luŋ kwo-

▸ wet someone's appetite

Kuluŋ kwondo pa buzur paso? —Why are you (PL) wetting our (INC) appetites by talking about meat!

▸ talk about something, even though it is not going to happen

Ni iluŋluŋ kwoono tau. Kozoko ikam kom koroŋ ŋonoono sa? —He is just talking fantasies. Is he really going to give you (SG) something to eat? [No.]

Kuluŋ kwoyom rimos! —Quit talking fantasies. [It is not going to happen.]

similar: *-pakaam*

-luŋ pai

▸ set off in a different direction in order to mislead

Ni ipakaam zin ma iluŋ pai. —He tricked them by pretending to walk in a different direction from where he was really going.

Ni iluŋ pai ma ipera pa Karapo, to ibeleu ma imar ila pa Lablab. —He pretended to go out to Karapo, but then secretly changed his direction and came back and went to Lablab.

-luŋ sua

▸ say one thing and do another

luŋga N

▸ plant type (Victory leaf type)

▸ decoration made of leaf, used around one's wrist

def. *mermeere, tikam ma iwe aigau*

luŋga muriini

▸ wrist area or ankle area (place where such decorations are worn)

similar: *nama- ŋgureene, kumbu- ŋgureeene*

-luŋke V_Tr

▸ leave unexpectedly, leave behind, leave before something is properly finished

def. *Tikam rimen ŋonoono, to tiko ma tila len. Yaŋ biibi isu, som tomtom sa imeete, tana tizem uraata tana ma tiko. Kaimer ko tiposop.* —They only do a little bit of the work, and then run away. Because there is a big rain, or someone dies, they leave the work and run away. Later, they will finish it.

Tiluŋke uraata. Tiposop kat som. —They left the work without properly finishing it.

Ni iluŋke moori ziŋan lutuunu bizin ma timbotmbot, mi iwoolo ka moori popoŋana. —He left the woman and her children behind, and married another woman.

▸ an engaged person dies before the marriage takes place, or a spouse dies after only being married for a very short time

def. *Urun ise pa ula kek, mi tomooto (som moori) imeete.* —The news about their impending marriage is already known, and the man (or woman) dies.

Waene iluŋke i ma imeete. —Her fiancé died before the marriage took place.

▸ trick, divert attention

Nio aŋluŋke zin me pa buzur koroŋŋana sa. —I tricked the dogs with a piece of meat [so they would go the other way].

▸ pass a message secretly by calling someone aside, inconspicuously call, covertly call

Nio aŋluŋke Ibob be imar iwin kopi. —I called Ibob inconspicuously [so no one else would know] to come and drink coffee.

▸ divert from some other activity, interrupt, disturb

Luŋke i paso? Re, zin tomooto tizzo sua pa uraata ma koroŋ. —Why did you disturb him? Look, the men are talking about the work and other things.

-parluŋke V_Middle

▸ secretly arrange with each other to do something

Zin tamuriŋ tiparluŋke zin be tila tire pilai. —The girls secretly arranged with each other to go and see the soccer match.

luŋkeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ fiancé or fiancée left behind after the unexpected death of his or her intended spouse

Ni luŋkeŋana. —He is a young widower.

luŋluŋ N Redup

▸ floor joist

ruumu luŋluŋ isala wiimbi —the floor joists go on top of bearers

▸ different generations (figurative language)

-top la luŋluŋ muriini

▸ follow someone's example exactly

Kapa ki tumbuyom bizin kat, mi kotop la luŋluŋ muriini. —You (PL) follow your forefathers and are exactly like them.

def. *Tumbun bizin, taman bizin, mi lutun bizin*

kembei kitiimbi, wiimbi mi luŋluŋ. Mbulu mi uraata kizin raraate. —Their grandrelatives, fathers and uncles, and children are like posts, bearers and floor joists. Their behaviour and work is the same.

lup$_1$ Adv_Pred1
▸ all
Iwal tipa lup. —They all went away.
Niam amar lup. —We (EXC) all came.
Timap lup kek. —They are all finished.

-lup$_2$ V_Intr/Middle/Tr
▸ meet, gather, collect together, join, put together
Zin tilup zin su Karapo. —They met at Karapo.
Ziru tilup koroŋ ta boozomen ila mbata, mi tiur ma irao zin urum urum. —The two of them collected everything together, and arranged it to be distributed to each of the clans.
▸ gather other people together
Ni ilup zin be isotaara zin pa uraata tana. —He gathered them together to notify them about the work.

puulu ilupi
▸ full moon
Tana ko imbotmbot ma puulu ilupi, tona imar. —He will stay until the full moon appears, and then he will come.

-luplup V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup

-lup kwo-
▸ say together as a group (Lit. 'join mouths')

-lup lele- ma iwe tamen
▸ become united in heart (Lit. 'join the insides and become one')

-parlup ma -we tamen
▸ unite
Tiparlup zin ma tiwe tamen. —They united/ became one [i.e. were married].

lupuuŋu
▸ big meeting
▸ something belonging to many people, common property, joint property
Pat ki kongrigesen na koroŋ (ki) lupuuŋu. —The money of the congregation is joint property.
Loan from: Mutu language

lupŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ meeting (general term)
Kamar pa lupŋana! —Come for a meeting!
▸ festival, big celebration
lupŋana (biibi) ki Pasoba —Passover festival
▸ group
Tiwe lupŋana tamen. —They became one group only (joined together).
Tiziiri i pa lupŋana kizin mi imbot mat. —They drove him out of their group (=excommunicated him).

lupŋana muriini
▸ meeting place, meeting house, synagogue (in the Bible)

lupŋana ta ki Krisi i / lupŋana ki Krisi
▸ church, congregation, Christ's church

-lut V_Intr/Tr
▸ cook by steaming, steam (Shellfish and sea urchins are often steamed in their shells over a fire. Other foods can be steamed as well.)
Ni indou you ma iur sarwok isala be ilut. Mbeere ise pa sarwok tana, to toso ilut kek. To irao takan. —She makes a fire and puts sea urchins over it to steam. When froth/steam rises from the sea urchins, then we (INC) say they are steamed. Then we can eat them.
Tulut sala you keseene o tiaama ma mbeere ise. —We (INC) steam over red coals or hot stones and the froth/steam rises.
Iti tulut ŋgeele raama putuunu, yalyal, ra, we su kana, twiiri, tuumbu, pin mazaana. —We (INC) steam shellfish in their shells, *yalyal* shellfish, spider shellfish, *Triton* shellfish, wild mangoes, wild sugarcane, and ripe bananas.

lutu- N_Inal
▸ son, child, nephew (=brother's son), offspring
lutuŋ —my son/ nephew
Ni lutuunu bizin ru. —He has two children.
lutuunu muŋgamuŋga —his first-born son/ child
ŋge lutuunu bizin —the pig's piglets
▸ small-sized, young
ke lutun lutun —small trees
▸ small-sized part of something
kumbu-/ nama- lutuntun —toes/ fingers
peene lutuunu —arrow
similar: *wo-* sister's child, mother's brother

lutuŋan N_Inal
▸ my children (term of address for a group)
O lutuŋan, motoyom iŋgal ituyom. —O my children, be careful concerning yourselves.

lutu- moori
▸ daughter, niece (brother's daughter)

lutum moori bizin —your (SG) daughters/ nieces

Anutu Lutuunu

▸ Son of God

Tomtom Lutuunu

▸ Son of Man (Biblical key term)

ruumu lutuunu

▸ headdress for the *Sia* dance (shaped like a small house)

def. *Tiurpe ruumu lutuunu pa teene pinŋana ma ruŋ be tukun mi tarak Sia.* —They make a small house headdress out of a kind of cane and coconut fibers for us (INC) to put on our heads and dance the *Sia* dance.

Kopo ruumu lutuunu, pa tomtom taŋga iŋgeele Sia. —Tie together a small house headdress, for that man over there is singing the *Sia* tune (i.e. he is ready to start the dance).

-luumu V_Intr_Stative

▸ be cool

Aŋwin yok lomoŋana ma leleŋ iluumu. —I drank some cold water and cooled off.

Kuliŋ iluumu kek. —I have cooled off (i.e. I no longer feel hot).

Rou, lele iluumu. —In the afternoon, it was cool.

kete- iluumu

▸ calm down (Lit. 'liver is cool')

kalŋa- iluumu

▸ talk calmly and respectfully

Lem ŋger pizin, mi kalŋom iluumu. —Treat them respectfully and talk calmly.

kwo- iluumu

▸ stop talking about something which one has been talking repeatedly about (Lit. 'mouth is cool')

lele- iluumu

▸ calm down, be at peace, be calm (Lit. 'insides are cool')

Muŋgu, keteŋ malmal, mi iŋgi leleŋ iluumu kek. —Before now, I was angry, but now I have calmed down.

Lelem iluumu piam, mi reege sanaana tiam. —Be patient with us (EXC) and forgive our sins.

talŋa- iluumu

▸ have relief/peace from listening to unpleasant noise (Lit. 'ear is cool')

A buri tipunmeete radio mi talŋanda iluumu! —At last they have turned off the radio and our ears can have some relief!

-lumluumu V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ start to calm down or cool off

To tana keteene imalmal ma isaana kat. Mi buri leleene ilumluumu. —That fellow was really angry. But now he is calming down.

-tut luumu

▸ sleeping out in the open

luumuŋa- N_Inal

▸ cool

lele luumuŋana —a cool place

▸ peaceful, gentle

Nio tomtom luumuŋoŋ. —I am a gentle, peaceful person.

lele- luumuŋa- —insides are cool/ peaceful/ gentle

Kam mbulu kekeŋana pizin pepe. Kam mbulu luumuŋana. —Don't be harsh with them. Be gentle.

leleene luumuŋana ki Anutu —God's peace

sua luumuŋana —gentle, peaceful talk

-paluumu

▸ pacify, calm down, cause to become cool

▸ moisten, water

lwo- N_Inal

▸ middle part, middle section/segment (used of bodies, rivers, roads, trees)

▸ between the beginning and the end

Aŋse kini isu zaala lwoono. —I came up to him on the road.

Zin mbesooŋo tila pa zaala lwon lwon mi tiyo zin. —The servants went out along the roads and collected them.

abal lwoono —the side of the mountain

nomoŋ lwoono —the middle part of my arm

Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling for it was a long way across the sea.

Yok lwoono ta tau li kat. —There is one place in the middle of the river [between the head of the river and its mouth] that is very deep.

zin yok lwoono kan —the water spirits living in the river

see also: *yaŋoyaŋo*

▸ part, portion, section

Tamen sua lwoono toro iso ta kembei: —But another part of the talk says like this:

Tutu lwoono ru tina ta tilip pa tutu ta boozomen. —It is those two laws that surpass all the [other] laws.

▸ waist, torso, trunk
Nu lwom biibi som. —Your (SG) waist is not big.
Kaŋar tana lwoono biibi. —The trunk of that *galip* tree is big.
Ni ipezekat lwoono pa pus. —He tied a belt around his waist.
▸ time (non-specific), once
lwoono ta —one time, once, once upon a time… (start of a fairy tale)
Lwoono ta, nio niamŋan zin me tio ru amla su… —Once, I went to the forest with my two dogs…
Lwoono tataŋa.. —Every once in the while
lwoono toro —another time
similar: *mazwaana, mbasaŋana, aigule ta*

ka lwoono
▸ left-over portion
kini ka lwoono —leftover food
Uraata ka lwoono imbot. —Part of the work is still left to do.

lwoonoŋa- N_Inal
▸ middle-born
lutuŋ lwoonoŋana —my middle-born child [not first or last]

moori zaala lwoono kana
▸ harlot, prostitute, whore (Lit. 'middle of the road woman'

M

-m Genitive suffix
▸ your (SG), second person singular genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns
kopo-m, moto-m, lele-m —your (SG) stomach, eye, insides/ feelings

ma$_1$ Conjunction
▸ and, (simultaneity or close temporal sequence, often causal, links predications that are components of a single complex event, cosubordinate nexus)
Nio aŋpuni ma imeete. —I hit him and he died/ I killed him.
Nio aŋmiili ma aŋmar kar. —I returned to the village.
Ni iwe kolman ma isaana. —He became old and infirm.
▸ until, till
Aŋkeene ma (ila) mbeŋ. —I slept until night.
▸ and (co-ordination of closely associated referents)
To puge ma koro tire i. —Then the crocodile and the shark saw him.
Mbeŋ ma aigule. —Night and day.
Moori ma tomooto. —Women and men.

ma kup
▸ die completely
Imeete ma kup. —He really died. [He was not just unconscious.]

makiŋ (ma kiŋ)
▸ after
Imeete makiŋ mi titwi. —After he died, they buried him.

ma imap
▸ finished doing something (telic aspect)
Tikam uraata ma imap. —They finished doing the work.

ma som
▸ unsuccessfully, in vain, but did not succeed
Titoombo ma som. —They tried but did not succeed.

ma tau
▸ emphasis (expresses emotion on the part of the speaker)
Ni ikan ma tau! Kopoono be imaraaza. —He really ate a lot! His stomach was about to burst.

-ma$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come towards the hearer
Nio aŋma ku paso? —Why should I come to you (SG)?
Niam ama i. —We (EXC) are coming to you now.
Nio aŋbuk sua ima ku. —I promise you (SG) [Lit. 'I tie talk to you.']

-mama V_Intr Redup
Tiŋiizi tio imama ku men. —My cry keeps coming to you.
Tomtom pakan timama pa lupŋana pe som. —Some people do not come to the meetings very often.

-mae V_Intr
▸ come aside towards the hearer
Aŋdu yok ma aŋmae. —I crossed the river and came towards you.

-ma-/ -mV- Prefix
▸ detransitive (converts transitive action-process verbs to intransitive verbs expressing processes)
-raaza ~ *-maraaza* —to tear ~ be torn
-kaaga ~ *-makaaga* —to open ~ crack open
Ni iliŋ yok isula toono./ Yok imiliŋ. —He

poured the water onto the ground./ The water spilled.
Moori tipaala ke./ Balun imapaala. —The women broke firewood./ The balloon burst.

-maaga V_Intr_Stative
▸ dry out (used of liquids)
Rais imaaga. —Rice is cooked/ dried out (i.e. all the water has been absorbed).
▸ go down, recede (used of bodies of water)
Yok imaaga kek. —The river has dried out.
-makmaaga V_Intr Redup
Yok ta boozomen timakmaaga lup. —All the rivers have dried out.

maala$_1$ N
▸ Banyan tree, rubber tree (= Tok Pisin *pikus*, *scientific name: Fikus sp.*)
def. *Maala na, ke kat som, pa itunu imender som. Ipiupiu ke toro kei ta wooro. Mi lwoono biibiŋana kei ta ke. Mi wooro kat som, pa iur naman naman kei ta ke. Maala pwoono na, zin mangi ma mbalmbal tikanan.* —A *maala* tree is not a real tree, because it does not stand up on its own. It coils around another tree like a vine. But its trunk is big like a tree. And it is not a vine either, because it puts forth branches like a tree. *Maala* seeds are eaten by *mangi* birds and pigeons.
alt. *maala pinpiindiŋana*
▸ tree type (*maala* which has a lot of roots)

maala$_2$ N
▸ loincloth made of tree bark
def. *Tumbuyam bizin tisek malatum kuliini mi titut pa pat ma iwe maala be tipune.* —Our (EXC) ancestors stripped off Banyan tree bark and pounded it with rocks, making it into loincloths which they could wear.
Zin tipune len maala. —They put on their loincloths.
Zin tomooto titut len maala. —The men are pounding themselves loincloths [out of Banyan tree bark].
see also: *mala* 'another type of tree'

-po (maala ila) kopo-
▸ go to work in the morning without eating
similar: *kopo- mbeereŋa-*

maala pasaana
▸ snake type (lives in freshwater, black and grey in colour, bites)
Niam amoto maala pasaana, tabe amwe kat som mi amko. —We (EXC) were afraid of the *maala pasaana* snakes, so we did not bathe properly and ran away.

-maala$_3$ V_Tr
▸ look at, watch, observe
def. *Tomtom timender mi koroŋ biibi ipet. Timuzik som. Timaala men.* —People are standing around and something big happens. They don't change their position. They just [stay there and] watch it.
Zin tila timaala naroogo. —They went [and] watched the dancing.
similar: *-geede* 'stare at, watch, look at'
-malmaala V_Tr Redup
Kala kamalmaala zin paso? —Why do you (PL) keep watching them?
-pamaala V_Tr
▸ put out to be seen, show, display, exhibit
Nio aŋpamaala zin mburu ipet mat be tiŋgiimi. —I put the clothes out in the open so that people could buy them.
Tipamaala ŋge zoŋoono. —They displayed the pig teeth.

maanda N
▸ father of a deceased child (polite term of address for a man whose child has died, it is used for the rest of the man's life)
Silas lutuunu imeete, tana tipaati be maanda. —Because Silas' child died, they call him *maanda.*
Maandabi, leŋ sua ri ti. —Father whose child has died, listen to this short talk.
dial. var. *maandabe* (Marile)
see also: *imzal* 'woman whose child has died'

-maane V_Intr
alt. *-mane*
▸ be quiet, keep quiet (often used in strong commands), be silent, remain silent
Kamaane! Ko zin kolman timar ma tipun yom. —Be quiet! Otherwise the adults will come and hit you.
Hait, maane mi yooto pini. —Hey, be quiet and come out of him.
Moto kom pepe, mi maane pa sua pepe! —Do not be afraid, and do not keep quiet [i.e. speak out]!
dial. var. *-yapat* 'be quiet' (Kampalap)
-manene/ -manne V_Intr Redup
Ni imanene pizin risa som. Kwoono ikanan zin. —He does not leave them in peace

at all. He keeps nagging them [Lit. 'his mouth keeps eating/biting them'].

maneneŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *manneŋa-*
▸ gentle, quiet, untalkative, placid
Ni tomtom maneneŋana. —He is gentle, quiet person.

-pamaane V_Tr
▸ keep quiet, quiet down
Pamaane zin pikin! —Try to keep the kids quiet!/ Quiet the kids down!

maanzi N_Stative
▸ very big, huge, giant
def. *Ŋge tomooto mi biibi, ta ka ze mi waŋ.* —A huge male pig, that has tusks and its upper molars.
Ŋge saŋsaŋŋaan maanzi ko ikanu. —A huge wild pig will bite you.
note: This is a Gauru dialect form
dial. var. *siŋanabi* (Central)

maaŋga N
▸ sand that is found by rivers and streams
▸ sandy riverbank
▸ flood plain, area close to river
Toono ku ri imbot maaŋga. —A bit of your (SG) land is near the sandy riverbank.
Kepera yok kwoono ma kakam maaŋga, naso totooro sement pa. —Go out to towards the mouth of the river and get some sand, and then we (INC) can use it to mix cement.
▸ rice
Kala kiŋgiimi kanda maaŋga la stua. —Go and buy us (INC) [some] rice from the store.

maaŋgaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sandy
Toono maaŋgaŋana na, ambai be tapaaza kini pa. Pa kini ko itum kat. —The sandy soil of a riverbank is good for planting food. For the food will grow well.
see also: *magargaara* 'coral gravel, sand by the seashore'

maata$_1$ N
▸ bay, harbour area
▸ landing area for boats
Umboi le maata ambaimbaiŋan boozo. —Umboi Island has many good bays (where boats can land).
Wooŋgo boozo tilela pa maata kizin. —Many canoes went ashore and landed at their beaches.

maata$_2$ N
▸ eye of a net, mesh, holes in a net
Pu tiŋgi ka maata irao pa mban men. —The holes in this net are only suitable for bait-sized fish.
Ŋgiimi pu ta ka maata irao ta som ru. —Buy a net which has a one or two inch mesh.

maata$_3$ N_Event
▸ origin, inception, first

-kam maata
▸ first to do something, initiate, originate
Ni ikam maata pa gita punŋana. —He was the first one to play a guitar.
Nio aŋkam maata pa malmal. —I started the fight.
similar: *-we mataana pa*
see also: *mataana* 'first, beginning, leader'

-maata$_4$ V_Tr
▸ pull up, let down (at least two people involved)
Nomom isu, mi maata yo ma aŋse. —Put your hand down and pull me up.
Tiur mazwaana irao tabe timaati mi isula. —They made a hole big enough for them to lower him down.
Zin Koobo timaata pu. (=yaaru) —The inner island people pulled a net.
dial. var. *-madi* (Marile)
▸ smoke, pull in
Ni imaata koi. —He is smoking (sucking on the cigarette so that the burning end of it glows).

-maata ki
▸ drag behind, be too slow
Kamaata ki pepe. Kombo ma ŋes pa tamen. —Don't drag behind. Sing in time.

-maata kwo-
▸ urge, charge, advise, warn
Ni imaata kwoono pa lutuunu bizin, kokena tipa sorok. —He urged his children to not wander around aimlessly.

-matmaata V_Tr Redup

matmaataŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ alive, living, a bit of life left in a person or animal, close to dying (dragging life on a bit longer)

-pamaata V_Tr
▸ stay awake, keep watch through the night, stay up at night

-parmaata
▸ stretch out
▸ pull from different corners

parmatmaataŋa-
▸ gummy, sticky, stretchy, elastic (like

chewing gum)

mabe Conjunction
▸ and about to, and on the verge of (expresses close temporal sequence plus the fact that the following event is imminent/ on the verge of happening)
Mete biibi ikami mabe imeete. —He was really sick and about to die./ He was really sick and on the verge of dying.
Tai borokborok sula wooŋgo leleene mabe timon. —The sea was (rough and) spilling into the boat and they were about to sink.
Ye tilela pu tana ma bok kat mabe rek. —Fish went into the net and it became so full that it was about to break.

madabaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ big inside, spacious inside, having a large volume (used of baskets)
Teege pelpeele madabaanaŋana be irao koroŋ pakan isula. —Weave the basket large enough so that several things will be able to [fit] inside it.
similar: *kopo- biibiŋana* 'biggish stomach'
▸ bigger
Kam koroŋ madabaanaŋana. —Take the bigger one.

-madada$_1$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be cleared off and dried out (used of areas which are ready to be burnt/ planted)
Lele tio ta amkas ma imadada. —My area, we (EXC) cut the big trees off of it, and it is dried out and ready for burning/ planting.
Lele ku imadada kek. Karau mi ndou mi paaza. —Your area is already cleared and ready. Quickly heap up the rubbish, [and burn it,] and plant it.
similar: *lele gorokgorok, lele imalaŋ*

-madada$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ squat, crouch, sit bending one's legs
def. *Mbulem se kumbum mazaana.* —You (SG) sit on the flesh of your legs.
Ni imadada pa mbutulŋana. —He was squatting in the meeting.

-madi V_Tr
▸ pull up, let down
Madi i mi imaŋga. —Pull him up.
note: Marile form
dial. var. *-maata* (Central)

Madoogo N_Proper
▸ Mandok Island
▸ the inner island people who live on Mandok

-maduo V_Intr_Stative
▸ be ripe, be ready for harvesting/ to be harvested
Serembat/ manioka/ biidi imaduo kek. —The sweet potatoes/ manioc tubers/ yams are ready to be harvested.
similar: *mazaana*

magargaara N Redup
▸ coral gravel found by the seaside
magargaara kokouŋana —white coral gravel
Kala kakam lende magargaara sa imar be isu mbaruumu kiti. —Go and get us (INC) some coral gravel for the area underneath our house.
see also: *maaŋga* 'sand found near rivers'

magat N
▸ shallow water, low tide
▸ area where reef is near the surface of the water
magat biibi —the water level is really low
Magat isu. (=Tai isu.) —It is low tide.
Magat isu ma ipokpok. —The water receded at low tide exposing the reef.
Kala kepeŋende magat. —Go forage for shellfish on the reef.
Amyaaru wooŋgo pa magat. —We (EXC) had to pull the canoe because the water was so shallow.
Wooŋgo ileege sala magat. —The boat ran aground on the reef.
Koobo nan tila magat keteene ma tiyo raaŋga men. —The inner island women went to the dry reef and collected spider shells.

magatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ shallow
yok magatŋana —shallow river
opposite: *li* 'deep water'

magat tien tien
▸ small fish found near reefs (Lit. 'reef residue')
Magat tien tien, ina ye munmun ta tinmbot la patpat. Tupun naamba, to toyo zin. —'Reef excrement, residue' these are small fish that live near coral reefs. We (INC) strike poison root [in the vicinity of the reef to kill them], and then collect them.

-kan magat
▸ walk on the reef during low tide and

look for shellfish, small fish and other edible things
similar: *-peŋende*

-soolo/- leege sala magat
▸ run aground

magor N_Stative
▸ huge, gigantic, really big
kaari magor —huge netbag
Ni tomtom magor kat. —He was a giant.

magorŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ really big, really huge
Wooŋgo ti, magorŋana kat. —This canoe is really huge.
Ni lwoono magorŋana. —He has a really huge waist.

mai N
▸ season, time (to do something in the garden, either planting or harvesting)
Mai ki kini paazaŋana. —The time for planting food.
Iŋgi mai ki biidi touŋana. —This is the time for digging up yams.
Mai ki kaŋar ipet. —The time for harvesting *galip* nuts came.
Yooba ikam mai ambaiŋana pa kini ipet mini. —The Lord caused a good harvest time to occur again.

-pamai
▸ provide others with things, help out with food

mailaŋ N_Event
▸ extended ceremonial feast (Such feasts are put on by a clan in order to honor their first-born children. They may last up to several months. A lot of pigs and food are consumed during them. The more pigs that are killed, the more prestige the organisers of a feast and their first-born children gain from it. There are also dance ceremonies associated with the feast.
Mailaŋ ka kini biibi kat. Ŋge boozo, kini boozo, mi naroogo tomini. —The *mailaŋ* feast [requires] a very large amount of food. [There need to be] many pigs, much garden food, [and] dancing too.
Ni ikam mailaŋ pa lutuunu bizin. —He arranged a large feast for his children.
Zin Kampalap timbot lela mailaŋ leleene pa puulu ru ma iŋgi. —The people of Kampalap village have been feasting for about two months.
Zin tipauuru mailaŋ kizin zen. —They have not ended their feast yet.
see also: *naroogo*

mailoŋ ka kulkuulu N
▸ centipede (Lit. 'Mailong's enemy' According to one traditional story, there was once someone named Mailong who was bitten by a centipede and died.)
Mailoŋ ka kulkuulu iŋgal yo. —A centipede bit me.
similar: *suugu*

-makaaga V_Intr
▸ crack open
Toono imakaaga. —The ground cracked open.
Timbiiri imakaaga. —The wooden dish cracked.

makaagaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cracked open
toono makaagaŋana —cracked ground [due to an earthquake]
see also: *-kaaga*

makikikŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ immodest
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. *naikikiŋa-* (Central)

makiŋ Adv_PredP
▸ when, after + completive aspect
Amsuŋ makiŋ, to tireete zin. —After we (EXC) finished the church service, then they circumcised them.
▸ totally
Kuliŋ ta boozomen iyoyou makiŋ. —My whole body hurts.
Toono ta boozomen tiute yam makiŋ. —The whole world knows us (EXC).

mako Conjunction
▸ and then …will
Merere ni le uraata ri pizin. Mako ipimiili zin. —The master has a little bit of work for them. And [once he is done with them] then he will send them back.
…talala mako kikir motoŋ. —We (INC) will continue like this for awhile, and then you will not see me any more.

mala N
▸ tree type (very tall and stands straight, its wood is very strong)
def. *Mala na, ke biibi mi itum molo ma isala. Takam pa palaŋ, zin moori titeege you pa. Popoŋana kini tasap ma iwe yoozo.* —*Mala*, that [is a] large tree tree, and it grows

up tall. We (INC) use it for planks, women cook with it. Young trees, we hew them into digging sticks.
Mala ka ŋonoono ta man tire to tikan, ŋge tikan. Tere mala iruŋ, to tapaaza kini. Ke mala na, kon muriini. —The *mala* tree has fruits that birds eat when they see them. Pigs eat [them too]. When we see *mala* trees flowering, then it is time for us to plant food. *Mala* trees are places where ghosts stay.
alt. *mala yoozo*

-malaala V_Intr
▸ fall over backwards
Zin timalaala pa ndemen. —They fell over backwards.
Ni ileŋ sua tiŋgi, mi imalaala. Itop su ma kup. —When he heard that, he fell over backwards and died.

-malai V_Intr_Stative
▸ wilt, be wilted
Ke ruunu imalai. —The tree's leaves are wilted.
similar: *-mele*
▸ tired
Nio aŋmalai pa uraata. —I am tired from working.
Kuliŋ imalai. —I feel tired.
▸ laze around, rest
Nu kulim imalai irao. Maŋga mi kam uraata! —You (SG) have lazed around enough. Get up and do some work!

malaiŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ tiredness
Tirao tipamaata na som. Pa tikam uraata biibi pa aigule, tabe ka malaiŋana ikam zin. —They were not able to stay awake. For they worked hard during the day and therefore suffered from tiredness.

-pamalai V_Tr
▸ tire out, wear out
Uraata ipamalai yo. —The work made me tired.
Naroogo ipamalai yam ma amkeene amkeene ma mbeŋ. —The dancing wore us (EXC) out and [so] we slept and slept until night [came].

-malalaala V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ peel off, flake, come off
Kuliŋ imalalaala. —My skin is peeling.

malalaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni kuliini malalaalaŋana. —His skin is flaking.

malama Adv_PredP
▸ day after tomorrow
Malama to aŋla Lae. —The day after tomorrow, I will go to Lae.

malan to Intj
▸ fortunate, good
Malan to loŋa mar. Pepe so wooŋgo izemu. —It was fortunate that you came quickly. Otherwise the ship would have left you.
Malan to aŋdeeŋe koroŋ tio. —It was good that I found my thing.

-malaŋ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be clear (i.e. visually unobstructed)
Lele imalaŋ. —The weather is clear. [i.e. visibility is good]

malaŋ N
▸ visibility, clear area

malaŋ keteene
▸ cleared area where things can be seen
▸ plain view
Koroŋ imbot malaŋ keteene. —The thing is plainly evident/ visible.
Kapamaala mburu tiom isu malaŋ keteene pepe. —Do not display your (PL) possessions in plain view.

-pamalaŋ V_Tr
▸ clear off so as to make visible
see also: *-laŋpi*

malatum N
▸ tree type which has a type of bark that can be pounded into loin cloths
def. *Malatum popoŋana na, ke tau titut kuliini ma iwe maala. Kuliini ndel, siŋiini kokouŋana.* —A young *malatum* tree, that is a tree whose bark is pounded into loincloths. Its bark is different, [and] its sap is white.
dial. var. *malanpin* (Marile)

-maliklik V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ itch, feel tickling
Begeŋ imaliklik. —My armpit is itching.

-pamaliklik V_Tr Redup
▸ tickle
Koroŋ sa ipamaliklik kuzuunu ma imartu. —Something tickled his nose and made him sneeze.
Nomnom ipamaliklik talŋoŋ. —A mosquito is tickling my ear.

see also: *-giligilik*

malimooŋo N
▸ things needed for house building
similar: *ruumu ka uraata/urta*
Loan from: Mutu language

malmal$_1$ N_Event Redup
▸ fight, war, conflict
Tikam malmal piti. —They fought against us (INC).
Zin timbot la malmal leleene. —They were in a fight.
Malmal biibi ta iŋgi be ipet. —A big fight is about to happen.
Malmal imaŋga. —A fight started.

malmal ka-
▸ warrior, soldier
Wal ru tiŋga, zin malmal kan ŋonoono. —Those two men over there are real warriors.

malmalŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ fighting, fierce, attacking
me malmalŋana —wolf, a dog that attacks

-malmal$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be angry, be upset about
Anutu imalmal pa sanaana kiti. —God is angry at our (INC) sin.
Ni imalmal pa mbu kini. —He was upset about his betel-nut.

kete- malmal
▸ upset, angry
Nio keteŋ malmal. —I am angry.

kete- malmalŋa-
▸ habitually angry, easily angered
Zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa men. —They are easily angered and short-tempered.

kete malmalŋana
▸ wrath
Kaimer, Anutu ko iswe kete malmalŋana kini ma ipet mat. —Later, God will reveal his wrath openly.

-pamalmal kete- V_Tr
▸ anger, make angry, enrage
Pamalmal keteŋ paso? —Why are you making me angry?

malwe N
▸ broom made of coconut leaf ribs
Malwe itoptop. —The broom is falling to pieces.
Tikam malwe mi tisiiri lele. —They got their brooms and swept the area.

-ur malwe
..iur malwe som, kor sa som. —not one person was left, they all have gone. [Lit. 'no broom, no rubbish scraper')

mamaaza$_1$ N
▸ flute
Nio aŋwi mamaaza. —I played a flute.
Aŋyembut leŋ somsom, mi aŋurpe ma iwe mamaaza. —I cut myself a piece of small bamboo and made it into a flute.

-mamaaza$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ dry enough so that water does not drip any more
Kauziŋ imamaaza, mi mioŋ isekap sala koŋ galablaaba. —My saliva has dried up, and my tongue sticks inside my mouth.
Maaŋga inoi ma imamaaza kek. —The rice has boiled and absorbed all the water.

ŋgure- imamaaza
▸ thirsty

-mamam V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be soft
Ye mazaana imamam ma kuziini. —The fish's flesh is soft and it smells.

mamamŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ soft
kini mamamŋana —soft food (such as is given to babies)

mamus N
▸ all of the edible inner organs of a pig (which are boiled for soup)
def. *Ŋge koroŋŋanŋan ta boozomen ilup ila kuuru ta, to tapaata tosombe mamus.* —All the parts of a pig's body are put together into one pot, and then we (INC) call it *mamus*.
similar: *keten keten, ŋge leleene*

man N
▸ bird (general term, also includes bats and other flying creatures with bones)
Man itaŋ. —A bird sings/ calls/ cries.
Man antare ikoolo. —A rooster crows.
Man ikuubukaala lutuunu bizin. —A hen covers her chicks with her wings.
man tatariigi/ antare —chicken/ rooster
man mboŋ —bird of prey
▸ headdress with feather decorations that is worn in some traditional dances
Tiur man isala uten. —They put the feathered headdresses on their heads.
▸ hunting scout, one who is spying to see where the pigs are

Man tila tiur talŋan ta kaŋar tiŋga pa ŋge. —The 'scouts' went to that *galip* tree over there to listen for where the pigs might be.

manbule

▸ eave of a house (Lit. 'bird's buttock'/ 'the place where birds sit')

mankwoono

▸ morning (Lit. bird's mouth)

mana Conjunction

▸ right after that

▸ before

Nio aŋwoolo mana tamaŋ imeete. —I married and right after that my father died./ I married before my father died.

note: from *mi* + *na*

mana ko

▸ and after that … then will?

Manako aŋso parei pizin? —And after that, what will I say to them?

Manako parei? —And then what?

manaaba$_1$ N

▸ adze (instrument used for shaping timber, has a wooden handle and an iron blade)

Kasaibi isap kombom pa manaaba. —Old Kasai carved drums with an adze.

Zin Koobo tisap timbiiri pa manaaba. —The inner island people carve wooden dishes with adzes.

manaaba$_2$ N

▸ shellfish type

def. *Iŋgeele ta, zaana manaaba. Iti takan manaaba ŋonoono. Koroŋ tai kana.* —One type of shellfish, its name is *manaaba.* We (INC) eat the *manaaba* creature. It is something that is found in the ocean.

manboŋ N

▸ eagle (Literally 'hunter bird', = Tok Pisin *tarangau*, viewed as totems, each clan has their own)

Manboŋ imbis lutuunu bizin. —The eagle carries its young on her back.

Iŋgi nio manboŋ Sapoŋ. Nio us ki Polpol. —I am the eagle Sapong. I am the totem figure living in Polpol.

Manboŋ pakan zan: Mboŋ Makut, Mboŋ Laut, Mboŋlauŋ, Manboŋ Toŋso, Sirik. —The names of some (totem) eagles: Eagle Makut, Eagle Laut, etc.

mandiŋ N

▸ darkness

zugut mandiŋ—great darkness

Zin timbot zugut mandiŋ muriini. —They were in great darkness.

mandun N

▸ pigeon type (large, black, has a white tail, does not fly very much)

Mandun itut, to yaŋ imar. —When a pigeon coos, then rain comes.

kini mandun

def. *Teneene manioka mi mok, to tutut raama ni ma iwe mandun, mi takan.* —We (INC) roast tapioca and taro, and then we mash it with coconut and it becomes [a food type called] *mandun*, and we eat it.

def. *wak ta ŋgere biibi som, ina mandun.* —Starchy pudding that doesn't have much oil [in it], that [is] mandun.

manioka N

▸ manioc, cassava, tapioca (scientific name: *Manihot utilissima*)

Manioka ta inoi na, imawalwaala to takan. —Manioc that is boiled, falls apart into pieces for us (INC) to eat.

Loan from: Tok Pisin, English

mankwoono N

▸ morning (Lit. 'bird's mouth')

Mankwoono ambaiŋana! —Good morning! [a greeting]

mankwooni/ mankwoono koozi —this morning

Timbot ma mankwoono mini… —They stayed [overnight] and the next morning…

dial. var. *mbeŋbiana* (Northern)

mankwono

▸ tomorrow (Northern dialect)

manman N Redup

▸ hibiscus (or other types of plants with large colourful flowers)

manman pwoono —hibiscus flower

mantai N

▸ lobster (Lit. 'bird-sea')

Kala kepeene koŋ mantai sa. —Go shoot me a lobster.

mantai ka kulkuulu —antennae of a lobster

Sombe tomtom sa ikam kom mantai, na ni ipomoozu. —If somebody gives you (SG) a lobster to eat, he is showing you special favour.

mantie N

▸ cane type

def. *Teene musaari, kokouŋana. Ka uraata: Ampo siiri pa, ampo ruumu pa, taŋgal kooto pa.* —A small type of cane, white. Its uses: We build fences with it, we build houses with it, we sew thatching with it.

Maŋaaba N

▸ Maŋaaba-Mbula people (reflects the term used by speakers of the Siassi Islands languages--Tuam, Malai, Mutu/Koovo/ Oov-- to refer to the Mbula people)

Zin mutu tipaata iti toono uunu be Maŋaab. Mi niam amso Maŋaaba o Mbula. —The island people call us (INC) people living on the land *Maŋaab*. And we (EXC) say *Maŋaaba* or Mbula

similar: *Mbula, Kaimaŋa*

maŋaana N

▸ space, open space

Man tirie sala maŋaana. —The birds are flying in the sky/ space above.

maŋaanaŋana

▸ space, spacious area

Anutu ipaata lele maŋaanaŋana ta kora be saamba. —God called the space above 'sky'.

maŋaanakaal- V_Middle_Uninfl

▸ fail, be unsuccessful

Amla amzibuuru. Amkam ma maŋaanakaala yam. —We (EXC) went to catch crayfish. We tried but failed [to get many].

Tomtom ta ikam stoa. Ikaam ma maŋaanakaali. Mi isu inmbot. To tomtom tiso: "Ywee, toombo ma som mi maŋaanakaalu!" —Someone starts a store. He keeps at it but fails. Then people say: "Ywee, you (SG) tried and failed!"

def. *Takam uraata ma tarao som. To tiso piti: "Ni ikam uraata ma maŋaanakaali." (Iposop som. Ikam ma le ŋonoono som. Sua repiiliŋana)* —We (INC) do/ attempt something and are not able to do it. Then people say about us: "He did/ tried the work and failed." (He didn't finish it. He did it, but there were no results from it. Mocking talk).

-maŋaŋ V_Intr_Stative

▸ be ajar, be open a bit, be slightly open

Kataama imaŋaŋ ri. —The door is slightly ajar.

▸ be cracked

Ŋgalas lam kana imaŋaŋ, mi imapaala kat ma borok su som. —The lamp glass is cracked open, but it is not completely broken.

-maŋga V_Intr

▸ stand up, get up

Ni iwiti ma burup ma imaŋga. —He lifted him and helped him to stand up.

▸ start, initiate

Zin timaŋga be tikam uraata. —They are starting to do the work.

Zin timaŋga pa uraata tana. —They started that work.

Bubuŋana Potomŋana ikam uraata ila leleŋ, ta imaŋga pa urlaŋana ti pio. —The Holy Spirit worked in my heart and that is why he initiated this faith in me.

▸ start a new phase of action

To imaŋga na iso:... —Then he got into the act saying:…

▸ wake up

Mankwoono koozi, nio aŋmaŋga mi yaŋ isu. —This morning I woke up and it was raining.

Nio aŋmaŋga leŋ. —I woke up.

▸ come back to life again, rise from the dead, be resurrected

Lazarus imeete kek. Mi Yesu ipai i ma imaŋga mataana iyaryaara mini. —Lazarus had died. But Jesus resurrected him and he came to life again.

-maŋgaŋga V_Intr Redup

Zoŋ ise, mana tomtom ta boozomen timaŋgaŋga. —After the sun rises, then everyone gets up.

kosa imaŋga pa

▸ get an idea into one's head, be stirred to do something, be moved to do something (Lit. 'something rises concerning')

Kosa imaŋga pio tabe aŋla ma aŋgal ŋge. —Something made me go and shoot the pig.

Kosa imaŋga pini tabe ikam mbulu tana. —Something got into him and made him to do that.

-maŋga pa

▸ attack, violently take hold of something because of being angry, upset

Nu kamam ta kembena ma timaŋga pu, ko la padei? —If you (SG) keep on doing like that and they attack you, where would you go?

▸ overturn

Atai ila na imaŋga pa kuuru mi kini werek ila ne. —Atai [was angry] and went and turned over the pot and spilled out the food.

-maŋgayaara V_Tr
▸ get a bunch of people moving, drive a bunch of people away
Ni imaŋgayaara zin tomtom be tila pa uraata. —He got all the people moving to go to work.
Anaŋ imaŋgayaara yam pa ruumu. —My mother drove us (EXC) out of the house.

-pamaŋga V_Tr
▸ initiate, start, get going
Pamaŋga zin pa uraata. Pa zoŋ mataana ise kek. —Get them going with the work. For the sun has already risen (i.e. the morning is already far along)..

maŋgaŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ rising up, resurrection
maŋgaŋana kizin wal meeteŋan —the resurrection of the dead
Yesu, ni maŋgaŋana mi mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana katuunu. —Jesus, he is the source of resurrection and eternal life.

maŋgiliini N
▸ sparks
you (ka) maŋgiliini —sparks of fire
You ikumunmuundu ma maŋgiliini izalla. —The fire is smouldering and sparks are rising.

kwo- maŋgiliini/ kalŋa- maŋgiliini
▸ echo
Tomtom ta isala abal ma iboobo, mi kalŋaana maŋgiliini imar ma aŋleŋ. —Somebody goes up on a mountain and calls with a loud voice, and the echo comes and I hear it.

-maŋmaŋ V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ insist on, keep after, urge, compel
O Biibi, maŋmaŋ ma mar ruumu tio pepe. —O Lord, don't insist on coming to my house.
Ni imaŋmaŋ yo be aŋla Lablab. —He insisted that I go to Lablab.
similar: *-kelkel*

-maol V_Intr
▸ be lazy
Nu maol kat! —You are really lazy!

maolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ lazy
Ni tomtom maolŋana, tana ikam uraata pe som. —He is a lazy person therefore doesn't do much work.

maol punkeŋa-
▸ lazy
Ni maol punkeŋana kat. Ikam uraata mokleene som, iwwa som. —He is really lazy. He does not do garden work, [and] does not walk around.
see also: *beleegeŋa-, lugoogoŋa-, mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋguulu, -ŋgwol*

-map V_Intr
▸ end, finish, quit
Koroŋ boozomen imap kek. —Everything has ended.
Ŋge timap kek. —The pigs are all gone.
Amap pa maket laŋana. —We have quit going to the market.
Aŋmap pu. —I am finished with you (SG).
Puulu lamata imap kek. —Five months have gone by.
▸ all, whole
Zin kolman timap ma tila tikwaara pu. —All the big men went and carried pig nets.
Leleŋ imap ipakur Merere. —My whole heart praises the Lord.

...ma imap
▸ telic / completive aspect
Ni ikan kini ma imap. —He ate all the food.
Tikam uraata ma imap. —They finished doing all the work.

-mapmap V_Intr Redup
▸ coming to an end
Swoyom imapmap karau men. —Your (PL) life is quickly coming to an end.
Muŋaiŋana ki Anutu imapmap som. —God's mercy never comes to an end.
▸ use up, be used up
Parei ta toono mbuyeene imapmap pa sorok? Kataara ma isu lene. —Why should the nutrients (Lit. 'grease/oil') of the land be used up on it for nothing? Cut it down.
▸ nearly finished
Parei, uraata imapmap kek? —How is it? Is the work nearly finished?
similar: *iraurau*

-mapaala V_Intr
▸ burst, be broken, go into pieces
Kozo re pa kusuunu, kokena imapaala. —You (SG) must be careful with the gallbladder lest it break.
Mbeteŋgal kini imapaala kek. —His boil has burst.
Balun kini imapaala. —His balloon burst.

Sua imapaala. —The talk became publicly known.
Teleŋ sua ki Merere ma ŋgar imapaala piti kek. —We (INC) have heard the talk of the Lord and are now clear about it.

zuru- imapaala se ta ka yok i
▸ cleft palate
Pikin zuruunu imapaala se ta ka yok i. —The lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between his/her upper lip and nose. [=The child will have a cleft palate.]

-mapalpaala/ -mawalwaala V_Intr Redup
Manioka ta inoi na, imawalwaala to takan. —Manioc that is boiled, once it falls apart into pieces, then we (INC) eat [it].

mapalpaalaŋa-/ mawalwaalaŋa-
N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ all completely broken

-pamapaala V_Tr
▸ accidentally break, break unintentionally
see also: *-paala*

-mar V_Intr
▸ come (to the speaker)
Ni imar neeri. —He came yesterday.

-marmar V_Intr Redup
Ni imarmar tio totomen. —He is continually coming to me.
Lele imarmar. —The dawn is breaking.

marŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ coming
Marŋana kini tabe iwe ru pa i. —His second coming.
Nio aŋbel lele ti marŋana pa ndaama tel. —I have come to this place again and again for three years.

-mare V_Intr
▸ come aside
Kamare tiam muŋgu som? Ma yaŋ imap, to kala. —Why don't you (PL) come over to us (EXC) first [and stay with us a bit]. And when the rain ends, then you [can] go.

-maraaza V_Intr
▸ become torn, get torn
Pepa imaraaza. —The paper tore.
Ŋguuru mburu na, balis se pat pepe. Ko imaraaza. —When washing the clothes, don't hit them on stone lest they get torn.

sua imaraaza
▸ spread out, become publicly known, come out in the open
Sua imaraaza, ta niam iwal biibi amleŋ ma amurur pa. —The talk/news became publicly known, and that is why all of us (EXC) heard it and were surprised by it.
similar: *sua imapaala*

kete- imaraaza
▸ feel badly that nobody comes to help
Aŋsu ma aŋse pa uraata ma keteŋ be imaraaza. Zin irao be timar ma tiuulu yo, tamen som. —I was very busy doing the work [and badly needing help], and I felt badly. They could have come and helped me, but didn't.

maraazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ torn
Mburu kini maraazaŋana —His clothes were torn/ragged.

-pamaraaza
▸ accidentally tear, unintentionally tear
Iŋgi asiŋ ta ipamaraaza kuliini tio ti? —Who has torn this piece of clothing of mine?
see also: *-raaza*

marai N
▸ ginger (used as a food spice and for magical purposes, =Tok Pisin *kawawar*, scientific name: *Zingiber officinale*)
Zin tikam marai be tipurai zin wal mete kan. —They took ginger in order to work counter-magic on the sick people.
Tikam marai mi tipureskaala zin meteŋan. —They got ginger and spat on the sick people [in order to heal them].

maraitumbu N
construction: *ka- maraitumbu*
▸ Adam's apple
similar: *ŋgure- mbukuunu*

marakete N
▸ spear (made of metal and wood or bamboo, used for shooting pigs or people)
Marakete kini ipol, tana ila ikam kiini ma ipiu mini. —Because his spear broke, he went and got the shaft and tied it together again.

-maramraama V_Intr Redup
▸ early morning when things can begin to be seen
Lele imaramraama, ikaam be borok su. —It is early morning/ morning is breaking.
Lele imaramraama ma aŋre tomtom ta ikem man tio ma ila ne. —It was early morning when I saw a man steal my chicken and [carry] it away.
def. *Zin siizi, man mi koroŋ ta boozomen titaŋtaŋ, lele ikaam be borok su.*

—Grasshoppers, birds, and everything else are crying, and day is about to break.

-mare$_1$ V_Intr
▸ come aside
Irao tilae timare som. —They could not go or come [sideways].
Anna imare kizin, to ipakur Merere. —Anna came aside to them and then praised God.
Kumbum ilalae mi imarmare pepe. Kokena kam mbulu sa. —Let not your (SG) feet go this way or that lest you do something (bad).

mare$_2$ Serial verb
▸ to this side (closer to the speaker)
alt. *maare*
..mi patoronŋana muriini imbot maare ri pa timbiiri tana. —and the altar [Lit. 'offering place'] was just a bit to this side of that wooden dish.
Dudut ma timar tiŋaŋa mare pa kumbuŋ ma nomoŋ. —They came in a large group and kept biting at my legs and hands.

-marra V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be light in weight, not too heavy
Re tomtom marraŋana sa, to isala mbu. —Look for someone who is not too heavy, then he can go up the betel-nut palm.
similar: *potpotŋa-*
opposite: *pataŋa-*
▸ be easy, not too hard, not too difficult
Uraata imarra. —The work is easy.
▸ fluent
kwo- imarra —fluent speaker, reader

marraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ easy, not too difficult/ hard
sua marraŋana —talk which is easy to understand or accept

-pamarra V_Tr
▸ make easier, help
Kolman tipamarra zitun pa tete mi tiwwa. —Old people shift some of their weight onto [their] walking sticks and walk.
Aŋkam tete be ipamarra yo. —I took a walking stick to make it easier for me (to walk).

-martu V_Intr
▸ sneeze
Ni imartu mete. —He is sneezing a lot.

-martutu V_Intr Redup

marwaaŋga N
construction: *ka marwaaŋga*
▸ accompaniments, additional food items that accompany a pig as ceremonial decorations
Ŋge ka marwaaŋga na mbu ma peege ma koi ma… —The accompaniments sent along with a pig are betel-nuts, betel-peppers, tobacco and [other things].
Mbu ma peege ma koi iwe aigau (=marwaaŋga) ki ŋge. (Isala ŋwaana ma ila raama.) — Betel-nuts and betel-pepper and tobacco are decorations (=accompaniments) of a pig. (They are put on top of it and go along with it).
Lupŋana ka marwaaŋga na, kini ma koi ma... — The food accompanying [large] gatherings are food, tobacco, and [other things].
similar: *aigau ki ŋge*

marwoŋ N
▸ tree type (red cedar)
Marwoŋ na, ke zaanaŋana. Takam ma iwe wooŋgo. —Red cedar is an important tree. We (INC) make it into canoes.

marwoono N
▸ slime (of aibika plants)
San was ila zoŋ, to noi. Sombe noi sorok, to ka marwoono biibi. —Spread the aibika leaves in the sun first, and then boil [them]. If you (SG) just boil them without preparing them, then they will have a lot of slime.
dial. var. *barwon barwon* (Northern)
similar: *ŋaono, umbuunu*

-masaaŋga V_Intr
▸ dawn, be nearly dawn
Lele imasaaŋga. (=Lele imarmar.) —It was nearly dawn.
similar: *berek, borok, lele itartaara, lele iris, lele kalau kalau, kozere*

-masak V_Intr
▸ multiply, increase, reproduce and multiply
Niam Ŋguur amasak ma amwe boos ket. —We (EXC) Gauru people have multiplied and become many. [Gauru dialect example]

-pamasak V_Tr
▸ cause to multiply, increase
Nio lutuŋ tiuti ma ila Ŋguuru be ipamasak zin Ŋguuru ma tiwe boozo. —My son was adopted into Gauru village to help

increase the Gauru population and cause them to be many.

masakŋa-

▸ increase, multiplication

Zin Koobo timbel masakŋana. —The inner island people have multiplied greatly.

▸ easily shared between a lot of people

Wak na, kini masakŋana. —Starchy pudding is a food that is easily shared between a lot of people.

-masal V_Intr

▸ clear out

Yaŋ isu ma iŋgi be lele imasal i. —It was raining, but now it is clearing out.

similar: *-kam pak*

-masaur V_Intr

▸ fruit-bearing season is finished (used mainly of betel-nut and betel-pepper)

Mbu mi peege imasaur. —The fruit-bearing season for betel-nut and betel-pepper is over.

similar: *-map*

mat N

▸ light

Anutu iso: "Mat sa be ipet." —God said: "Light is to appear."

zugut mi mat —darkness and light

Mat iyaara. —The light shined.

Zoŋ iur mat pa toono. —The sun gives light to the earth.

▸ outside, visible, in the open, public

Koyooto ma kepera mat. —Go out of the house.

Amkeene mat. —We (EXC) slept outside [not in a house]

Nu niomru kakam ma uruyom ise mat, na ina niomru kowoolo. —When you two have done it, and the news about you becomes public, then it means you (PL) are married.

-mbot mat pa

▸ be clear about something, be aware, understand

Sua tana, niam ambot mat pa. —That talk, we (EXC) are clear about it.

mat keteene

▸ publicly (indicating saying bad talk)

Ni ipiri sua sananŋana isu mat keteene. —She/He threw bad talk [i.e. used taboo sexual terms] in public.

def. *Ipaata ka tomtom niini ma koroŋ ta kanda miaŋ pa, to toso ni iso sua mat keteene* —When she/he calls [the name of] a person sexual organ and [other] things which make us feel ashamed, then we (INC) say she/he spoke in the open.

matŋa- N_Inal_Stative

lele matŋana —cleared area

mat kana

▸ something external, something outside

mburu mat kana —outer garments

uraata mat kana mi uraata ruumu leleene kana —outside work and inside work

▸ associated with light

mbulu mat kana / mat ka mbulu — behaviour in accordance with [God's] light [i.e. good, godly behaviour]

mata-

note: Due to the semantic complexity of items based on *mata*, a brief overview is given here:

mata-1—eye, physical organ of sight

mata-2—face, presence/sight of, appearance, front, colour

mata-3 —kind, sort, type

mata-4—mind

mata-5—blade, edge, point, end, sharp, powerful, intense

mata muri- / matamur—inheritance, legacy, heirloom, memorial

mata popoten—at first, the first time, in the beginning

mataana—first, beginning, originator, leader

matakiŋa —different kinds

zoŋ mataana—clock, time, hot sun

mata-1 N_Inal

▸ 1. eye (physical organ of sight)

motoŋ, motom, mataana —my eye, your eye, his eye

Niom kere Anutu ki motoyom pa sa zen. —You (PL) have yet to see God with your own eyes.

Nio motoŋ aŋre kat. —I have truly seen/witnessed [it] with my own eyes.

Matan irre, mi tikilaala som. —They keep seeing with their eyes, but do not perceive.

Kozo mender mi motom lela, pera, sula, sala, mi tiiri lele. —Stand here and let your eyes go [=look] inland, towards the sea, down and up, and examine the land.

mata- koraana

▸ area above eyes

mata- kunduunu

▸ outer edge of the eye (towards the

temple area)

mata- keteene
▸ iris, pupil of the eye
Kere kat pat tana pa motoyom keteene? —Did you (PL) really see the money with your own eyes?

mata- kutuluunu
▸ eye ball

mata- romoono
▸ eyebrows

mata- rumuunu
▸ eyelashes

mata- twiini
▸ eyelid

mata- uunu
▸ area between eyes and nose (Lit. 'base of the eye')

mata- luluunu
▸ teardrop

mata- suruunu
▸ water, pus (from one's eye)

mata- tektek
▸ pus, eye infection

mata- tiene
▸ sleep in the eyes

mata- ikam
▸ look at, happen to see (Lit. 'eye gets/does')
Ni mataana ikam zin iwal makiŋ, to iso.. —After looking at them all, he then said…

mata- ikam la pa
▸ happen to see from distance
▸ think back on, remember

mata- ikam sanaana
▸ be very sleepy
Matan ikam sanaana zin ma tikeenemeete. —They could not keep their eyes open and [so] they fell into a deep sleep.

mata- ikam pak
▸ eyes opened, able to see
▸ open one's eyes (Lit. 'eye does opening')
▸ wake up (and no longer be feeling sleepy)

mata- ikeldodo/ ikidodo
▸ eye becomes white (after sickness or an accident), have poor eyesight, have poor vision
Ke iŋgal mataana ma ikeldodo/ikidodo. —A stick hit her eye, and her eye is white. [=Her eyesight also gone.]

mata- -keltoto *(=mata- -rekis)*
▸ stare at, closely watch someone

mata- kelwai pa
▸ motion with one's eyes, wink at (in order to signal to someone they should do something, or to entice or seduce them)
Motoŋ kelwai pini be imar ruumu tio. —I winked at him so he would come to my house.

mata- kinmete
▸ wink one's eye (in order to entice or to indicate that you know something but don't want to say it)
Nio motoŋ kinmete pini be imar. —I winked at her in order to get her to come.

mata- ikir
▸ check to make sure that the right amount of people, dogs, etc are present.
Pita mataana ikir me kini makiŋ, to imar kar. —After Peter checked that all his dogs were with him, then he came to the village.

mata- koborbooro
▸ blurry vision

mata- kolom pa
▸ blink one's eyes

-kululu mata-
▸ dazzle
Kam natiloŋa ilae ndel pa ikululu motoŋ. —Take that mirror away, for it is dazzling my eyes.

-pakululu mata-
▸ shine something into someone's eyes

mata- ikululu
▸ dazzled, blinded by something bright

mata- ikumkuumu
▸ becoming more dim, brightness is decreasing (used of sun, moon, lamps)

mata- kunduunu ikam
▸ see out of the corner of one's eye

mata- ila/ ilela
▸ look at, look inside (Lit. 'eye go')
Mataana ila pizin moori ta tirakrak. —He looked at the women who were dancing.
Mataana ilela ke sumbuunu. —She looked into the hole in the tree.

mata- loolo pa
▸ fascinatedly gaze at something new
Motoyam loolo pini, irao amzem i na som. —We (EXC) kept gazing at her with fascination, we could not leave her.

mata- imar
▸ look here, pay attention to (Lit. 'eye come')
Motoyom mar! —Look here!
Ŋiizi na motom mar piam mini? —When will you pay attention to us (EXC) [i.e. help us with our needs] again?

mata- mburri
▸ dizzy, feel faint, confused, bewildered

mata- imiili
▸ look back
Koloondo karau mi kala. Mi motoyom imiili pepe. —Run away fast. And don't look back.

mata- nesnes
▸ glance, look around quickly
Ni mataana nesnes be ikem. —He looked around quickly to make sure it was safe for him to steal.

mata- ŋennŋeene
▸ sleepy, tired
Matan ŋenŋeeŋe ma tisaana kat. —Their eyes were sleepy and they were very tired.

mata- pambaara
▸ signal with one's eyes, eyes move sideways (to stop someone from doing something)
Ni mataana pambaara pini (=petekeŋana). —He signalled to her with his eyes [to not do something].
▸ deflect, avert one's eyes, look away from someone because of anger, not look someone in the eye (Lit. 'eye crossed')
Kain mataana ipambaara pa tiziini Abel, mi ila ma puni ma kup. —Cain would not look directly at his younger brother Abel, and went and killed him.

mata- parŋgal
▸ look at each other (Lit. 'eye pierce each other')
Yosep toono bizin matan parŋgal zin mi lelen iurur. —Joseph's brothers looked at each other and were wondering.

mata- ipata
▸ tired, sleepy (Lit. 'eye heavy')

mata- ipis
▸ eyes closed, blind
Motoyom pis! —Close your eyes!

mata- ikam be ipis, ipizis
▸ peer at, screw up one's eyes when something irritates them
▸ about to fall asleep

mata- pisŋa-
▸ blind

mata- ipeere
▸ eyes are opened
Muŋgu, nio motoŋ ipis. Mi buri taiŋgi, motoŋ ipeere. —In the past, I was blind. But now my eyes are opened [and I can see].

mata- kokouŋana ise/ mata- mbelmbel
▸ about to go unconscious, faint

mata- pok se
▸ lift one's eyes up, look up
Beso mataana pok se na, ire la pa… —When he looked up, he saw…

mata- pot/ matapot
▸ tired, sleepy, slack, unenergetic, languid
Motom pot, tabe waem bizin uraata kizin imap ma nu som. —You (SG) were slack in your work, and so your associates' work is done, but not yours.
Yok matapot. —The river is running very slowly.

mata- ipit se
▸ wake up after having been unconscious or seriously ill, recover consciousness
Ni mataana ipit se zen. —He hasn't woken up yet [from unconsciousness or sickness].

mata- putput
▸ bulging eyes
▸ eyes bulging in anger, furious

mata- iraorao
▸ start seeing better again

mata- (i)rikrik
▸ glance around (Lit. 'eye is active/ busy')
Motom rikrik pepe! —Don't keep looking around!

mata- isaana
▸ sore eyes, diseased eyes
▸ not seeing well
Ni iwe kolman kat ma mataana isaana na, irao ire lele kat som. —When he became very old and his eyesight grew worse, he could not see very well.

mata- ikam sanaana
▸ feel very sleepy (Lit. 'eye does bad')
Motoŋ ikam sanaana yo. —I feel very sleepy.

mata- se
▸ look up, be alert, aware
Motoyom se mi kawwa. —Be alert as you (PL) walk around.

mata- uunu siŋsiŋ
▸ have red eyes (Lit. 'base of the eye red') (because of sickness in eyes, or crying)

mata- isukuundu
▸ avert one's eyes (in order to avoid looking at someone or something due to anger or shame or because one does not want to be disturbed)
Keteene malmal mi mataana isukuundu. —He is angry and averting his eyes.
mata- ito
▸ look along, watch something moving away (Lit. 'eye follow')
Motom ito kitiimbi ti. Izal, som som? —Look along this post to see if it is straight.
Motoŋ ito zin ma tila. —I watched them as they went away.
▸ consider, think about, evaluate, appraise
mata- itop
▸ have sunken eyes and look ill (Lit. 'eye falls down')
mata- iwizis
▸ eyes are watery (because of tears, sweat)
Itaŋ ma mataana iwizis. —She cried and her eyes were wet.
mata- iyaara pa
▸ glare at someone in anger
Ni mataana iyaara pio, leleene be aŋla kolouŋana pini som. —He glared at me, [and] did not want me to go close to him.
similar: *mata- putput pa*
mata- iyaryaara
▸ be alive (Lit. 'eye be shining)
mata- iyoyou
▸ eye hurts
▸ tired/ weary of seeing something
mata- zugutgut
▸ not seeing well (Lit. 'eye getting dark')
Mat irao som, motom zugutgut lela opis leleene. —There is not enough light, you (SG) can't see well inside the office.
▸ feeling faint, being close to fainting (because of hunger, pain)
Ni peteli ma mataana zugutgut. —He was hungry and about to faint.
-kam mata-
▸ attract, get the interest of ['get the eye']
-keenekaala mata-
▸ close one's eyes for sleep
Nio aŋkeenekaala motoŋ som. —I could not sleep.
-kor mata-
▸ all look at (Lit. 'collect eyes')
Zin tikor matan pini. —They all looked at him.
-ŋa/ -kam mata putuunu pa
▸ stare at angrily, glare at, look at indignantly (Lit. 'bite/do one's eyeballs at')
Ni keteene malmal kat pini, tana iŋa mata putuunu pini. —He was really angry at him, and therefore glared at him.
Kam motom putuunu pio pepe! —Don't stare at me.
-ŋgal mata- kunduunu pa
▸ glance, gesture with one's eyes toward (Lit. 'pierce the end of one's eyes at')
Aŋgal motoŋ kunduunu pa N. pa moori tau. —I glanced at N. concerning that girl.
-pamburri mata-
▸ confuse, distract (Lit. 'cause the eyes to be faint')
Tapamburri zin pikin matan makiŋ, to tireete zin. —Once we (INC) have distracted the children, then they will circumcise them.
-paŋenŋeene mata-
▸ cause to be sleepy, make to feel sleepy
Ni iso sua molo ma ipaŋenŋeene matanda. —He spoke for a long time and made us (INC) sleepy.
-peere mata-
▸ open somebody's eyes
Tomtom tana ipeere motoŋ. —That man opened my eyes.
-piŋgis mata- pa
▸ turn away from, reject (Lit. 'avert ones eyes from')
Aŋpiŋgis motoŋ pa koroŋ sorok sorok. —I turn my eyes away from futile/vain things.
pitik iporou la mata-
▸ stupefied, see 'stars' after hitting one's head (Lit. 'stars fight in my eyes')
Nio aŋkotpaala ndomoŋ ila ke ma pitik iporou la motoŋ. —I hit my forehead on a stick and 'saw stars'.
-re ki mata-/pa mata-
▸ be an eyewitness (Lit. 'see with one's eye')
-turke mata-
▸ do last service for a dying person
Yosep ko imbot raamu mi iturke motom. —Joseph will be with you (SG) and close your eyes [when you die].
▸ ignore somebody, not respond, avoid, shun
Padei ta nu pizil ndemem pio mi turke

motom pio? —Why have you (SG) forsaken me and avoid me?

-ur mata-

▸ rest, take a nap (in the daytime) (Lit. 'put one's eye')

Aŋur motoŋ ri. —I rested a bit.

mata-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ face (also functions as a pronominal substitute)

Tibeede mataana. —They decorated her face.

Gaaga som malama, inako kere motoŋ. —You (PL) will see me tomorrow or the day after.

▸ in the presence/ sight of

Ni ikam mbulu tana ila iwal biibi matan. —He did that in everyone's presence/sight.

▸ front part, in front

wooŋgo mataana —bow/ front of a ship

Mi ndaama popoŋana ta matanda i, ko aŋla —And in the coming new [that is in front of us (INC)] year, I will go.

▸ appearance, colour

Kawaala mataana pareiŋana? Gabgapŋana, siŋsiŋŋana, parrisŋana... —What colour of cloth? Black, red, striped...

Ŋerek kulin mataana kat. —Parrots are very colourful/ have bright colours.

Karkoolo mataana kat. —The butterfly is very colourful.

Puulu mataana ko isiŋsiŋ. —The moon will turn red.

mata- ambai

▸ good appearance, look good

▸ sobered up after having been drunk (refers to both thinking and appearance)

Uriizi mi neeri, ni imbel winŋana ma mataana isaana kat. Mi koozi na, mataana ambai kek. —The day before yesterday and yesterday he was on a drinking binge and looked awful. But today, he has sobered up and is looking better.

mata- mosŋa-

▸ having face marks or patterns on the skin

Mooto na, koroŋ matan mosŋan. —Snakes have designs/ marks.

mata- iŋgeeze

▸ beautiful, handsome

mata- palaeŋana

▸ unusual and attractive

Koroŋ tana mata palaeŋana. —That thing is very unusual and attractive. [So people quickly got interested in it.]

mata- isaana

▸ severely drunk and having a bad appearance

-kir mata-

▸ not see, miss someone whom you expect to see (Lit. 'drill the eyes')

Amkir Misek mataana, pa imar tiam som. —We missed Misek('s face), for he did not come [as had been planned].

-so la mata-

▸ speak directly or openly to someone, confront someone face to face

Nu so la motoŋ paso? Nio tomtom sorokŋoŋ? Iŋgi nio tau, lele katuunu. —Why do you speak directly to me like that? Am I some insignificant person? I am the owner of the area!

zoŋ mataana

▸ sun (disk of the sun)

▸ timepiece, watch, clock

Zoŋ mataana ku ikam piizi? — What does your watch say? What time is it?

-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa

▸ magical practise to prevent someone from succeeding (in catching fish etc.)

Ni imbuk zoŋ mataana be zin moori tana tila tiru buzur ma som. —He tied the sun's eye [=worked some magic] so that the women who are going to look for meat will not be successful.

mata-$_3$ N_Inal

▸ kind, sort, type

Mbia mataana tel: soŋgol, mbiagap, mi muŋesŋes —There are three kinds of bats: *soŋgol, mbiagap, mi muŋesŋes.*

kini matan matan —different types of food

Sua mataana ru iwedet pa kwoono. —Two kinds of talk are coming out of his mouth.

matakiŋa N_Stative

▸ different sorts, different kinds

Nio aŋpaaza zeere matakiŋa. —I planted different kinds of leafy vegetables.

see also: main entry for *matakiŋa*

mata-$_4$ N_Inal

▸ mind (the part of a person that thinks and wills)

Uraata toro sa imbot motoŋ som, tona aŋkam. —When I do not have some other job on my mind, then I will do it.

mata- barauraŋa-

▸ tame (Lit. 'tame eye')

Posi tio, ni mata baraurauŋana. —My cat is tame.

mata- bazzi *(=-parsiki)*

▸ reluctant, unwilling

mata- berber pa

▸ covet, desire, want (Lit. 'eye is coming into view')

mata- ibelek pa

▸ despise, look down to

Ni mataana ibelek pa biibi kini. —He despised his master.

mata- ikam la pa

▸ think back on, remember

mata- ikam pak pa

▸ come to understand (Lit. 'eye opens')

mata- kankaana pa

▸ be confused about something (Lit. 'eye is ignorant or confused concerning')

▸ not know something

mata- karra

▸ stare at someone (Lit. 'eye crawl')

▸ try hard to think about, try to remember

Motom karra paso? —What are you (SG) thinking about so hard?

mata- katkat

▸ be helpless

▸ look around helplessly

▸ not know what to do (Lit. 'eye shaking')

Nu mender ma motom katkat paso? —Why are you (SG) just standing around looking like you don't know what to do?

mata- kiskis

▸ try to hold in memory, retain (Li. 'eye hold')

Kozo motom kiskis. Motom mbelele pepe. —Try to remember. Don't forget.

Parei, motom kiskis sua ta aŋso pu na? —How is it, do you remember what I said to you (SG)?

mata- kisŋa-

▸ good at doing something

mata- koikoi

▸ evasive, wanting to avoid (Lit. 'eye enemy')

mata- kombo pa/ komboŋa-

▸ good at doing something, expert in doing something

Ni mata kombo pa pelpeele weŋana. —He is good at weaving baskets [i.e. he can make unusual designs and does neat work].

similar: *mata- mbolŋa- pa*

▸ protect, look after, care for

Ni mata kombo piam tabe izemzem yam som. —He protects us (EXC), and so he never leaves us.

mata- kon pa, mata- konŋa-

▸ stingy, miserly, grudging, greedy, withhold something (Lit. 'eye ghost for')

def. *irairai som*

mata- koroŋ (=Noun) ŋa-

▸ greedy

Ni mata kiniŋana. —He is greedy for food.

Matan patŋan. —They are greedy for money.

Zin matan mooriŋan. —They are greedy/ lustful for women.

Zin matan koroŋŋan mi kuumbuŋan. —They are greedy and thieves.

mata- ikotse ki

▸ look up to, respect

Iwal biibi matan ikotse kini. —Everyone respects him.

mata- ila

▸ pay attention, recall, think about, remember

Motom ila pizin pepe. —Don't pay attention to them.

Motoŋ ila pa sua ta nu so na. —I am thinking back on what you said.

mata- lala pa

▸ be guarding, keeping an eye on (Lit. 'eye going to')

mata- ila lil

▸ not interested in doing something, not doing properly (Lit. 'eye go hinder')

similar: *-kam sorok, -gesges, mata- lawe lawe, -yo nama-*

Nu motom la lil pa uraata pepe! —Don't be lazy concerning the work!

mata- ila ise

▸ think of, consider (Lit. 'eye goes ascends')

▸ remember, think back on, recall

Motoŋ ila ise kizin wal ta timetmeete ma tila kek. —I am thinking of those people who have died already.

mata- lawe lawe

▸ inattentive, not paying attention, not concentrating, careless

Ni mata lawe lawe pa pai sorok, tabe petel zin. —He hasn't paid attention to his way of life, and so now they are hungry.

Ni mataana lawe lawe, ta buza ikani. —It was because he was careless that he cut himself with the knife.

mata- leŋleŋ

▸ obedient, willing to do, submissive, listen to (Lit. 'eye is listening')

Ni mataana leŋleŋ pa naana kalŋaana. —She is obedient to her mother's voice.

Pikin moori, na matan leŋleŋŋan. —Girls are obedient.

mata- leŋaleŋa

▸ looking around and not concentrating (Lit. 'eye in different directions')

Wal tirakrak, tabe motoŋ leŋaleŋa mi aŋkam kat uraata som. —People are dancing, so I am unable to concentrate and am not working well.

mata- imar

▸ look at me/us

▸ pay attention to

Ŋiizi na motom mar piam mini? —When will you pay attention to us (EXC) (i.e. our needs) again?

mata- mbanban

▸ wanting to eat meat or fish (Lit. 'eye bait fish')

mata- mbelele pa

▸ forget (Lit. 'eye withered')

mata- mbelelekaala/ mbiriizikaala

▸ forget something someone else has done, forget to do something, ungrateful, forgive (Lit. 'eye withered + cover'), ('eye disappear + cover')

mata- mbeŋ

▸ not seeing properly (Lit. 'eye night')

Nu tutkatu paso? Motom mbeŋ! —Why did you (SG) bump yourself? Can't you see properly?

mata- imbiriizi pa

▸ forget (Lit. 'eye disappear)

mata- imbol

▸ aware of surroundings, remember, cognizant (from about from age nine to ten onwards) (Lit. 'eye is strong')

Mataana imbol pa zaala. —He knows the way.

Pikin tana mataana imbol zen. —That child is unable to remember/ unable to discern right from wrong/ unable to look after himself/herself.

mata- mbolŋa-

▸ good at doing something

mata- mburaana

▸ concentrate on, desire to do something, diligent (Lit. 'eye strength')

mata- mburaana som

▸ listless, not diligent, lethargic, lackadaisical (Lit. 'no eye strength')

similar: *paŋa melle*

mata- meŋa-

▸ lustful, lecherous, lewd, promiscuous, sexually loose, always on the lookout for members of the opposite sex (Lit. 'dog-eyed')

moori mata meŋana —promiscuous/lewd woman

mata- imeete pa

▸ slow in fulfilling one's responsibility, slack (Lit. 'eye dies for')

Zin matan imeete pa mbun kizin kotŋana. —They are slow in repaying their debts.

Zin matan imeete pa A. —They have been slow [in arranging a marriage] for A.

mata- mburmburŋa-

▸ jealous

mata- merereŋa-

▸ generous (Lit. 'eye lord-like')

similar: *rairaiŋa-*

mata- imiili

▸ think back on, think again about something (Lit. 'eye return')

▸ remember again

Motom imiili pa sua! —Think again about that talk!

mata- molo

▸ all-knowing, all-seeing (Lit. 'long eye')

Anutu mataana molo. —God's eyes are long. [i.e. He knows/ sees everything.]

mata- monmoondo

▸ having no one to help (Lit. 'eye orphan')

Zin matan monmoondo. Asiŋ iuluulu zin? —They have no one to help them. Who helps them?

▸ troubled appearance

Nu motom monmoondo paso? Pataŋana sa indeeŋu? —Why are you (SG) looking so troubled? Do you have some problem?

mata- mosŋa-

▸ having face marks

▸ skilful at doing something

Nio tamaŋ ni mata mosŋana. Irao isap kombom ambaibaiŋan. —My father is skilful. He is able to carve good drums.

mata- mosmos pa
▸ careful, wary
Kawwa mi motoyom mosmos pa pai, pa zin kuumbuŋan boozo. —When you (PL) are walking be wary, for there are many thieves [around].
mata- imun/ mata- munŋa-
▸ uneducated, ignorant, unenlightened, 'in the dark', heathen (Lit. 'eye closed')
Zin tau matan munŋan, na matan ipeere. —Those with closed eyes [ignorant], will have their eyes opened.
Anutu ipumun matan mi isekaala ŋgar kizin. —God closed their eyes and closed their thinking.
mata- inono/ mata- nonoŋa-
▸ person who is always trying to attract opposite sex (Lit. 'eye going hunting')
Ni mataana inono pizin tomooto. —She is always trying to attract men.
mata- iŋgal
▸ think of, remember (Lit. 'eye pierce')
Koozi motoŋ iŋgal sosor tio ta. —Today, I remembered a wrong-doing of mine.
▸ take care of
Zin matan iŋgal zitun men. —They only think of/ take care of themselves.
▸ be aware, be wary
Motom iŋgal itum pa zin mbeŋ kan! —Take care of yourself and be wary of the night ones [=criminals]!
mata- ŋgalaŋŋana
▸ seeing through, all-seeing (Lit. 'eye clear')
Merere ni mataana ŋgalaŋŋana. Irre koroŋ ta boozomen. —The Lord, his eyes are clear. He sees everything.
mata- ŋonoono
▸ surpassingly good at doing something, capable, strong (Lit. 'eye fruit/ true')
mata- pa
▸ look after, keep an eye on, watch over, care for (Lit. 'eye for')
Anutu mataana piti. —God looks after us.
mata- parsiki
▸ unresponsive, unwilling, reluctant, unenthusiastic
mata- pasom
▸ despise, belittle, have contempt for, look down on (Lit. 'eye belittle')
Matan pasom yo mi tire yo kembei tomtom sorok. —They look down on me and view as someone worthless.
Matan pasom uraata bibip ta boozomen. —They think they can do all kinds of big jobs. [=They think nothing is too difficult for them.]
mata- ipeere pa
▸ come to understand (Lit. 'eye open for')
Buri ti, motoŋ ipeere pa kek. —Now I understand.
▸ enlightened about, knowledgeable about
Ni mata peereŋana, pa ila skul. —He is knowledgeable, because he went to school.
mata- pinin
▸ select, evaluate (Lit. 'eye count')
Nio motoŋ pinin pizin be aŋkam zin pakan ma niamŋan amla amkwai. —I selected some of them to go and sail with me.
mata- pinpin
▸ think through carefully in advance
Motom pinpin pa koroŋ to kam. —Think it through carefully and then do it.
mata- pokpok pa
▸ be surprised at seeing something unexpected, suddenly notice someone
P. mata pokpok pizin iwal biibi. —P. was surprised to see such a large crowd.
Ni mata pokpok pini. —He suddenly noticed him/her (amongst other people).
similar: *-murur*
mata- pot
▸ slack, unenergetic, languid
Motoyom pot pa pepe. Keteyom zze pa! —You (PL) should not be slack concerning it. Be enthusiastic!
mata- pue
▸ clear one's mind of other thoughts so one can concentrate on something else
Nio motoŋ pue muŋgu, tona aŋkam. —Once I have cleared my mind, I will do it.
mata- putput
▸ eyes bulging in anger, furious (Lit. 'eye bulging')
Tiŋa zurun mi matan putput pini. —They were biting their lips and their eyes were bulging at him in anger.
mata- raambaŋa-
▸ slow in getting going, sluggish
mata- repiili
▸ despise, look down on, scorn
Motom repiili zin paso! —Why do you (SG) look down on them!

Matan repilpiili ŋgar ambaiŋana. —They scorn good thinking [=wisdom].

mata- iru

▸ think about how to do something (Lit. 'eye seek')

Mataana iru zaala pa. Ko ikam parei? —He is seeking a way to do it. What can he do?

Mataana iru ka ŋgar. —He tried to understand it.

mata- sanaana pa

▸ concentrate on (Lit. 'eye bad')

Nio motoŋ sanaana pa uraata ma aŋkamam, mi yaŋ isu ma ipun pelpeele tio. —I was concentrating on doing my work, and it rained on my basket.

mata- isaana

▸ strongly desire something

Motoŋ isaana pa koŋ buzur. —I strongly desire meat.

▸ feel sleepy

mata- sananŋa-

▸ promiscuous, sexually 'loose', lustful, lecherous, lewd (Lit. 'bad eye') (used of people, dogs, cats, a derogatory term)

moori mata sananŋana —harlot, 'loose'/ promiscuous woman

mata- se

▸ be alert, aware

Motoyom se mi kawwa. —Be alert as you (PL) walk around.

mata- se ki

▸ look up to, respect (Lit. 'eye go up to')

Wal ta boozomen matan se kini. —Everyone looks up to him.

▸ trust, believe in

mata- ise pa

▸ conscientious, faithful, dependable, reliable (Lit. 'eye ascends concerning')

▸ eager to do

Ni mataana ise pa uraata kamŋana. —He is faithful in doing the work.

Motom se mi kam kat uraata. —Be faithful and do your (SG) work well.

mata seŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Zin matan seŋan. Ko tikam. —They are reliable/ dependable. They will do it.

Ni mata seŋana mi ikamam uraata raama menmeeni. —He is faithful and does his work with joy.

mata- ise kor

▸ alert, watchful (Lit. 'eye goes above')

Motom se kor mi mbot! —Be watchful as you wait!

mata- siŋiini isu

▸ very distressed, endure great hardship, suffer greatly (Lit. 'blood of the eye comes down')

Tikam ma zin Israel matan siŋiini isu. Tabe tikaraŋeeze, mi titaŋtaŋ pa len ulaaŋa. —They caused the Israelites to suffer greatly. And so they were suffering and crying out for help.

mata- siŋiini ila muriini zen

▸ not get enough sleep, still feeling tired

Mata siŋiini ila muriini zen. Pa mbeŋi ikamam ŋgar boozo pa lutuunu, mi ikeene kat som. —He did not get enough sleep, because at night he was thinking a lot about his child and did not sleep well.

mata- siŋsiŋ pa

▸ enthusiastic, eager (Lit. 'eye red')

Motoyom siŋsiŋ pa uraata! —Be enthusiastic concerning the work.

mata- sirra pa/ sirraŋa-

▸ do haphazardly, not concentrate well, not careful

Motom sirra pa uraata kamŋana. Kam kat! —You (SG) are careless with the work. Do it properly!

similar: *-kam sorok sorok, mata- lawe lawe*

mata- sorok

▸ accidentally do something (Lit. 'eye without basis')

▸ casual, careless, inattentive, negligent, haphazard, not doing something properly

Ni mataana sorok pa uraata. —He does the work carelessly.

mata- isu

▸ subdued, tame

Ŋge tio mataana isu kek. —My pig is now tame.

▸ look down as a sign of respect (Lit. 'eye go down')

Nu kem koroŋ tio. Nu motom su pio som? Lem ŋger pio som? —You (SG) stole my thing. Don't you respect me?

mata- talli

▸ forget, not know how to do something (Lit. 'eye confused')

Nio motoŋ talli pa beedeŋana mini. —I have again forgotten how to write.

mata- tuktuk

▸ be stuck

Nio motoŋ tuktuk pa aŋute bude som. —I am stuck, because I do not know how to write.

▸ proceed very slowly

Uraata mata tuktuk. Ila riŋariŋa men. —The work doesn't run well, it proceeds slowly.

mata- iur pa

▸ plan, think how to do something (Lit. 'eye put')

Motoŋ iur pa lutuŋ waene. —I am planning for my son's wife.

Ni mataana iur pa koroŋ tana ka ŋgar. —He is planning how to do that.

mata- iur mos pa

▸ sneaky, cunning, scheme (Lit. 'eye put design to')

Mooto, ni mataana iurur mos pa be ipakaam. —The snake, it was always scheming how to deceive.

▸ make plans

Mataana iur mos pa ruumu makiŋ, tona ipo. —After he planned the house, then he built it.

mata- iurur

▸ think a lot about how to do something (Lit. 'eye is putting')

▸ ready to do something

Mataana iurur pa pai. —He is ready to go on a journey.

mata- iyaryaara

▸ be alive (Lit. 'eye be shining)

mata- iyaryaara ma alok —live eternally

-kam mata-

▸ attract, get attention (Lit. 'get the eyes')

Niom kakam M. mataana pa kini, tabe izem yom som. —You attracted M. with food, and therefore he won't leave you.

Mbulu kizin tana ikam motom pepe! —May that behaviour of theirs not attract you!

kon ise mata-

▸ become very confused due to the influence of spirit beings (Lit. 'ghost ascends to the eyes')

-mban mata-

▸ attract, seduce

Moori tana imban N. mataana. —That woman seduced N.

-mbot la mata- uunu

▸ something has been thought through and is clear

Sombe sua imbot la matanda uunu, to toso karau. —If the talk is near our eyes [i.e. we have thought it through the issue and are clear about it ourselves], then we [can] speak about it quickly.

-ŋgal mata-

▸ chasten, scold, reprove, reprimand, confront, challenge, teach by punishing (Lit. 'pierce the eyes')

Ni iŋgal ŋge kini mi ikam pizin naŋgaŋ be iŋgal matan. Pa tikem mbu kini tau. (Irao tikam mbulu tana mini pepe.) —He killed his pig and gave it to the youngsters, in order to chasten them. For they had stolen his betel-nut. (He did that so that they would not do it again).

similar: *-seeze mata-*

pa mata-

▸ opinion, judgement, evaluation

Pa pai ku ma ndabok men pa Anutu mataana. —Live your life well according to God's evaluation. [Lit. 'Walk your walk well in God's eyes'.]

Ni ikamam mbulu ndeeŋeŋana pa nio motoŋ. —He behaves in a righteous way in my opinion.

-palpaala mata-

▸ attract, captivate (Lit. 'splitting the eyes')

Iti tala ma tere naroogo mi zin moori tipalpaala matanda, tabe timiili som. —We (INC) went and watched the dancing, and the women captivated us, so we did not return.

-parikrik mata-

▸ distract (Lit. 'cause the eyes to move busily')

Ni imar iparikrik motoyam, tabe irao amkam kat uraata som. —He came and distracted us (EXC), so we were not able to work properly.

-pamburri mata-

▸ confuse, distract (Lit. 'cause the eyes to be faint')

Tapamburri zin pikin matan makiŋ, to tireete zin. —Once we (INC) have distracted the children, then they will circumcise them.

-paŋenŋeene mata-

▸ cause to be sleepy, make to feel sleepy

Ni iso sua molo ma ipaŋenŋeene matanda. —He spoke for a long time and made us sleepy.

-pasiŋsiŋ mata-
▸ upset someone, aggravate someone (Lit. 'cause the eyes to be red')
Mbulu ta ni ikamami na ipasiŋsiŋ motoŋ. —The behaviour he is doing upsets me.
-payaryaara mata-
▸ refresh, perk up, invigorate (Lit. 'cause the eyes to be shining')
Kopi ipayaryaara matanda. —Coffee invigorates us (INC).
Pombol yo mi payaryaara motoŋ. —Strengthen me and refresh me.
-piŋgis mata- pa
▸ turn away from, reject (Lit. 'deflect ones eyes from')
O Merere, parei ta nu piŋgis motom piam? —O Lord, why have you turned away from us (EXC)?
Aŋpiŋgis motoŋ pa koroŋ sorok sorok. —I turn my eyes away from futile/vain things.
-po se mata-
▸ bear in mind, keep in mind, seek to remember (Lit. 'tie to one's eyes)
Ni ikam pio ta kembena, tabe aŋpo se motoŋ. —He did like that to me, so I will remember it.
-seeze mata-
▸ afflict, oppress, persecute
Zin tiseeze kat matan pa uraata pataŋana. —They truly oppressed them with hard labour.
▸ bother, persistently ask for
-ur mata- pa
▸ hope, anticipate, wait expectantly for, expect (Lit. 'put one's eye to')
Ni iurur mataana pa kusiini. Ko imar ta koozi. —She is waiting for her husband. to come today.
Tiur matan pizin be tiuulu zin. —They are hoping they will help them.
Kuur motoyom pa leyom pekelŋana sa pepe. —Do not expect to receive back what you (PL) have given.
Tiur matan sorok. —They hoped in vain./ They hoped something would happen, but did not really have much confidence that it would actually happen.

mata-5 N_Inal
▸ point, blade, edge, end
buza mataana —edge/ blade of a knife
kotiizi mataana —tip of a sago thorn
mataana babaŋana —flat, sharp blade [like that of a hand plane, machete, saw]
mata mbaaru —two sharp edges, double-edged
mata- ndutŋa-/ mata- pambukaalaŋa-/ mata- pambuŋa-/ mata- somŋa-/ mata-ŋgumgumŋana —dull, not filed [of tools]
Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruuŋu ikan. —Line up those two pieces of wood, so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].
Pu mataana ru imar ma iparpon, naso ye irao tiyooto som. (Iur kwoono be ye tiko som) —Bring the ends of the two nets together so they overlap, then the fish won't be able to get out. (There is no opening through which the fish can escape.)
mataana wilwilŋana — long, sharp conical point (like a needle, pencil, stick)
▸ sharp, powerful, intense
Buza ti, mataana men. —This knife is very sharp.
Sua kizin mataana men. —Their talk is very sharp/powerful/penetrating
Zoŋ mataana kat. —The sun is very hot/ intense.

mataanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sharp, penetrating
buza, peene lutuunu, yar mataanaŋana kat —a very sharp machete, arrow, piece of obsidian
worwooro matan matanŋan —thorny vines
Anutu sua kini mataanaŋana. —God's talk is sharp/ penetrating.

mata muri- / matamur N
▸ inheritance, legacy, heirloom, memorial
Toono Karapo na, matamur kizin Jemani. —The land in Karapo is a legacy from the Germans.
Iŋgi tamaŋ mata muriini. —This is an heirloom from my father.
Sua Matamur Muŋguŋana —Old Testament
Sua Matamur Popoŋana —New Testament

mata popoten Adv_PredP
▸ at first, the first time, in the beginning
muŋgu ta mata popoten kat —in the past, in the very beginning [of time]
Mata popoten mi aŋmar kar na, kar ruŋguunu kembei som. —When I first came to the village, its appearance was not like [it is now].
Indeeŋe ta mata popoten mi imar na,

—From the very beginning onwards,
uraata ta mata popoten mi kakamam —the work that you (PL) did in the beginning

-mataala V_Intr_Stative
▸ have a wide mouth or opening

mataalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
nakaral mataalaŋana —basket with a wide mouth
def. *kwoono biibi kat* —a very big mouth

mataana N
▸ first, beginning, leader
kini mataana —first-fruits
Mataana mi Bamla ipet kiti Yaŋla. —At first Bamler came to us (INC) Yangla people.

mataana kana
▸ first
aigule mataana kana —first day
tutu mataana kana —first (most important) law
mbalia mataana kana —front seat (important)
ro mataana kana ta Paulus ibeede —the first letter that Paul wrote

mataanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ first one to go and do something, leader, leading
Tomtom mataanaŋana, ni imuŋmuuŋgu pa uraata, ma malmal, ma. —The first person, he goes ahead [of others] in [matters like] work, fighting, etc.

-mbuk mataana
▸ start something, suggest (Lit. 'tie the eye')
Ni imbuk mataana pa pai. —He started the talk about the trip.
▸ be the first to do something

-we mataana pa
▸ leader, become leader
Ni iwe mataana pa lupŋana tiam. —He became the leader of our group.
▸ be the first to do something
Ina iwe mataana pa pataŋana bibip tabe tipet pa kaimer i. —That is the first of the hardships that will occur later on.
similar: *-kam maata pa, -mbuk mataana pa*

-mataaŋga V_Intr
▸ lie on one's back with one's arms and legs spread out in order to get cooled off (implies being in a deep sleep and blissfully unaware of what is happening)
Naŋgaŋ tana ikeene ma imataaŋga. Pa uze i ma leleene be miiri iteegi. —That young man is in a deep sleep lying on his back with his arms spread out. For he is hot and sweaty and wants to feel the wind.
def. *Ipiri namaana mi kumbuunu, izemke i kat (Ipiri i).* —He throws his hands and legs, [and] is in a deep sleep. [He throws himself.]

-mataata V_Intr_Stative
▸ be old and worn-out, ragged, shabby
Mburu tio ta boozomen imataata men. Leleŋ be aŋgiimi popoŋan. —All of my clothes are worn out. I want to buy new ones.

mataataŋa- N_Inal_Stative
def. *maraazaŋana, isaana kek* —Torn, it has gone bad.
nakaral mataataŋana —an old, frayed basket
mburu mataataŋana. —old ragged clothing.

matakiŋa N_Stative
▸ different sorts/ kinds/ types
Nio aŋpaaza zeere matakiŋa. —I planted different kinds of leafy vegetables.
Tomtom matakiŋa timar pa sam. —Different kinds of people came to the conference.
Ni ikamam uraata ambaimbaiŋan matakiŋa ta boozomen. —He does every kind of good deed.

-matata V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be irritated, oozing, itching, bleeding
Kiri u ndabok. Pa kulim imatata kek! —You (SG) have scratched yourself enough. [Stop it!] For your skin is bleeding and oozing!

matmaataŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ living one, alive, still living, a bit of life left in a person or animal, close to dying (dragging life on a bit longer)
Imeete ma kup kek? Som matmaataŋana? —Has he died already? Or is there still some life left in him?
Matmaataŋana ri, som keteene ikam kuŋ kek? —Is there a little bit of life left, or has it died altogether?
Kwoyom keke pa mboe! (Mboe mburaana mi kembei tomtom matmaataŋan timbo). —Sing louder! (The song should be strong and like living people are singing it).
similar: *kalaŋa-, mata- yaryaaraŋa-*
see also: *-maata*

-maye V_Intr
▸ swing
Zin pikin timaye la mbaruumu. —The children are swinging under the house.
-mayeye V_Intr
mayeŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ swinging
Zin tinoknok mayeŋana. —They keep on swinging.
see also: *-piye* 'carry something hanging down from one's hands'

maza-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ meat, flesh
Ni mazaana kei ta nio mozoŋ! —Her flesh is like mine!
ŋge maza tuunu —a piece of pork
Nio na mozoŋ mi tiroŋ. —I have flesh and bones.
ŋge mazaana —pig meat, pork
ni mazaana —dry coconut flesh

-maza$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be ripe, ready to eat
Pin timaza kek? —Are the bananas ripe yet?
Painap imaza kek. —The pineapple is ripe.
see also: *-metmet, -maduo, -murum* (used of other crops)

mazaana N_Stative
▸ ripe (of fruit)
pin, we, ni mazaana —ripe banana (sweet banana), mango, coconut
Ni ila ikeeze ni mazaana. —He went and scraped coconut.

mazeene N_Stative
▸ cooked food (taken as travel food)
Kini ma buzur toŋana, ina kini mazeene. —Vegetables and meat that have been cooked on stones, that is cooked food.
Tikam kini mazeene be iuulu zin pa zaala. —They took some cooked food to help them on the trip.
Kini iwe mazeene. Tapa ma tala mi takan. —The food is cooked. As we (INC) walk along we (INC) [will] eat it.

-mazozo V_Intr_Stative Redup
alt. *-mazzo*
▸ be dried up and yellow (used of leaves)
Zoŋ biibi ma serembat ruunu imazzo. —The sun was strong and caused the sweet potato leaves to turn yellow.
Lele ti imazzo kek. Irao be tuur you pa. —This area has dried up. We (INC) can burn it.

mazozoŋa-
pin ruunu ta mazozoŋana na —the banana leaf that is dried up
see also: *zozo*

mazubu N
alt. *mazuubu*
▸ a small part/portion of something (used of food, betel-nuts, etc)
Kini biibi ila pizin kar biibi, mi kini mazubu imbot pizin uraata katuunu bizin be tikan. —The main food has gone for the village, and only a small part of the food is left for the cooks to eat.
Mazubu sa imbot? —Is there a little bit left?
similar: *musmuuzu, ka lwoono*

mazwa- N_Inal
▸ space, between
▸ in the midst of, amongst
Mazwaana ti, ina be miiri iwwa pa. —This space, it is for the wind to come through.
Imbot la A mi B mazwan. —It is between A and B.
Aŋwit urum la zin karkari mazwan. —I praise your (SG) fame among the nations.
Ŋoŋi imbot la mazwoyom. —You (PL) have quarrels among yourselves.
Nio aŋbel mbotŋana ila mazwan kek. —I have lived among them for a long time
▸ time, period of time, season
Mazwaana tiŋgi, mazwaana ki kun zen. —At this time it is not yet the season for breadfruit.
Indeeŋe mazwaana tana… —At that time…
Atai, so mazwaana i to la pa kar ku? —Atai, when will you (SG) go back to your home area?
mazwaana ki weŋana —time for bathing/washing

Mb

mba N
▸ fruit or nut trees which belong to someone (one has taken care of them, or inherited them, or the tree has come up on its own on one's land)
Kaŋar ma kun ta timbot su toono tiŋga, ina nio mba tio. —The *galip* and breadfruit trees on that ground are mine.

mbaaga Adv_PredP
▸ other side, opposite side (of a river, valley, hill)

pakaana mbaaga —the other side

mbaagi

▸ this side

Niam ambot yok pakaana mbaagi, mi Yana bizin timbot yok pakaana mbaaga. —We (EXC) live on this side of the river, and Yana with his folks live on the other side.

Tiwwa ma tilae pakaana mbaaga. —They walked across to the other side.

note: from *mbaa* 'side/ edge' + *ga* 'remote'

-mbaala V_Intr

▸ hunt pigs or wallabies during the day with nets

Amla ambaala pa su. —We (EXC) went hunting in the forest [going from one place to another looking for prey].

-mbalmbaala V_Tr Redup

mbaalaŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ hunting

Lele suruunu taŋga mbaalaŋana muriini. —That place over there is a good place for hunting [during the daytime, with nets].

see also: *-kwaara pu* 'hunt pigs at night with nets'

mbaara$_1$ N

construction: *ka- mbaara*

▸ punishment, penalty, retribution

Nio aŋko ma aŋla, mi koŋ mbaara ise ki lutuŋ. —I ran away, and my penalty fell on my son.

Nu sombe pun tomtom ma imeete, mi ko ma la lem, na kom mbaara ko ise toŋmatiziŋ ku. —If you (SG) kill someone and run away [to another place], your punishment will fall on your brothers.

Iti kanda mbaara ise ki Yesu, mi imeete piti. —Our (INC) punishment fell on Jesus and he died for us.

similar: *ka- pokotŋana, pataŋana, kadoono*

dial. var. *ka- yeeleŋana* (Marile)

dial. var. *ka- ŋgeelŋaan* (Gauru)

mbaara$_2$ N

▸ tree type (has red flowers, aromatic yellow and green leaves used in ceremonial dances)

-mbaara$_3$ V_Intr

▸ snore

Ni ikeene ma imbaara. —He slept and snored.

-mbarmbaara V_Intr Redup

similar: *kuzu- itaŋ*

mbaaru N

▸ two-sided, two-edged

buza mata mbaaru —two edged knife

note: from *mbaa* 'side/ edge' + *ru* 'two'

-mbai V_Intr

▸ go to some other place because of grief

Lutuunu imeete, tabe imbai pini ma iko ma ila imbot kar toro. —His child died and therefore he was grieving on account of him/her and went [and] stayed in another village.

Waene ikam moori toro, tana ni imbai pini, mi imbit ŋgureene ma imeete. —Because her husband took another wife, she grieved over him, and hung herself [Lit. 'tied her neck'] and died.

-mbaimbai V_Intr Redup

Zin timbaimbai pa lutun moori, tana timbot Lae. —Because they were grieving for their daughter, they stayed in Lae.

similar: *lele- isaana pa*

baibai leleene

▸ time of sorrow after the death of a family member when people stay in one place and do not move around much

mbaia N

▸ bat, flying fox

note: Gauru dialect form

dial. var. *mbia* (Central)

mbakere- N_Inal

▸ scab

Aŋkinsek mbeete mbakereene ma isu lene. —I scratched off the scab of the wound.

▸ dried up residue from snot/mucus

Ŋuruunu isu ma imamaaza, to ka mbakereene imbot se ka yok. —When the mucus runs down and dries up, then the dried up residue from it is left on the area between the nose and mouth.

mbakere-kere- N_Inal Redup

▸ scabs (plural)

mbakerker N Redup

▸ boil under arm

Mbakerker ikam yo. —I have a boil under my arm.

mbal$_1$ N

▸ ball (loan from English)

mbal$_2$ N

▸ top plate (piece of wood nailed to the top of the studs of a house)

mbala N
▸ compress (made of certain leaves and put on an abscess to draw out the pus)
Mbala ise mbeteŋgal be iyaaru suruunu ma isu lene. —The leaf compress is put on an abscess to draw out the pus.
def. *Takam kilaŋ, manman ruunu, o ŋgumarmar ruunu, o terteere ruunu, ma tumbuulu ma iwe mbala, to takam yok ri ise, to tapakaala mbeete pa.* —We (INC) take *kilaŋ*, hibiscus leaves, or *ŋgumarmar* or *terteere* leaves, rub them into a compress, and then put a little bit of water on it, and cover the sore with it.

mbalia N
▸ platform, bed, table, bench
Mbulem su se mbalia! —Sit down on the bench!
Itum mbalia ku ta kenne pa i. —Your (SG) own bed where you (SG) sleep.
Nu ŋgun mbalia mi kam koŋ kini biibi. —You (SG) set up a [banquet] table and give me lots of food [to eat].

-mbalis V_Tr
▸ rub a child's mouth with a leaf to stop them crying
Pikin tana itaŋtaŋ ma tau! Kakami ma kala, mi kambalis kwoono (pa ŋgalaŋ baba) —That child is really crying! Take him away and rub his mouth with a flat Victory leaf.

mbalmbal N
▸ dove, pigeon (= Tok Pisin *balus*)
mbalmbal utu
▸ white dove

mbalpuni N_Event
▸ trading, bartering
Ni ikamam mbalpuni pa le koroŋ. —He is always trading in order to get things for himself.
tomtom ki mbalpuni —trader
def. *Ni ikaam koroŋ pizin tomtom mi ikaam le koroŋ. Ni tomtom ki mbalpuni.* —He is giving things to people and receiving things for himself. He is a trader.
similar: *roukeeli, mburooŋo*
mbalpuniŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ trading
Ni tomtom mbalpuniŋana. —He is a trader.

mban$_1$ N
▸ bait fish, small fish type, bait
Mban imbot la kwiili. —The bait is on the hook.
Kini iwe mban pizin ŋge saŋsaŋŋan be timar to amgal zin. —Food became the bait for the wild pigs so that they would come and we (EXC) could shoot them.
mban pae, mban pasi —a small bait
mata- mbanbanŋa-
▸ wanting to eat meat or fish all the time

-mban$_2$ V_Tr
▸ attract to come, draw attention, allure, entice
Kwiili isula yok be imban ye. —A hook goes down into the water to attract the fish.
Moori tana imban tomtom tana mataana, tana ilala kini. —Because that woman has attracted that man's attention, he keeps going to her.

mbaŋbaŋ N Redup
▸ thicket, overgrown area where it is difficult to walk
Ŋge iko ma ilela mbaŋbaŋ leleene. —The pig ran away into a thicket.
Zaala mbaŋbaŋ. —The path is overgrown.
similar: *-mbuŋbuŋ, -supsup*
kopo- ka mbaŋbaŋ
▸ stomach is filled with different kinds of food

mbara- N_Inal
▸ roe, eggs of a fish
Ye maraŋgom mbaraana biibi kat. —The *maraŋgom* fish has a lot of roe.

-mbaraara V_Tr
▸ hold in one's lap, carry in one's arms
Tikam zin pikin mi timbaraara zin. —They got the children and held them in their laps.
Nio aŋbaraara pikin se nomoŋ. —I carried the child in my arms.
-mbararaara V_Tr Redup
-parmbaraata nama-
▸ link arms or hands in order to carry someone
Kaparmbaraata nomoyom. —Link your (PL) arms.
dial. var. *-mbaraat* (Gauru)

mbaraata N
▸ stretcher, platform on which people are carried during ceremonial occasions, platform over which a canoe or big log is pulled
Kopo mbaraata sa be kisiŋ zin tomtom. —Go make a stretcher so you (PL) can

carry the people.

mbaraŋ ka timbil N
▸ grub type (edible)
Anaŋ itaara toono na, ire mbaraŋ ka timbil paŋ. —When my mother dug up the ground she saw four grubs.
def. *motmooto kembei ta ŋgwaata i ta timbotmbot sula toono leleene* —a grub that lives underground [Later it becomes a butterfly.]

mbarma- N_Inal
kopo- mbarmaana
▸ under, underneath
Me ikeene su mbalia kopo mbarmaana. —The dog is sleeping underneath the table.
-mbot la (kopo-) mbarma-
▸ under the authority and protection of someone
"Niom ta boozomen tana kamap kombot la nio mbarmoŋ." (Ye uteene ipiri sua ta kembei.) —"All of you there are under my authority/ care." (A clan leader throws talk like this.)
Zin timbot kopoŋ mbarmaana. —They are under my authority and protection.
similar: *peeze*
ka mbarmaana
▸ all the details of something, the ins and outs
Tutu ka mbarmaana ta boozomen, nu ute ma imap? —The details of the law, do you know all of them?
Ni iute ruumu poŋana ka mbarmaana ta boozomen ma imap. —He knows all the ins and outs of house building.
similar: *komo- komo-*

mbaruumu N
▸ area underneath a house
You imbot mbaruumu. —There is a fire under the house.
Zin pikin moori muŋgamuŋga tila mbaruumu be tibeede zin. —The first-born girls went under the house for people to decorate them with face marks.
Zin tomooto timbot sala urum, mi zin moori timbot lela mbaruumu. —The men stay up in the clan house, and the women stay underneath the houses.

mbasaŋa- N_Inal
▸ space between thighs, space between two things
Naana iuri se kumbuunu mbasaŋana ma imbutultul. —His mother put him to sit between her thighs [so he was well supported].
▸ time span
Mbasaŋana taiŋgi, takam uraata som, pa yaŋ. —At this time we do not do much work, for it is raining.
Mbasaŋana ki 8 kilok ila imiili 12. —The time between 8 and 12 o'clock.
similar: *mazwa-*

mbasiri- N_Inal
▸ urine, secretion
Mbasirim isu soolo paso? Sula toono som? —Why did you (SG) urinate on the floor? Couldn't you go down to the ground (to do it)?
Mbasiriŋ ipasiksik yo ma irao aŋbot na som. —I have to urinate, I can't stay any longer.
Zin neeze mbasirin ise mbeete/ matanda keteene na, iyes kat. —When the secretion of a red ant gets on a sore or our (INC) eyes, it really burns.

mbasirsir N Redup
▸ urine on clothing
mburu ta mbasirsir ise —clothing with urine on it.
mbasir yaut, mbasir wat
▸ urinary problem, urinary infection (causes pain and the need to urinate frequently)
Sombe toŋo teu ma biibi, to mbasir yaut ikam ti. —If we (INC) eat a lot of sugarcane, then we have urinary problems. [traditional belief]

-mbat V_Tr
▸ tie, braid together (used of leaves, rope)
Zin moori timbat serek. —The women braided the grass skirts together.
Tambat Nakanmut ŋgini ma iwe Nakanmut ka koroŋ. —We (INC) tie long grass together to become a *Nakanmut* costume.

-mbatmbat V_Tr Redup

mbata N
▸ one group, together
Nio aŋgeere ni mazaana ila mbata. —I tied the dry coconuts together in one group.
Tilup la mbata. —They gathered together into a group.
Tikam uraata ila mbata. —They worked together [as a single group].

kere- ila mbata
▸ face each other
-mbot la mbata
▸ stay together, be together, live together
Ziru timbot la mbata mini som. —Those two do not live together any longer.
-pa mbata
▸ walk together

mbauŋ N
▸ sound of singing
Asiŋ ta ikam mbauŋ? —Who is it that is doing the singing?
Loan from: the Oov dialect of the Mutu language
similar: *mboe, mboyo, mbuye*

mbe N
▸ container type (funnel shaped, made of a rolled up leaf)
Pel mbe be yo kaŋar isula. —Roll a container [out of a leaf] and collect some *galip* nuts in it.

mbeere N
▸ froth
Sombe teleŋ kuuru itoogo, na mbeere iŋgalŋgal be ibukbuk tau. —When we (INC) hear the pot making a noise, the water is about to start boiling.
yok ka mbeere —froth of the river
mbeereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
kopo- mbeereŋa-
▸ very hungry, empty stomach making noises, stomach growling
Kopoŋ mbeeroŋoŋ ta aŋbotmboti. Kosa sa ila kopoŋ som. —I am very hungry. Nothing has gone down to my stomach.

mbeete N_Event
▸ sore, ulcer
Mbeete ikam kutkut. —The sore is throbbing.
Po mbeete tio. —Bandage my sore.
Mbeete tio imo kek. —My sore has healed.
Kinsek mbala isu, mi tere mbeete keteene. —Pick off that dressing from the sore and let's see how the sore looks.
mbetmbeete/ mbenbeete N Redup
mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana —scabies
Mbenmbeete sananŋana ikami. —He had a really bad skin disease [leprosy].
mbetmbeeteŋana N_Inal Redup
▸ full of sores
Ni kuliini mbenmbeeteŋana men. —His skin is full of sores.

-mbeeze$_1$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be soft (leaves, food, ground)
Bisket isula ti ma imbeeze, to kolman tikan. —The biscuit needs to go down into tea and soften first, and then the old men can eat it.
kuli- imbeeze
▸ feel refreshed
Sula we, to kulim imbeeze. —Go down [and] wash, and then you (SG) will feel refreshed.
mbeezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ soft, pliable
Re koŋ koi mbeezeŋana sa imar. —Look for some soft tobacco leaves for me and bring them.
opposite: *-keke, kekeŋa-*
nama- mbeezeŋa-
▸ adept, good at, do easily, fastidious
To tana, namaana mbeezeŋana pa bude. —That fellow is good at writing./ It is easy for that fellow to write.
mbesmbeezeŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ soft, clayish
toono mbesmbeezeŋana —soft ground
-pembeeze V_Tr
▸ soften
Yaŋ ipembeeze toono. —The rain softened the ground.

-mbeeze$_2$ V_Intr
▸ serve, be compassionate
▸ be preoccupied with
Nio aŋbeeze piwi totomen. —I serve you (SG) all the time.
Lem ŋger pa tomom ma nom mi mbeeze pizin. —Respect your parents and serve them.
Aŋbeeze pu be aŋkam leŋ moni. —I served you (SG) in order to get myself some money.
-mbesmbeeze V_Intr Redup
Moori ambaiŋana na, ni imbesmbeeze pizin leembe. —A good woman, she serves visitors.
Ni imbesmbeeze pa koroŋ ki kulindi men. —He is only concerned about physical things (as opposed to spiritual ones).
kwo- imbeeze
▸ enthusiastically talk about something, speak approving of, flatter, praise, extol (Lit. 'mouth serves')
Niom kwoyom imbeeze pizin kanditet rimos. Timender ko tikam leyom pat? —Stop talking so much for the candidates. If they win, will they give you (PL) money?

mbeezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ humble, serving
Ni tomtom mbeezeŋana —He is a real servant/ helping others.

-mbei V_Intr_Stative
▸ have an impression/ depression, have ruts
Kar ipa pa kar keteene ma toono imbei. —The car ran in the flat area in the middle of the village and made ruts in the ground.
Timbim sarŋana na, tomtom kuliini imbei. —When we (INC) press on the swelling, the person's skin gets a sunken depression in it.

-mbekes$_1$ V_Intr
▸ twist, sprain, go out of joint
N. itop sula sumbuunu ma kumbuunu mbukuunu imbekes. —N. fell into a hole and sprained his ankle.
Ni imomo, ta kezeene imbekes. —It was because she yawned that her jaw went out of joint.
▸ not straight
Tebol kumbuunu imbekes (=imbot ŋoobo). —The leg of the table is not straight.

-mbekes$_2$ V_Tr
▸ meet, come together at one point
Ni ipa ma imbekesi. —He walked and met him on the road.

-parmbekes V_Tr
▸ rub against (come together and rub against)
Koroŋ ru tiparmbekes zin, to ŋekŋek. —When two things rub against each other, then they make a creaking noise.

mbel$_1$ N
▸ scar, permanent mark
Mbeete ikan kuliŋ ma iur mbel. —The sore ate into my skin and made a scar.

mbelŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ scar
Aŋtaara nomoŋ ti mi ka mbelŋana imbot. —I cut my hand, and there is a scar left.
Mbelŋana ti, sokorei ikamu? —This scar, what happened to you (SG) to cause it?
Tiballis yo ma tau! Ndemeŋ mbelŋan men. —They whipped me terribly! My back is full of scars.

-mbel$_2$ V_Middle
▸ be in trouble, feel sorry, woe to
Nu mbelu kek! —Woe to you (SG)!/ You are in trouble!
Tembel yam kek, pa mbalus imar som! —We (INC) are in trouble because the plane did not come.
Aŋbel yo, pa aŋsosor kek. —I feel sorry, for I have done wrong.

-mbel V_Tr
▸ perform love magic on someone
Ni imbel moori taiŋgi, tana moori leleene itoori. —He worked/ performed love magic on that woman and so her feelings changed [towards him].

-mbelmbel V_Tr Redup
▸ stain, soil, make dirty (used of liquids)
Yok imbelmbel pepa ma pepa iwizis. —The water ruined the paper by making it wet.
Siŋ imbelmbel mburu tio ma isaana. —Blood stained my clothing.
Kopo suruunu imbelmbel muriini. —His diarrhoea caused his bed to be dirty.
Mbeete suruunu imbelmbel kumbuunu. —The pus from his sore made his leg dirty.

-mbel itu-
▸ harm oneself (often said in regret for having done something harmful to oneself)
Aŋbel ituŋ kek. Pa aŋnoknok mbulu sananŋana, ta iŋgi aŋre ka ŋonoono i. —This is my own fault. For I kept doing bad and now I am experiencing the consequences.
▸ woe is me, poor X (said when feeling sorry for oneself)
Aŋbel ituŋ kek, pa buza iyembut kumbuŋ mi aŋrao aŋpa som. —Poor me/ Woe is me, for the knife cut my foot and I cannot walk.

-mbel$_3$ V_Tr
▸ do something a lot, do something for a long time, do something to a great extent
Ni imbel uraata pio. —He has done a lot of work for me.
Ambeli kat. —We (EXC) have done it a lot.
Timbel tiŋiizi ma molo. —They cried for a long time.
Kembel kwoyom sorok pio. —You (PL) keep asking me for things but it is in vain. [=I do not have anything to give you.]

-mbel Verb-ŋa-
Nio aŋbel kaŋar yoŋana. —I have done a lot of *galip* nut collecting.

Ambel ruŋom. —We (EXC) have searched hard for you (SG).
Nio aŋbel naamaŋom. —I waited a long time for you (SG).
Merere imbel muŋaiŋana pio. —God has shown a lot of mercy to me.
Ni imbel mbotŋana su Lae. —He has stayed a long time in Lae.

-mbelmbel V_Tr Redup
▸ be in the habit of doing something all the time
Moori taŋga, ni imbelmbel kini kamŋana pizin melekŋan. —That woman has often taken food to sick people.

mata- imbelmbel
▸ faint, eyes roll
Mete ikami ma mataana imbelmbel. —He/She was sick and fainted.
note: *Birik* village form
similar: *mata- kokouŋana ise*

mbeleele V_Intr_Uninfl
construction: *mata- mbeleele*
▸ forget (Lit. 'eye withers')
alt. *mbelele*
Motoŋ mbeleele pa pelpeele tio ta aŋur su taŋga. —I forgot my basket that I put down over there.
Buri ti tomtom boozo matan mbeleele ditun pa mbotŋana kizin kek. —These days, many people no longer pay attention to how they are living.

-mbeleelekaala V_Intr/Tr
▸ forget (talk)
Nu motom mbeleelekaala pa sua ta aŋso pu na? Aiss, motoŋ mbeleelekaala. —Did you forget what I said to you (SG)? Sorry, I did forget it.
Zin tomtom boozo matan mbeleelekaala sua ta uriizi tumbuk na. —Many people have forgotten the talk that we (INC) agreed on the other day.
similar: *-mbiriizikaala*

mbelele N
▸ vine type (very strong, dark brown or black in colour, found close to swampy areas, used for making armlets, ear decorations, and other types of decorations)
▸ woven armlet, anklet (mark of grief)
def. *wooro ta tisil kukuugu pa* —a vine which we (INC) weave into (black) bracelets
Tipal talŋan ma sumbuunu, to tiur mbelele ila. —They cut a hole into their ears, and then they put on *mbelele* ear rings.
Sombe wal ku sa imeete, to tikam mbelele ila nomom mi kumbum. —When one of your (SG) relatives dies, they put *mbelele* decorations on your arms and legs.
see also: *woŋwoŋ, kukuugu*

-mbeles V_Tr
▸ dry out something in the sun or in some dry place (but not near a fire)
Tembeles koi pa zoŋ. —We (INC) dry out tobacco in the sun.
Mbeles ni ruunu, to we. —Dry the coconut fronds first, and then weave [them].
similar: *zoŋ ilaŋaata, -pamelle*

mbelmbuku N
▸ conflict, discord, dissension (rare word)
Ni ziru A. len mbelmbuku ri imbot la mazwan. —He and A. have some dissension between them.
def. *Mbulu sananŋana ta imbot la tomtom mazwan. Ituru toŋooŋo, tabe aŋma ruumu tiom mini som.* —Some bad behaviour is between some people. You and I quarrel and therefore I don't come to your house anymore.
similar: *le- mbukuunu, -we mbukuunu*

mbembe N
▸ snail type (lives in the forest)

def. *Koroŋ ta iwwa raama ki putuunu, o ruumu kini kei ta ŋguumu na. Mi ŋonoono kei ta ŋgekereene o kweeŋge. Imbot la su.* —Something that walks with its shell, or its house is like that of a *ŋguumu*. And its body is like a slug or a shellfish. It lives in the forest.

-kot mbembe
▸ break open a snail's shell
Tiaŋtiaŋ ikam mbembe, mi ikotpaala putuunu, to ikan ŋonoono. (=ikot mbembe) —A *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird got a *mbembe* snail and broke its shell, and then ate the body of it.

mbembeeme N Redup
▸ tree type (Yellow Terminal - has strong wood, used for building. The bark is reddish, and the core is yellow.)
def. *leleene mokmokŋana, to tasap iwe didi* —If the core of it is soft, then we (INC) hew it into planks for walling.

mben$_1$ N
alt. *mbemben*
▸ plant type (taro type, edible, eaten in times when food is in short supply)

mben$_2$ N
▸ sticks rubbed together to make a fire
Kala kuru leyam ke kaiworwor sa pa mben. —Go and find some *kaiworwor* wood for fire sticks.

mben ŋonoono
▸ larger piece of wood used when making fires by rubbing sticks

mben niini
▸ smaller stick held and rubbed against the larger stick when making fires

-mben$_3$ V_Tr
▸ rub sticks together to make a fire
Nio aŋben you. —I made a fire by rubbing two sticks together.
Aŋben masis. —I struck a match.
Amla amru buzur ma leyam you som, to amsap ke kaiworwor mi amben you. —We (EXC) went looking for game and did not have any fire with us, so then we sharpened some *kaiworwor* sticks and made a fire.

-mbenben V_Tr Redup

-mbenpis
▸ rub a hole into something using some sharp object, bore, drill

-mbenben V_Intr
▸ fly up, climb up, swoop, soar (used of birds, arrows, aeroplanes)
Mbalus imbenben ma iko isala kor a. —The aeroplane swooped and flew up high.

-mbenpis V_Tr
▸ rub a hole into something using some sharp object
Timbenpis swaala ma sumbun sumbun be tituuru ila mosmoozo, tonabe ila pikin ŋgureene. —They rubbed holes into the *swaala* shells so they could be strung into a necklace, and then it went on the child's neck.
Tembenpis pa waia munmun, som buza mataana. —We (INC) rub holes into things using small [pieces of] wire, or the point of a knife.
Timbenpis ze. —They rubbed a hole into the pig tusk.

mbeŋ N
▸ evening, night, night time
Mbeŋ ambaiŋana! —Good evening!
mbeŋ (ta) koozi —tonight
mbeŋ ma koozo —day and night
mbeŋ lukutuunu —midnight
▸ 24 hour period
Ka mbeŋ tel imbot, to… —It is still three days until…

ka- mbeŋ
▸ birthday

Mbeŋ Kaimer
▸ Last Day, end of the world, time of God's judgement

mbeŋ ka-
▸ associated with the night
zin mbeŋ kan —criminals [people who work at night]

mata- mbeŋ
▸ not seeing properly (Lit. 'eye night')
Nu tutkatu paso? Motom mbeŋ! —Why did you (SG) bump yourself? Can't you see properly?

mbeŋi Adv_PredP
▸ last night
Mbeŋi, ni ila. —Last night, he went.

mbeŋbeŋŋana N_Inal Redup
mankwoono, mbeŋmbeŋŋana kat —very early in the morning
Gaaga mbeŋbeŋŋana, to maŋga mi la. —Early tomorrow morning, get up and go.
Mbeŋbeŋŋana mi ni imaŋgaŋga be iteege you pizin. —She usually gets up very early in the morning and cooks for them.

mbeŋbiana N
▸ morning
note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. *mankwoono* (Central)

mbeŋkaal- V_Tr_Uninfl
▸ darkness falls on someone
Mbeŋkaal yo su ta yok Kuru. —Darkness fell on me while I was at the Kuru stream.

-mber V_Tr
▸ decorate oneself attractively
A. imber itunu kat pa aigau matakiŋa. —A. made herself very attractive with different kinds of decorations.
def. *Tikam aigau matakiŋa ila kulin bekena tomtom tire mi lelen pizin.* —They put different kinds of decorations on their skin for people to see so that they will

like/desire them.

-mbermber V_Tr Redup

Moori taŋga ikamam uraata som. Imbotmbot mi imbermber kuliini men. —That woman does not work. She just stays around and keeps decorating herself.

mbereeme N

▸ palm type (black palm, used for flooring)

Kusupaala mbereeme lwoono pa soolo. —Split open the middle part of black palm for flooring.

Mbereeme ka kil na, tipiizi meene isula. —The sheath of a black palm palm frond, we (INC) squeeze sago into it.

mberom mberom N Redup

▸ biting insect type, gadfly, horsefly

dial. var. *birum birum* (Marile)

-mberut V_Tr

▸ get caught between, pinch

Kataama imberut nomoŋ. —My hand got pinched in the door.

-mberutrut V_Tr Redup

Aŋkeene se soolo mi soolo imberutrut yo. (=Aŋkeene se soolo mbukun mbukun.) —I slept on the floor and it kept pinching me.

-mbeski V_Tr

▸ take care of, look after well, be occupied with something

Ni imbeski pikin ma zaza, tabe mataana iŋgal ka woomo som. —She spends too much time taking care of the child, and therefore does not think of her garden.

Nu mbeski teegeŋana som? Ko itop to imapaala. —Why aren't you (SG) being more careful in holding it? It might fall down, and then it would break.

similar: *-mboro*

▸ do something for a long time, spend a lot of time doing something

Nu mbeski buk paataŋana rimos! —Quit reading so much!

mbesooŋo N

▸ helping, service, looking after

Ni mbesooŋo kini ambai pa tamaana. —He looked after his father very well.

▸ servant, helper

Aŋwe mbesooŋo pini. —I became servant for him.

mbesooŋo moori

▸ servant woman

mbesooŋo sorok

▸ slave

Loan from: Mutu language (=nominalised form of *-(m)bees)*

see also: *-mbeeze* 'serve'

mbeteŋgal N_Event

▸ boil, abscess

Mbeteŋgal ikam kutkut. —The boil is throbbing.

mbeu V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ split into two pieces (used of trees and coconuts)

Tisupaala ma mbeu. —They split it in two.

mbeumbeu N Redup

▸ snot, nasal mucus

Ŋgurum mbeumbeu. —Your nose is running.

mbeumbeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ snotty, runny

Mus ŋgurum mbeumbeuŋana. —Wipe your (SG) runny nose.

mbia N

▸ bat, flying fox (generic term)

Amre zin mbia tiŋu tai mi timar tilela pa abal uunu. —We (EXC) saw the flying foxes carrying saltwater in their mouths and coming in towards the base of the mountain.

Motoŋ sala we uteene na, aŋre mbia soŋgol ikam kuŋgekuŋgek. —When I looked up at the top of the mango, I saw a large flying fox hanging [upside down] and swinging back and forth.

mbia soŋgol —largest type of flying fox

mbia gab/ mbia naara —middle-sized bat

mbia buŋesŋes —very small bats

dial. var. *mbaia* (Gauru)

mbia seleŋleeŋge

▸ time in the late afternoon when small bats fly around

▸ 5-6 o'clock PM

Mbia seleŋleeŋge, mana ni imar kar. —It was around six o'clock in the afternoon before he came to the village.

mbiili N

alt. *biili*

▸ new shoot/ sprout of a palm tree frond that has not yet opened

ni/ mbu ka mbiili —A new shoot of a coconut/ betel-nut palm

Ni ka biili popoŋana imapaala ma iwe ni ruunu. —The new sprout broke open, and became a coconut frond.

mbiizi N

▸ plant type (reed)

Kala keyembut mbiizi sa pa siel. —Go and get some reeds for the sticks to which tie the thatching.

mbil N

▸ coconut that has grown too tall

Kapaaza ni popoŋana. Pa kolman naman muriini ta tiwe mbil kek. (=mololo kat) —Go plant new coconuts. For the ones planted by the old people have become too tall.

Ni ta boozomen tiwe mbil lup kek, irao tasala som. —All of the coconuts have become too tall. We (INC) can't go up them.

mbili N

▸ animal (domestic four-legged animal, generic term, subsumes dogs, pigs, cats, buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep, etc.)

def. *Tuputu zin, timbot kar, tomboro zin.* —We (INC) feed them, they live in the village, we look after them.

Mbili kar kan mi koroŋ su kan. —Domestic animals and the wild ones (in the forest).

see also: *buzur* 'wild animal, meat, game'

-mbim$_1$ V_Intr

▸ speak to angrily, speak harshly to, snap at

Ni keteene malmal pa tiziini bizin, pa tikem mbolkai kini. Tana imbim lae pizin. —He was angry with his younger brothers because they had stolen his betel-nuts. So he spoke harshly to them.

similar: *kalŋa- ise, -ŋerŋer pa, kalŋa- ŋerŋer pa, -yaamba*

-mbimyaara V_Tr

▸ speak, shout angrily

Tipeteke i ma som, mi ila imbimyaara la pizin iwal biibi. —They forbade him to no avail, and he went and shouted it out to the crowd.

-mbim$_2$ V_Tr

▸ squeeze, press

Mbim kat meene siŋiini. —Squeeze out the sago juice well.

▸ press, push

Timbim lae pa mbukuunu ri, to iyaara. —We (INC) press the little knob on the side and then it (the torch) lights up.

-mbimbim V_Tr Redup

Mbimbim tiiŋgi mi ndop keembe. —Keep squeezing the mud [with your (SG) hands] and feel around for shellfish.

-mbim popooro

▸ massage vigorously, massage with heat or medicine

Tuur taul isula yok bayouŋana, to ise yoyouŋana, to timbim popooro. To siŋ ta iluplupi ma ikam yoyouŋana na imiwi, o imureege ma ila ne. —We (INC) put a towel into hot water, and then it goes on the painful area, and we massage it. Then the blood that has collected in that spot and is causing the pain will subside, or disperse and go away.

-mbimyaara

▸ squeeze and cause to spurt

Ni imbimyaara pin mazaana. —He squeezed a ripe banana and it spurted out.

-mbin V_Intr_Stative

▸ be thin, slender, narrow (used of body parts mainly)

mbinŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ thin, slender, thin due to sickness

kuzu- mbinŋana —narrow, pointed nose

mbinbinŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

moori mbinbinŋana —thin woman

yagoŋ ŋonon pe som=mbinbinŋana —ears of corn not having many kernels

opposite: *tumŋa-, ndinŋa-*

mbinaareŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ empty place with no provisions (rare word)

Lele tiŋga mbinaareŋana. Yok som, siŋi som, mi turu zalanda pa koroŋ boozomen. —That place over there has no provisions. No water, none of the things needed for chewing betel-nut, and we are short of everything [there].

similar: *bilimŋana*

mbiŋbiŋ$_1$ N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam mbiŋbiŋ*

▸ cling to, make a fuss in order to get something

Ni ikam mbiŋbiŋ biibi be imbot kini men. —She was really clinging to her, in order to still stay with her.

Pikin ikamam mbiŋbiŋ, tabe amla som mi amboot i. —The child was fussing, so we (EXC) did not go but stayed [behind].

similar: *-kam biluuŋu*

-mbiŋbiŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ hang down from

Mbia imbiŋbiŋ sala ke. —The bat is hanging

down from the tree.
Kaari imbiŋbiŋ sala kiruuŋu. —The netbag is hanging from a nail.
similar: *-muzeele*

mbiŋbiŋ$_3$ V_Intr Redup
▸ go back and forth
ute- mbiŋmbiŋ
▸ shake one's head in disapproval
def. *Re ma irao pa lelem som, tana utem mbiŋbiŋ pa.* —You (SG) see something that is not to your liking, so you shake your head.

-pambiŋbiŋ V_Tr Redup
▸ push, drive, move back and forth
Miiri ma duubu ipambiŋbiŋ wooŋgo mataana. —The wind and waves pushed the bow of the ship back and forth.
Ni ipambiŋbiŋ you be iyaara. —He waved the fire to get it to burn more brightly.

mbio N
▸ wealth objects (traditionally large wooden bowls, clay pots, dancing decorations, and pigs, now includes money and other things)
def. *Mbio na, timbiiri, kuuru, ŋge ma...* —Wealth objects are wooden bowls, clay pots, pigs and [other things].
mbio uunu
▸ rich, wealthy (Lit. 'source of wealth objects')
Ni mbio uunu. Pa ni le pat, mi ka ŋge mi timbiiri ma kuuru ma… —He is wealthy. For he has money, and pigs, and wooden dishes and clay pots and [other things].
Ni iwe mbio uunu, pa ni ipaaza ni biibi, ni tomtom kwoonoŋana, ni le ŋgar be ikam uraata pa le koroŋ… —He became a rich person, for he planted lots of coconuts, he was a forceful speaker, and he had knowledge of how to work in order to get things for himself.
Punun lumri na paso! Mbot mi urpe mboroŋana pa ina mbio ku tau. —Why are you (SG) hitting your younger sister. Stop and take care [of her] for she is your [means to] riches. [i.e. later her brideprice will come to the household and you too benefit from that]

-mbiriizi V_Intr
▸ disappear, vanish, get lost, perish
Posi tio imbiriizi kek. —My cat has got lost.
Wal sananŋan, nako timbiriizi ma tila len lup. —Bad people will perish completely.

-mbirisriizi V_Intr Redup

-pambiriizi V_Tr
▸ lose, cause to be lost
Nu pambiriizi buza tio paso? —Why did you (SG) lose my knife?
▸ destroy, annihilate
Kaimer Anutu ko ipambiriizi saamba mi toono ma timap. —Later God will completely annihilate heaven and earth.
mata- mbiriizikaala
▸ forget
Irao motoŋ imbiriizikaala sua ku na som. —I cannot forget your (SG) talk.
▸ forgive
Motom (i)mbiriizikaala mbulu sananŋana ta tikam pu na. —Forgive the bad behaviour that they did to you (SG).
▸ ungratefully forget the good that someone has done for you
Uunu padei ta motom mbiriizikaala nom pa mbulu ta ikam pu na? —How is it that you (SG) have completely forgotten what your mother did for you?

-mbirir V_Intr_Stative
▸ be soft and watery, be soggy
Nu kam meene ma meene imbirir piam. —You (SG) made the sago, but the sago was too soft and watery for us (EXC) to handle.

mbirirŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ soft, soggy, pasty
toono mbirirŋana —soft ground
me tiene mbirirŋana —The dog's excrement is soft.
meene mbirirŋana —soft, watery sago
similar: *pedegdeege* 'soft and pliable, soggy'

-mbis V_Tr
▸ carry on one's back (children, pigs and women are carried this way)
Nu ko mbis yo, mi ur yo ila ruumu tio. —You (SG) will carry me and put me in my house.
Moori le tomooto, ta imbisi mi iuri ila ki kusiini. Pa ula popoŋana tau. —It is the woman's male relative that carries her on his back and takes her to her husband. For she is newly married.

-mbismbis V_Tr Redup
Pikin ti itaŋ be timbismbisi men. —This child cries to be carried continually.

-mbisiŋ V_Tr
▸ carry on the hip
Moori tana imbisiŋ lutuunu ila orkaana/ siliini. —That woman carried her child on

her hip.

-mbit V_Tr

▸ tie, fasten something to something else

Aŋbit wooŋgo. —I tied a canoe [to a stick to hold it in place].

Timbit kooto. —They tied on the thatching.

Kini imbit zin, tana timar karau som. —The food kept them from coming quickly (they waited for the food).

▸ prepare pigs to be ceremonially killed for a feast

Neeri, zin timbit ŋge piizi pa urum? —Yesterday, how many pigs did they tie up [to kill] for that men's house?

Uriizi aŋbit na nu mbit? —The other day when I tied up a pig to be slaughtered, did you (SG) tie up one as well? [said to shame the other person for not having done so]

-mbit ŋgure-

▸ hang somebody by the neck

To king ko imbit ŋgurem mi mbiŋbiŋ sala ke. —Then the king will hang you (SG) by your neck up on a tree.

-mbitmbit V_Tr Redup

mbitŋana N_Inal_Stative

▸ tied, tying

ŋge mbitŋana —a tied up pig, tying of the pig

mbitmbitŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ tying

ŋge mbitmbitŋana (lele mat som) —time around 3-5 AM (when it still dark, when pigs are killed for feasts)

mbitiŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ not ripe, fresh

pin mbitiŋana —green bananas

ke mbitiŋana —good, fresh tree, green wood

▸ uncooked, raw

biidi/ ye mbitiŋana —yam/ fish that has not yet been cooked

Buzur mazaana mbitiŋana na, kakan pepe. —Fresh, uncooked meat, do not eat it.

▸ young and healthy

Ni kuliini mbitiŋana mi imeete. —He died without sickness. [He was still healthy/ physically strong when he died.]

uri mbitiŋana —recently deceased person/ someone who has died unexpectedly

▸ fresh, cool, clean

yok mbitiŋana —clean water

wo mbitiŋana —The flood is finishing, water is becoming clearer.

▸ untouched, new, virgin (of forests)

su mbitiŋana (=sok) —virgin forest that has not been cut before

mbiyan N

▸ watch, surveillance

Zin sekuriti tiur mbiyan pa lele tana. —The security established a watch over the area.

Zin kuumbuŋan timarmar, tana zin sekuriti tilam ma tiur mbiyan pa uraata muriini. —Because the criminals kept coming, the security people came and put a watch on the workplace

-mbiyan V_Intr/Tr

▸ look through something, peer, peep on, secretly look at, watch without being seen

Timbiyan pa miiri kwoono. —They peered through the window.

-mbiyanyan V_Intr/Tr Redup

La mbiyanyan zin moori paso! —Why are you peeping on the women!

similar: *-pekeele* 'peep at'

-mbo V_Intr/Tr

▸ sing songs

Loŋa, pa timbo kek! —[Let us go] quickly, for they are already singing. [i.e. the church service has already begun.]

Tombo lende mboe sa. —Let us (INC) sing a song.

Kombo mboe popoŋana pa Merere. —Sing a new song to the Lord.

-mbombo V_Intr/Tr Redup

-mbosasaara V_Intr/Tr

▸ sing too loudly or too quickly

Zin wal tiŋga timbosasaara mboe mete. Tabe teleŋ na ambai som. —Those people over there are singing too loudly/quickly. So when we (INC) listen [to them], it doesn't sound good.

mboe N_Event

▸ song

-mbo mboe —sing songs

Ina mboe ambaiŋana. —That it is a good song.

Kere mboe mbuyeeneŋana, to kepei. —Look for an attractive song [i.e. one that everyone enjoys singing] and then start it.

-tooro mboe

▸ create a song, compose a song

Mboe

▸ The Book of Psalms (in the Bible)

dial. var. *mboyo* (Gauru), *mbuye* (Marile)

see also: *mbauŋ*

-mbokarra V_Tr Redup
▸ mock by singing, make fun of someone by singing
Zin Yaŋla timbokarra zin Marile, pa zin tirao som. —The Yangla people mocked the Marile people in song, because they were inadequate.

mbol$_1$ N
▸ hard log which no longer has bark on it (Big trees are cut down and left for a year or so. After the bark rots off, the core inside is much stronger and is then good for house posts.)
def. *Ke luŋana (kembei ŋanraamba, mboono, ŋa, paaza), sombe tilu kek, to keteene men imbot. Ina ke mbol.* —A tree whose bark has come off (like rosewood, ironwood, *ŋa, paaza*), when their bark has come off, then only the hard core remains. That is *mbol* wood.
Kala kasap ke mbol be iwe kitiimbi, wiimbi, temboŋ. —Go and hew some hard logs to be used for posts, bearers, studs.
Mbol tiŋgi ilu kek. —This log has already shed its bark.

mbol$_2$ N
construction: *kaŋar ka mbol*
def. *kaŋar tataŋa*
▸ scattered individual galip nuts found after the main season is over
Zin moori tila titaata kaŋar ka mbol. —The women went to scratch around for some individual *galip* nuts [amongst leaves on the ground after the real season was over].

mbol$_3$ N_Event
▸ story, account, report
Iŋgi mbol kizin kolman. —This is a story of the old people.
mbol sorok sorok —all kinds of unimportant stories
Pit mbol pa uraata ku mi amleŋ. —Give us (EXC) an account of your (SG)work and we will listen.
-pit mbol —tell stories
Zin tiwidit mbol ma ila mbeŋ lukutuunu. —They kept telling stories until midnight.
see also: *kon ninŋana* ‘legend, fairy tale’

-mbol$_4$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be strong, firm, hard, rigid, solid
Tipamender ruumu ma imbol. —They constructed the house and made it strong.
Urlaŋana kizin imbol kat. —Their faith is very strong.
▸ be determined, be resolved
Nio aŋbol pa koroŋ tio. —I am resolved concerning my things.
opposite: *-pepep, imbol zen*

lele- imbol
▸ able to recognise things, able to comprehend things
similar: *ŋgar ise kek*
▸ know magical practises

kuli- imbol
▸ be strong and healthy, have strong skin
Kuliŋ imbol pa zoŋ som. —I can’t take too much sun [my skin cannot take too much sun]
Kombot ruumu ma pikin kuliini imbol, to koyooto. —Stay in the house until the baby’s skin is strong, and then come out.

kwo- imbol
▸ command, give an order, urge, charge
Kwoono imbol pizin be tito sua kini. —He urged/charged them to follow his talk.

mata- imbol
▸ age when a child is able to recognise surroundings and remember things
O, ni mataana imbol zen. —O, he is not able to understand/ recognise things yet.

ŋgar imbol
▸ have enough understanding
Pikin ŋgar kini imbol kek. —The child is able to understand things [and therefore able to do some work properly].
ŋgar imbol tenten —has some understanding, but still needs to grow more
similar: *lele- imbol*
▸ determined, adamant, resolved
Anutu ŋgar kini imbol kat be molo som to ikam mbulu tana. —God is very determined to soon do that.

tiro- imbol
▸ strong (used of children, their growth)
Ikwaara ke pepe. Pa tiroono imbol zen. —He should not carry the timber. For he is not strong yet.

ute- imbol
▸ stubborn, stingy, refusing to share one’s possessions
Tamaŋ uteene imbol mete. —My father is too stubborn.
similar: *mata- koroŋŋa-*

-mbolmbol V_Intr Redup
wal ta timbolmbol pa tutu ki Mose —those who were habitually strong/adamant concerning the law of Moses
-pombol V_Tr
▸ strengthen
▸ encourage, give good advice for life
▸ bless
mbolŋa- **N_Inal_Stative**
▸ strong, firm, hard, rigid, effective, capable reliable, courageous, brave
note: See under main entry *mbolŋa-* for further details and examples
pombolŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ blessing, strengthening
-ur pombolŋana—give blessing
sua pombolŋana
▸ good advice for life, encouragement
note: See under main entry *pombolŋa-* for further details and examples
mbolkai N
▸ betel-nut, areca nut (= Tok Pisin *buai*)
similar: *mbu, mbokai*
-mbolkeete V_Intr_Stative
▸ be stunted, slow in growing
Kan koi pepe, ko mbolkeete. —Don't smoke lest your growth be stunted.
mbolkeeteŋa- N_Inal
▸ stunted
pikin mbolkeeteŋana —stunted child who is small for his age (but otherwise normal)
mbolkeŋkeŋŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ strong, powerful, almighty (used mainly of God only in these days)
Anutu, ni mbolkeŋkeŋŋana. —God, he is all-powerful.
similar: *mbura keskeezeŋa-*
▸ strong, hard
To tana ni namaana keteene mbolkeŋkeŋŋana tau. Pa ni tomtom ki uraata tau. —That fellow's hands are calloused and hard. For he is a hard worker [Lit. 'man of work']
keze- mbolkeŋkeŋŋa-
To tana kezeene mbolkeŋkeŋŋana. Tomtom sa sombe iseebe kaiwo pini, na irao som. —That fellow is forceful talker. If someone tries to oppose what he says, he won't be able.
similar: *kezeeneŋa-, kwoonoŋa-, suaŋa-*

mbolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ firm, solid, hard, rigid
toono mbolŋana —firm ground
▸ strong, well-built, well-made
ruumu mbolŋana —a strong, well-built house
▸ powerful, effective
Iŋgi marasin mbolŋana. —This is powerful/ effective medicine.
▸ nutritious
Mok na, kini mbolŋana. Ikis ti ma molo. —Taro is nutritious food. It keeps us (INC) going a long time without getting hungry.
▸ hard/ difficult to understand or accept
Merere sua kini, ka uunu mbolŋana. —God's talk, its meaning is hard to understand.
▸ severe, strict
sua mbolŋana —strong/ severe talk
Ni ikam sua mbolŋana piam. —He talked strongly to us (EXC).
▸ brave, courageous
▸ capable
Ni tomtom mbolŋana. —He is a strong, brave man. (or a capable/ true/ real man)
def. *Muŋgu na tomtom ta ni le ŋge boozo, le mbio boozo, iwoolo moori boozo, iute naborou, yaamba, ina tomtom mbolŋana.* —In the past, a man who had a lot of pigs, [and] had lots of wealth objects, [and] married many women, [and] knew white magic and black magic, that [sort of person] was [considered to be] a true/ strong man.
Tomtom mbolŋana, to kuuri pa uraata. —The person [must] be strong, and then you (PL) [can] appoint him to do the work.
similar: *ŋonoono*
lele- mbolŋa-
▸ sorcerer, someone who knows how to do sorcery
mata- mbolŋa-
▸ skilful, able to do something really well, good at doing something
yok mbolŋana
▸ alcoholic drink
mbolŋana Adv_Pred1
▸ fervently, firmly
Ni isuŋ mbolŋana. —He prayed fervently.
-mender mbolŋana —stand firm, steadfast
-porou mbolŋana —fight bravely, fight hard
mbombo$_1$ N Redup
▸ stone axe head (used for cutting trees)
Pat ta muŋgu tikam ma iwe mbombo. — In

the past, stones are what were made into axe heads.
see also: *manaaba*

mbombo$_2$ N Redup
▸ work, occupation, vocation (requires tools like a knife, digging stick, axe, etc.)
Zin mbombo kizin na, ye kamŋana, mi niam mbombo tiam na, mokleene. —Their occupation is fishing, and our occupation is gardening.
Tomtom ti, ni mbombo. —This man is a hard worker.
mbombo mbule ŋgisŋana —hard worker
tomtom mbombo (=tomtom ki woomo) —farmer/ gardener

mbombo kwoono
▸ beginning of work
Kini musaari imuuŋgu pa mbombo kwoono. —A small amount of food is given to people before they work.

-mbombo$_3$ V_Intr Redup
▸ clearing out (used of the weather)
Yaŋ isu ma iŋgi be lele imbombo i. —It was raining, and now the weather is clearing.
similar: *ikam pak, imasal*

mboŋ N
▸ prey, game, quarry
Me tina tikam mboŋ? —Do those dogs hunt?

mboŋŋa-/ mboŋ ka- N_Inal_Stative
▸ hunter, good at hunting, one who is able to get pigs, opossums, prawns, crabs, and other animal protein for the family
me mboŋŋana —good hunting dog
tomtom mboŋŋana —a good hunter
Zin moori mboŋ kan men, to tila tizibuuru. —Only women who are good at catching game should go catch prawns with nets.

mboŋlaŋa- (=napumon)
▸ one who is not good at catching prawns, pigs, etc., or is not interested in hunting
To tana na, mboŋlaŋana. Irru buzur som. —That fellow is no hunter. He does not look for game.

man mboŋ
▸ bird of prey
def. *Uloto, kamuneeze mi manboŋ, zin man mboŋ.*

me mboŋ/ me mboŋ komboono
▸ dog which is good at hunting

mboŋ ka tomtom
▸ good hunter
Pita, ni mboŋ ka tomtom. —Peter is a good hunter.

mboŋboŋ(ŋa-)
▸ smell of fish
kuziini mboŋmboŋŋana —fishy smell
Takan ye, to kuzindi mboŋmboŋ. —When we (INC) eat fish, we have a fishy smell.
La ŋguuru nomom ma kwom, pa kuzim mboŋboŋ ma. —Go and wash your (SG) hands and mouth, for you really have a fishy smell.

mboolo$_1$ N
▸ mushroom type (inedible, has a bad smell)

-mboolo$_2$ V_Intr
▸ howl (used of dogs)
Me imboolo. —The dog howled.

-mbolmboolo V_Intr Redup
▸ keep howling
Sombe me tikan ma irao som, to timbolmboolo ma ila berek. —If dogs do not get enough to eat, then they will howl all night until morning.

mboono N
▸ ironwood (=Tok Pisin *kwila*, strong and extremely heavy, good for house posts, scientific name: *Intsia bijuga*)

mbonmboono N Redup
▸ ironwood seedlings

mbooro$_1$ N
construction: *ka- mbooro*
▸ chest area where there is hair (includes chest bones as well)
Aŋbel ke kasŋana ma koŋ mbooro iyoyou. —I have cut down a lot of trees and my chest is hurting.

-sara ka- mbooro
▸ thrust one's chest forward, puff out one's chest (expresses pride and self-confidence)
Man tizarra kan mbooro ma tiwwa. —The roosters thrust their chests forward and walked.
Zin tizarra kan mbooro ma tipet pa malmal. —They puffed out their chests and came out to fight.

mbooro$_2$ N
▸ shell of a coconut (often used as a cup, bowl, or plate), cup, bowl
mbooro kizin tubudu —western style bowl/ cup
mbooro baen —cup of wine

Uteene mbooro. —He is bald. [Lit. 'His head is (like) a cup/dish.']

mbooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ bald-headed, round, empty

Ni uteene mbooroŋana. —He is bald.

similar: *ute- sipirŋa-*

mbor N

construction: *le- mbor*

▸ someone who has married the sister of one's wife (a term of address used by men whose wives are sisters)

Aŋo iwoolo Ako waene tiziini moori. Tana Aŋo ipaata Ako be le mbor. —Ango married Ako's wife's younger sister. So Ango calls Ako his *mbor*.

Leŋ mbor, kam nakabasi ku imar ma aŋkam uraata pa muŋgu. —You who are married to my wife's sister, bring your axe here so I can do some work with it first.

-mbore- V_Intr

▸ stay behind

Toŋgo pa, nio aŋboreŋ, niom kala. —Forget about it, I will stay behind and you (PL) go.

▸ sit around doing nothing

Nu mbomborem sorok paso? La ki waem bizin ma niomŋan kakam uraata som? —Why are you (SG) just sitting around doing nothing? Aren't you (SG) going to go to your friends and work with them?

Oo, niom kombombooreyom, niam amla o! —Goodbye! [Lit. 'O, you (PL) stay [here], we are going now', a common leave-taking].

▸ leave alone, let alone

Kam pepe. Imborene! —Don't take it. Leave it alone!

Timboren. —Leave them alone.

Teege pepe, imborene! —Don't touch [it], leave [it] alone.

note: Compound of *-mbot* + *le-*

mbornaŋ N

▸ squid type (large-sized)

Niam amkanan kuriiti, mbornaŋ, mi ye munmun pakan. —We (EXC) were eating octopus, squid, and some small fish.

Loan from: from Mutu language, cf. *mboronaaŋ* 'squid type'

see also: *nus* 'smaller-sized squid type'

mbornaŋa N

▸ fish type (very small)

def. *Mbornaŋa, iti takam pa kiizi, o toro zin pa namanda. To tutuumbu be takan.* —*Mbornaŋa* fish, we (INC) get [them] with nets, or scoop [them up] with our hands. Then we roast them wrapped in leaves over fire and eat [them].

-mboro V_Tr

▸ look after, take care of, watch over

Tamanda Anutu ko imboro iti. —Our father God will look after us.

A. ko imboro ruumu tiam. —A. will look after our (EXC) house.

▸ manage, rule over, govern, administer

-mbororo V_Tr Redup

alt. *-mborro*

mboroŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ leader, overseer

▸ elder in the church

Kozo kombot la zin mboroŋan kopon mbarmaana. —You (PL) must stay under [=submit to] the authority of the leaders.

Zin mboroŋan ki lupŋana tiam. —The leaders/elders of our group/ congregation.

mboroŋan kizin ŋge/ sipsip

▸ shepherd

Yesu ni mboroŋan ŋonoono kizin sipsip kini. —Jesus is the true shepherd of his sheep.

mboroŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ shepherding, act of looking after or caring for

Ni iute uraata ki sipsip mboroŋana som. —He does not know how to shepherd the sheep.

-pamboro V_Tr

▸ relocate, move from one location to another, move something to a new permanent location

Zin timbot Amutunu mi tipamboro zin ma tipet kar biibi. —They used to live in Amutunu, but they moved and came to the main village.

-parmboro V_Middle

▸ look after each other

Zin tiparmboro zin pa kini. —They looked after each other by providing each other with food.

-mboroŋeeze V_Intr

▸ make a loud noise (often viewed as an omen of something which is about to happen, for example a death or a visitor coming)

def. *kalŋaana biibi*

Tiaŋtiaŋ imboroŋeeze. (=itaŋ ma tau, itaŋ kat, itaŋ karau ma irao imap na som, itaŋ

tapaara.) Tomtom sa imar, som tomtom sa imeete, ma iŋgi.) —The *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird is really crying out loudly. (=It really cries, it cries quickly and doesn't stop, it cries again and again. Somebody is coming, or someone has died, and the like.)
Mbalus iko ma ilela beso itoori na imboroŋeeze. —The plane went inland and when it turned it made a loud noise.

-mboros V_Intr
▸ screech, squeal (out of fright or aggression, used of pigs)
Me tiŋa ŋge ma imboros. —The dog bit the pig and it squealed in fright.
Ŋge imboroozo pa ŋge toro imar/ tomtom tisou i. —The pig squealed because another pig came/ people grabbed it.
dial. var. *-mboroozo* (Marile)

-mborraama V_Tr
▸ stay with, guard, standby and watch over
Zin ta timborraama kataamaŋan i. —The ones guarding the door.
Ni imborraama mburu tiam ma inmbot a. —He is staying with our things over there.
Zin timborraami, pa ni mete ikami. —They stayed with him, because he was sick.
note: Compound of *-mbot* 'stay, live' + *raama* 'with'
similar: *mata- pa*

-mbot$_1$ V_Intr
▸ stay, live, remain, be (at/in/on)
Nio aŋbot su Karapo. —I live in Karapo.
Zin timbot kar/ruumu. —They are in the village/ at [their] house.
Sua imbot la buk ki... —The talk [i.e. text that is to be read] is found in the book of…
Koroŋ tana imbot muŋgu. —Let that thing be for the time being.
Ka tutu imbot pataaŋa. —The law concerning has already been established.
Ni ziru rwoonobi timbel mbotŋana kek. —He and his father-in-law stayed/lived together for a long time.
▸ live, be alive
Nu ko mbot motom yaryaara ma alok. —You (SG) will live eternally.
Tumbum imbotmbot men, som imeete kek? —Is your (SG) grandfather still alive, or has he died?
▸ last, endure
Imbot rimen mi imap. —It only lasted a short time and then ended.
Ruumu ti ko imbot ma molo. —This house will last/endure for a long time.
Imbot ma alok. —It lasts forever/eternally./ It endures forever.
Yeŋyeeŋge imbot irao wan aua mi imap. —The earthquake lasted one hour and then finished.
▸ wait
Mbot muŋgu! —Wait a minute!
Mbot mi amre kom tomooto ŋonoono, to woolo. Naso mbot ambai. —Wait until we (EXC) will find you a good, capable man, and then you (SG) can marry. Then you will be well off.

ka-/ le- koroŋ imbot
▸ have
Nio koŋ kini imbot. —I have food.
Zin len pat biibi imbot. —They have a lot of money.

-mbot ru
▸ be separated, have two different opinions or behaviour patterns
Zin timbot ru kek. —They have separated already.
Ŋgar ku imbot ru? —Do you (SG) have two minds about it?

-mbot se ki
▸ live off of, be dependent on
Mazwaana ta serembat imap na, ambot se ki meene. —When the sweet potatoes are finished, we (EXC) live off of sago.
Sombe amla Lae, nako ambot se ki Akum bizin. —If we go to Lae, then we will stay with Akum's family [and live off of them].

-mbotmbot/ -nmbot V_Intr Redup
Mbotmbot rimen! —Stay around for awhile!
dial. var. *-mboot* (Gauru)

-pombot V_Tr
▸ place carefully
Ni ikam pikin mi ipomboti ise namaana ka taaŋga. —She took the child and placed him carefully on her arm.

-parmbot V_Intr
▸ be apart from each other, live a long way from each other
Zin tiparmbot molo pizin. —They are/ live long way from each other.

mbotŋana/ mboti
▸ life

mbot (kuuru mbot)$_2$ N
▸ clay pot
Kuuru mbot na, siŋsiŋŋana mi mbolŋana.

Imar pa Madang. Amgiimi moori pa, mi amnoinoi kini pa. —The *mbot* clay pot is red and strong. It comes from Madang. We (EXC) buy wives with [it], and cook food in [it].

mboti N_Event

▸ life (physical)

Mboti tio ambaiŋana isu Yaŋla. —My life is good here in Yangla.

Ko iuulu mboti ku ma ambai. —It will help your (SG) life to be good.

Mboti kizin ambai som. —Their life is not good.

see also: *-mbot, mbotŋana*

mbotŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ life (more than just physical), lifespan

Aŋso aŋkam mbotŋana ambaiŋana. —I want to have a good life.

Ni ipemet mbotŋana tio ma swoŋ igarau. —He has cut short my life and the end of my life is near.

Mi nu na, mbotŋana ku iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila. —But as for you (SG), your life will continue.

mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i

▸ life that God gives, eternal/spiritual life

Bubuŋana ta ipiyooto mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i piti. —It is the Spirit that produces eternal life/ spiritual life for us (INC).

mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana

▸ eternal life

ke ki mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana

▸ the tree of life

see also: *-mbot, mboti*

mboyo N_Event

▸ song

note: Gauru dialect form

dial. var. *mboe* (Central), *mbuye* (Marile)

mbu N

▸ betel-nut palm, areca nut palm, nut of a betel-nut/areca nut palm (=Tok Pisin *buai*, scientific name: *Areca catechu*, chewed together with *peege*—betel-pepper fruits or leaves and *kou*—powdered lime, producing a red mixture in the mouth, sharing betel-nut is a sign of friendship and hospitality)

Yaseebe koŋ mbu talŋaana/ namaana. —Twist off for me a cluster of betel-nuts.

Sala ma seebe koŋ mbu. —Go up [the betel-nut palm] and get me some betel-nut.

Mum/Pot zoŋom pa mbu kuliini. —Clean your (SG) teeth with the betel-nut skin.

-ŋit mbu —bite off the skin of a betel-nut

-ŋo mbu —chew on, gnaw on a betel-nut

-ŋgor mbu —crack/ break a betel-nut with one's teeth

-pit mbu —take one nut only off of a bunch

Pit mbu ta imar. —Break off one betel-nut and give it to me.

-pures mbu —spray saliva from chewing betel-nut out of one's mouth

-seŋ mbu —chew betel-nut

similar: *mbolkai*

see also: *siŋi* 'things needed for chewing betel-nut'

mbu ka kis

▸ fibrous pulp of a chewed betel-nut

Ur mbu ka kis isu, mi kan kini muŋgu. —Put the pulp of the chewed betel-nut down and eat first.

mbu ka mbiili

▸ new shoot of a betel-nut palm

mbu ka mbukul/ kolou

▸ sheath at the base of a betel-nut palm frond

mbu kureene

▸ large cluster of betel-nuts

mbu talŋaana

▸ smaller cluster of betel-nuts

mbu mbarmaana

▸ lowermost cluster of betel-nuts

mbu mbukuunu

▸ joint in the trunk of a betel-nut palm

mbu kunduunu

▸ topmost clusters of betel-nuts

mbu kasaana

▸ fibrous pulp that is left over after a betel-nut has been chewed

Giibi kasaana ila ne. —Throw the betel-nut pulp away.

mbu pispisŋa-

▸ young betel-nut (green in colour, watery, nut is not fully formed)

def. *keteene imun zen*

dial. var. *mbu sipsipana* (Northern)

mbu wakŋa-

▸ mature betel-nut (green in colour, nut is fully formed)

def. *keteene imun kek*

dial. var. *mbu teana* (Kampalap)

mbu karokarok/ mbu mooto mbuyeene
▸ betel-nut that is starting to be quite hard (yellowish in colour)
def. *mbu keteene imun ma imbol, ikaam be iwe ŋgor*
dial. var. *ŋarokŋarok* (Gauru)

mbu ŋgor
▸ betel-nut that is very hard (yellow in colour)
mbu itiyaara, pispisŋa-, wakŋa-, karokarok, ŋgor, pir —stages in the development of the betel-nut fruit

mbu ka soolo
▸ flooring made of betel-nut palm bark
note: If no betel-nut is available, then the following things can be chewed as substitutes: *bokaike, mbueb, kiskis, kokop, parpeeze, ni komboono, meeze*

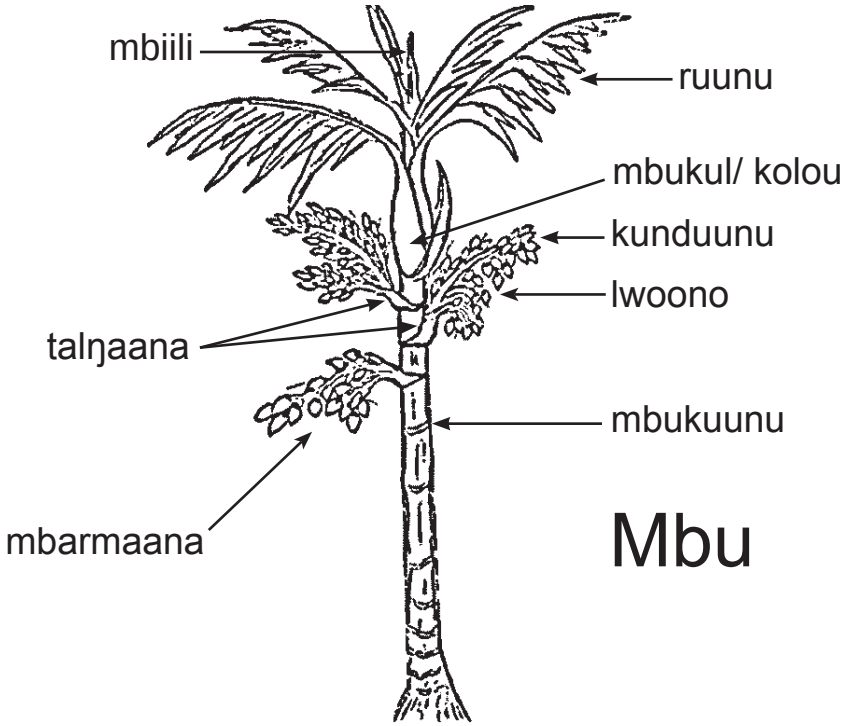
-mbuk$_1$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ bulge, protrude, have a hump/ lump
Awoŋ tina, ni ŋgureene imbuk. —That uncle of mine has a lump on his throat.
see also: *mbuku-* 'joint'

-mbukmbuk V_Intr Redup
Ni zuzu imbukmbuk. —Her breasts are just starting to protrude (used of girls coming in to puberty).

mbukmbukŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ lumpy, humpy, hilly, protruding, having several bulges, pimply
Kemol, ni ndemeene mbukmbukŋan. —The camel, it has humps on its back.
paŋaana mbukmbukŋana —pimples on one's cheeks
lele mbukmbukŋana —hilly area

duubu imbuk
▸ wave swells up, rises up
Duubu imbuk ma imar ipol su kur kezeeene. —The wave swelled up and came and broke at the edge of the reef.

zuru- imbuk
▸ pout, be angry and upset with someone and refusing to speak to that person (often shown by the gesture of protruding one's lower lip)
Ni keteene malmal ma zuruunu imbuk pini. —She was upset with him and pouting.
Zurum imbukmbuk paso? Nio keteŋ malmal pa tomtom taŋga. —Why are you (SG) pouting? I am angry with that person over there.



-mbuk$_2$ V_Tr
▸ tie
Aŋbuk wooro. —I tied the vine/ rope.
Mbuk wooro matan. —Tie the ends of the vine/ rope together.
▸ braid
Timbuk uten ruunu. —They braided their hair.
-mbuk kunu-
▸ work sorcery on someone (often done by tying up various things in leaves and heating them while saying spells, Lit. 'tie the spirit')
To tana imbuk Paitu kunuunu pa mermeere, tana Paitu ibayou ma ikeene. —That fellow worked sorcery on Paitu with a Victory leaf plant, and therefore Paitu is sick and sleeping.
Waene imeete kek. Mi ni itunu imbuk waene kunuunu, tabe mbeŋ imar ma imbulmbuulu zin. —His spouse has died. But he himself worked sorcery on her, and therefore she comes at nights and is disturbing them.
similar: *-mbuk mbura-, -po, pu, yaamba*
-mbukmbuk V_Intr Redup
-mbuk ka-
▸ plan, plot against someone else
Ni ko imbuk kom be ipunu. —He might be plotting to kill you (SG).
-mbuk ka- kiizi
▸ plot against
Zin Yuda timbuk Yesu ka kiizi. —The Jews plotted against Jesus.
-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa
▸ magical practise to prevent someone from succeeding (in catching fish etc.)
Ni imbuk zoŋ mataana be zin moori tana tila tiru buzur ma som. —He tied the sun's eye [=worked some magic] so that the women who are going to look for meat will not be successful.
-mbuk mataana pa
▸ start something new, initiate, be the first to do something
-mbuk mbura-
▸ work sorcery on someone
-mbuk/ -mbut nol
▸ set the time for something to happen
Zin Koobo timbut nol be tikam ye piam. —The inner island people set a time to bring fish to us (EXC).
-mbuk sua pa
▸ promise, agree, make a covenant with (Lit. 'tie talk')
Nio aŋmbuk sua be aŋla. —I promised to go.
Anutu imbuk sua pa Abaram. —God promised Abraham. / God made a covenant with Abraham.
sua mbukŋana
▸ promise, agreement, covenant (Lit. 'tied talk')
Nu toto sua ku mbukŋana. —You (SG) always follow your promise/covenant./ You are faithful.
Sua Mbukŋana ka Koror —Ark of the Covenant (that was in the Old Testament tabernacle)
-mbukkaala V_Tr
▸ tie shut (used of bags, sacks)
Takam wooro mi tumbukkaala bek kwoono. —We (INC) took a string and tied the mouth of the sack shut.
Mbukkaala plastik kwoono, kokena kaŋar titoptop. —Tie the mouth of the plastic bag, so the *galip* nuts won't spill out.
▸ hide, conceal
Koroŋ ta nu mbukkaala, nako peezeŋana. —That which you (SG) conceal, will be opened/ revealed.
▸ reserve something for some purpose (therefore hide it)
Ni imbukkaala kini, kokena tomtom toro ikan. —He reserved the food, so that someone else would not eat it.
▸ make a knot at the end of a piece of thread
Ni imbukkaala tret mataana. —She made a knot at the end of the thread.
-mbukseeŋge V_Tr
▸ join by tying
Wooro ru, mi ambukseeŋge ma iwe molo. —[There were] two ropes, and we (EXC) tied them together to make one long one.
-parmbukseeŋge V_Tr
▸ all contribute verbally
Iwal biibi tiparmbukseeŋge zin mi tiŋa ziru. —The crowd joined together in verbally attacking the two of them.
▸ keep bringing up additional topics for discussion

Tiparmbukseeŋge sua rimos. Kezem mi kala pa uraata. Sua toro, sua toro, sua toro… —Quit bringing up additional topics. Leave it and go to work. One topic of discussion, another topic of discussion, another topic…

-mbukil V_Intr
▸ rock
Wooŋgo imbukil. —The boat is rocking.
-mbukilkil
Mender pepe, pa mon imbukilkil. —Don't stand, for the canoe is rocking.
-pambukil V_Tr
▸ upset, shake, rock
Ni ipambukil ke tana ma pikin itop. —He shook the log and the child fell down.

mbuku- N_Inal
▸ knob, joint, hump
toono mbukuunu
▸ hill
lele mbukun mbukun —hilly area
kumbu- mbukuunu
▸ knee or ankle joint
wooro mbukuunu
▸ knot
ke mbukuunu
▸ knob in the tree trunk
sua mbuku-
▸ detail, point, verbal expression, word
sua mbukun mbukun —many details in the talk, many points, verbal expressions, words
kalŋa- mbukun mbukun —different dialectal forms of one's language, dialectal variations in vocabulary
le- mbukuunu
▸ offence, wrongdoing which keeps people apart from each other
Ni ziru waene len mbukuunu ri imbot la mazwan. —He and his wife have an offence that is preventing them from getting together.
Nio aŋla ki moori tana som, pa nio leŋ mbukuunu raama i. —I do not go to that woman, because I have something against her.
-ŋgun kumbu mbuku-
▸ kneel down (to pray, pay homage)
Ni iŋgun kumbu mbukuunu mi isuŋ. —He knelt down and prayed.
-we mbukuunu pa
▸ become a cause of separation, an obstacle, a cause of dissension
Ŋge ta iwe mbukuunu pizin ma tiparlup zin mini som. —The pig became a cause of dissension for them, and they did not get together anymore.
see also: *-mbuk* 'tie'

mbukul N
▸ part of a palm leaf, sheath
mbukul ki mbolkai —the sheath of a betel-nut palm frond
Kam mbukul imar be aŋzuk koi pa. —Bring me the sheath so I can cover the tobacco with it.
similar: *kolou, kil*

-mbul V_Intr
▸ be loud, noisy
Miiri/ Lele imbul. —The wind is loud.
Sokorei imbul? Kombom, miiri, masin… —What is making that loud noise? Drums, wind, a motor…
Mboe imbul. —The singing is loud.

Mbula N_Proper
▸ name of the Maŋaaba-Mbula language area on the eastern side of Umboi Island
▸ speakers of the Maŋaaba-Mbula language
Niam kalŋoyam Mbula. —Our (EXC) language is Mbula.
Muŋgu, kar biibi ta Mbula. Tamen imbiriizi ma ila kek. —In the past, there was a big village [named] Mbula. But it has disappeared.
Zin Mutu tipaata yam Mbula be 'Maŋaaba'. —The inner island people call us (INC) Mbula people *Maŋaaba.*

mbule- N_Inal
▸ buttock, bottom
Kuuru mbuleene imilpis. —The pot has holes in the bottom.
mbule- (i)su/ (i)se
▸ sit down
Mbulem se sia. —Sit down on the chair.
Mbulem kisraama yam rimos. Pa leleyam be amla uraata. —Don't sit holding us (EXC) up any longer. For we want to go to work.
Aŋno dogo ma aŋse ma mozoŋ ikam keŋ, to mbuleŋ borok su ma aŋbot. —I was climbing up the hill and got a cramp in my muscle [Lit. 'my flesh snapped'], and then I sat down and stayed.
▸ little bit that is left-over
Aŋso ko mbuleene imbot. —I thought there was still some left.

mbule- putuunu
▸ buttock muscle
mbule- tuunu
▸ rectum
▸ last little bit of something
Kerosin mbule tuunu rimen ta inmbot i. —There is just a little bit of kerosene left.
▸ deepest part in the ground
Ni iparaama toono mbule tuunu ma tuŋ kat. —He made the bottom of the earth very firm.
mbule- kuruunu
▸ tailbone
Ŋge mbule kuruunu. —The base of a pig's tail.
kar mbuleene
▸ far away place
Zin timbot kar mbuleene kat. —They live in a very far away place.
-la sua mbuleene
▸ undermine an agreement
def. *A mi B timbuk sua be tikam koroŋ. Mi sua imbol kek. Tamen A ziru C len mbukuunu imbot. Tanta C ila ki B mi ikuru kopoono (=ila sua mbuleene). Tanata B ito sua mbukŋana ki ni ziru A som.* —A and B agreed about something. And the talk was strong/settled already. But there was some problem between A and C. Therefore C went to B and stirred him up (=went to the bottom of the talk). Therefore B did not follow the talk that he and A had agreed to.
Ni ilala sua mbuleene pa ŋge kizin, tabe tikam som. —He kept undermining the agreement concerning their pigs, and so they did not get them.
Aŋla sua mbuleene, to sua imborene. —I undermined the talk by bringing up some problems, and so the talk was abandoned without having any results.
parpaara mbuleene
▸ back of storage platform above the rafters in a house.
manbule ki ruumu
▸ eave of house
ruumu mbuleene
▸ the lower part of a house
Pat tana iwe pat mataana kana mi ruumu mbuleene ise. —That stone became the most important stone and the house was built on it.
wooŋgo mbuleene
▸ stern/ back part of a canoe
Ni imbot wooŋgo mbuleene mi ikamam peeze. —He sat at the back of the canoe and was steering it.
Duubu ipun ipun ma wooŋgo imapaala la ki mbuleene. —The waves kept hitting the ship and it broke up at its stern.

mbulekeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ lacking food or water, barren (rare word)
Tala som, pa lele tana mbulekeŋana. Ka kini somŋana, ka yok somŋana. —Let us not go there, for that area is barren. There is no food, no water.
alt. *bilimŋa-, mbinaareŋa-*

mbuleŋse N
▸ seat on which one sits when pulverising sago
Kam mbuleŋse imar, be mbuleŋ se mi aŋguugu meene. —Bring a seat here, so I can sit on it and pound the sago.
alt. *bodiau, botiau, bodzeo*

-mbulmbuul- V_Middle
▸ move around inside mother's womb
Pikin imbulmbuuli. —The child was moving around in its mother's womb.

mbulu N
▸ custom, manner, way of life, behaviour, conduct
Mbulu kini ambaiŋana. —His manner/ behaviour/ way of life is good.
mbulu sananŋana, mbulu kankaanaŋana —bad behaviour, foolish behaviour
Mbulu sorok sorok ta boozomen. —All kinds of useless, bad behaviour.
mbulu bozboozo —many kinds of bad behaviour
Peeze ki kar saamba na, ka mbulu ta kembei: —The way of the kingdom of heaven is like this:
Ni ito yo pa mbulu tio. —He follows my way of life.
mbulu ki ula —the way/ behaviour of marriage, sexual relations
mbulu ki malmal —the way of warfare
mbulu ki tuur lelende pa Anutu mi zin tomtom —our (INC) behaviour of loving God and people [=love]
▸ way of doing something, technique, process

Ni iute mbulu ki wooŋgo sapŋana. —He knows how to carve canoes.

▸ event, thing

To mbulu toro ipet. —Then something else happened.

-kam mbulu

▸ behave in certain way, do something

Wai, nu kam mbulu tana paso? —Hey, why did you (SG) do that?

Sombe kam kat mbulu, inako nio leleŋ pu. —If you (SG) behave properly, I will like you.

Kam mbulu ndelndelŋan pa wal ku mi zin pakan? —Would you (SG) behave differently towards you own people and others?

mbum N

▸ wide open space in the middle of the village, or in front of one's house, where a group of people can dance

Ur zin naŋgaŋ munmun ma timender la mbum leleene. —Put the little kids to stand in the dance area.

similar: *kar keteene*

mbun N

▸ loan, debt, credit

-kam mbun la ki/ mar ki

▸ get/ obtain a loan from someone

Kam mbun mar tio mini pepe. Pa nu kot mbun ku muŋgunana zen. —Don't [try and] get a loan from me again. For you (SG) have not repaid your (SG) old debt yet.

Ko irao kam mbun mini pa stua ti som. —You (SG) cannot get credit anymore from this store.

Irao be aŋkam mbun pa koŋ kini sa? —Can I get some food on credit?

Nio leŋ mbun biibi kat imbotmbot ki Kasare. —I owe a really large debt to Kasare.

Nio ko aŋkot mbun kini. —I will repay his debt.

-mbunbuut- V_Tr

▸ cause to feel false birth contractions

def. *Pikin ilaŋlaaŋa ten be imar.* —The child is on the verge of coming out [but the time of birth is not yet].

Buri na, pikin imbunbuuti. Mi iŋgi zen. —Now the child [in her womb] is causing her to feel false contractions. But [the real time for birth] is not yet.

mbuŋarŋar V_Intr _Stative_Uninfl Redup

▸ be rough and bumpy (used of the surfaces of things like wood, stones, root crops, crocodiles)

Puge mbuŋarŋar. —The crocodile has a rough, bumpy skin.

mbuŋarŋarŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

Koroŋ kuliini mbuŋarŋarŋana. —The thing's skin/ surface is rough/bumpy.

similar: *mbukunmbukunŋa-*

mbuŋbuŋ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

▸ be overgrown, be thickly covered with vegetation

Kala kasambar mbunbuutu. Pa mbunbuutu mbuŋbuŋ ma tau. —Go cut the grass. For it is has really become overgrown and thick.

mbuŋbuŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

similar: *-mbaŋbaŋ, -supsup, su ilol*

▸ overgrown, thick

Uteene ruunu mbuŋbuŋŋana. —His hair is very thick.

similar: *ute- rouŋa-*

mbuŋi-1 N_Inal

▸ bodily product, excretion, (for example sweat, urine, hair, etc., often needed to work sorcery on someone)

Ni ikam mbuŋiini ma ipo i. —He took some of her bodily products and worked sorcery on her.

Karakiti mbuŋim ta imbot sorok na. —Be careful of your (SG) bodily products which are left around in the open.

Mete inoknoki, to ila lele toro, mi izem mbuŋiini isu lele popoŋana tana, to imiili mini. —He kept getting sick, so then he went to another location and left his 'body dirt' there, and then came back here.

Zem kar, mi la lele toro be pambulelke mbuŋim. —Leave the village [for awhile] and go somewhere else to put your body excretions there [in order to get refreshed].

▸ something a person has touched (decoration, broom, skin of a betel-nut, leftover food, piece of clothing, etc.)

dial. var. *muk* (Northern)

▸ luck, fortune, synergy (in context of fishing, hunting, selling in the market)

Ni mbuŋiini ambaiŋana. Tiŋgiimi koroŋ kini ma imap. —He had good luck. They bought all of his things.

Zin moori mbuŋin ipata. —Women's luck is 'heavy'. [i.e. they bring bad luck]

Zin moori tizibuuru ma tikam ŋgereeme sa som. Pa mbuŋin tamen som. —The women

went to catch crayfish but did not get any. For they did not have the same kind of synergy. [And therefore the group was unlucky.]

dial. var. *koinu-, siŋi-, kuzi-* (Northern)

Niamru koiniyam ta som. —The two of us (EXC) did not mesh well together.

mbuŋi-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ way of life, behaviour, skills, thinking

-yo mbuŋi- pa

▸ pass down, pass on (one's behaviour, way of life, skills)

Rwoono mooribi iyo mbuŋiini pini. —Her mother-in-law passed on her skills to her.

Tamaŋ iyo mbuŋiini pio ma imap. —My father has passed on all of his skills and behaviour to me.

def. *Pikin ta tamaana iyo mbuŋiini pini: Ikami ma ziru tiwwa, iso i pa mbulu kini pa uraata kamŋana, tikam la mbata. Tabe ikam ma pikin ito i pa mbulu kini. Iso i pa bekena ikam muriini.* —A child whose father passes on his way of life to him: He takes him and the two of them walk together, he shows him his way of working, they do it together. So he causes the child to follow him in his way of life. He shows it to him, so that he will [eventually be able to] take his place.

dial. var. *-yo mbulu* (Northern)

▸ contribute one's own skill or way of thinking to someone else's work

Sombe nu urpe kosasa ma imap kat zen, na lelem be tomtom toro iyo mbuŋiini pa pepe. —If you (SG) make something and haven't quite finished it, you don't want someone else to come and add his contribution to it.

similar: *-yo nama- ka muk*

mbup N

▸ betel-nut or *mbaara* tree pulp used to fill the hole that is left when a pig's upper molars are removed [considered to have medicinal value]

def. *Tino ke mbaara, o mbu kuliini ma iwe mbup.*—They scrape the bark of a *mbaara* tree or a betel-nut palm and that becomes *mbup*.

To aŋkam mbup ila be ipumun ŋge ka kuskuuzu (ila ka waŋ sumbuunu muriini). —Then I took the betel-nut pulp and put it in to fill the hole left when its molars were removed.

-mbur$_1$ V_Intr_Stative

▸ feels ripe, ripe to the touch

Pin/ Kun tubudu imbur. —The banana/ soursop fruit feels ripe.

mburŋa- N_Inal_Stative

similar: *bur, purpur*

-mbur$_2$ V_Tr

▸ jealous

Atai imbur Amariŋ ila ki Makele. —Atai was jealous on account of Amaring's going to Makele.

-parmbur V_Middle

▸ be jealous of each other

Zin tiparmbur zin tabe tiporou. —They were jealous of each other and so they fought.

mburmburŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ jealous

Tomtom tana, ni mburmburŋana kat. —That man, he is very jealous.

mata- mburmbur/ mata- mburmburŋa-

-mburkaala V_Tr

▸ jealously protect, jealously guard

Ni imburkaala kusiini. Irao ipa sorok som. —He jealously guards his wife. She is not allowed to just wander around.

mbura- N_Inal

▸ strength, physical or magical power

Miiri mburaana men. —The wind is very strong.

Tomtom taŋga mburaana men, ta ikwaara ke biibi. —It is because that man over there is very strong that he can carry the big log.

Aŋkeene be aŋkam mburoŋ mini. —I slept in order to get my strength back again.

Mburoŋ izzu. —My strength is failing.

Mburoŋ ikaam be imap i. —My strength is just about finished.

Leŋ mburoŋ biibi som. —I do not have a lot of strength./ I am weak.

Aŋkam leyom mburoyom popoŋana. —I give you (PL) new strength.

▸ do with vigour

Kam uraata ma mburom, to ndeeŋe kom kini! —Work hard, and you (SG) will have food!

▸ like, desire, want (only occurs in negated utterances)

Nio mburoŋ pa orooro som. —I do not like the noise.

Aiss, nio mburoŋ pa som. —Sorry, I don't want to do it.

mbura-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ strong, powerful, forceful

wal mburanŋan —strong, powerful people

Mburomŋom sa! —You (SG) are strong, huh? [sarcasm]

uraata mburaanaŋana —powerful deeds

mburasomŋa- N_Inal

▸ lazy, unwilling, weak

kuli- mburaana pa

▸ willing (Lit. ' one's skin's strength is for')

-kam se ki mbura-

▸ collect one's strength, make a special effort, strive (Lit. 'get on one's strength')

mbura pakpak

▸ struggle, work hard

Moori izibuuru ma namaana ileege la pat. To mbura pakpak ma iyapuras namaana. —The woman was collecting prawns and her hand got stuck inside a stone. Then she struggled and was able to pull her hand out.

mbura- papiriizi

▸ struggle hard, strive, labour/ strain at

Mburoŋ papiriizi pa mbutmbuutu sambarŋana. —I am striving to get the grass cut.

-mbuk mbura-

▸ work sorcery on (Lit. 'tie someone's strength')

-pun mbura-

▸ work hard for, struggle for, devote oneself to

Nu pun mburom sorok paso? —Why are you (SG) working so hard for nothing?

mbura- mbura-

▸ struggle, try hard, work at

Aloi (=pikin musaari) ikeene mi mburaana mburaana ma itimbil to keteene wek se. —Aloi (a little baby) was lying [on her stomach], and she kept trying until she rolled over with her chest facing upwards.

-mburiiti V_Intr_Stative

▸ itch and be covered with pimples (after scratching)

Looto ikan yo ma aŋburiiti/ kuliŋ imburiiti. —Stinging nettles stung me and I am itching and covered with pimples.

-mbuririiti

Muŋgingin tikan yo ma aŋmbuririiti. —Sandflies bit me and my skin is itchy and pimply.

similar: *kuli- berebere*

mburooŋo N_Event

▸ bartering, bargaining, deal, exchange of goods, make a business arrangement (done in distant places like New Britain, coastal areas of PNG)

Takam mburooŋo pa ŋge, me, kuuru, moori be iwoolo, ma… —We (INC) do bartering in order to get pigs, dogs, pots, women to marry, etc...

Iti irao toto mburooŋo ka nakene (zalaana, mbulu). —We should (INC) follow the way of bartering.

Mburooŋo kiti ila ambai. —Our bargaining was successful.

def. *Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kembei: Roukeeli ka tomtom iŋgo tomtom sa imuuŋgu ma ila. Mi ni ila raama mbu, meze kuliini, mi marai, mi koroŋ pakan, mi iso pa mburooŋo tabe ipeti. Tomtom tana imiili ma imar, tona ikam roukeeli ka tomtom ma ziru tila.* —The procedure for the bartering is like this: The barterer sends someone ahead to go and prepare the way. He goes with betelnuts, bark from a *meze* tree, ginger, and other things, and speaks about the trading that is to take place. That person returns and then he takes the barterer himself and the two of them go [with the actual items to be traded].

similar: *mbalpuni, roukeeli*

mburooŋo isipir

▸ business transaction is unsuccessful, business deal slips by, deal does not go through

Ni ikam mburooŋo, mi mburooŋgo kini isipir. —He was bartering, but the deal didn't succeed.

def. *Tiruutu, o tisala pa kadoono. Tosombe tiŋgiimi koroŋ, mi toso sua ma ila ila ma sua ambai som.* —They withhold or go to high concerning the price. We (INC) want to buy something, and discuss it for a long time, but the talk doesn't go well [in the end].

-ŋgeele mburooŋo

▸ negotiate/ discuss about business matters

-tooro mburooŋo

▸ change one's mind about a business deal.

mburri V_Intr

construction: *mata- mburri*

▸ faint

Kan kini som ma mburom imap, to motom

mburri. —When you (SG) don't eat and your strength fails, then you will faint.

mburu N

▸ cargo, luggage, possessions (includes clothing, dishes, tools, store goods, etc.)

Waeŋ iŋguuru mburu ma iŋgeeze. —My wife washed the clothes and got them clean.

mburu kelŋana —change of clothes

Mburu ki ula ila niini. —She put the wedding clothes on.

Ni ikinke mburu kini ma isu. —He took off his clothes.

-zeebe pa mburu —put one's clothes on

Ni izun mburu ki muuŋgu. —She took off the mourning garments.

Wooŋgo iuuzu mburu ki stoa ma ile pa kar.—The canoe transported the store goods in to the village.

le- mburu somŋana —poor person

mburu malmal kana —equipment for war, weapons

mburu uraata kana —tools needed for some job

mburu ki ŋgomo —items that are for sale

-mburum V_Intr

▸ whisper

Mburum pa sua, kokena wal tileŋ. —Whisper the talk lest other people hear it.

Ni imburum lae pini. —He whispered to her.

-mburumrum V_Intr Redup

-parmburumrum V_Middle Redup

▸ whispering back and forth

Iwal biibi tiparmburumrum zin pini. —A lot of people were whispering back and forth to each other concerning him/her.

mburus N

▸ tree type (has strong thorns, traditionally used for scraping tapioca/taro, wood used for making *kombom* drums)

▸ grater, scraping device

-mburus V_Tr

▸ grate, scrape

Timburus manioka pa mburus. —They scraped tapioca on a grater.

-mburusrus V_Tr Redup

mbut$_1$ N

▸ border, boundary, sticks put in the ground to mark a border inside one's garden area

alt. *nabut*

Kozo piri mbut pa serembat kiwi mi ki lutum kolmanŋana. —You (SG) must put up a border mark between your sweet potatoes and those of your oldest son.

Tomtom sa isiri mbut pepe. —No one should move the border marks.

-ur mbut pa —divide up into sections

Ur nabut su. —Put a stick into the ground to mark a border.

-mbut$_2$ V_Tr

alt. *-but*

▸ bend, fold

-mbut kumbu-

▸ lift up and bend

Mbut/ Selek kumbum bekena iur zaala pizin. —Draw in your (SG) legs a bit to give them space where they can walk.

▸ bow down to, kneel down

Mbut kumbum pini. —Bow down to him.

similar: *-lek kumbu-, -ŋgun kumbu-, -kan su*

-mbut nama-

▸ fold one's arms and not do anything

Zin tiporrou, mi ni imbut namaana mi imennder. —As they were fighting, he folded his arms and just stood [there doing nothing].

similar: *-lul nama-*

-mbut nol

▸ set a time for something to happen, make an appointment

-mbut saŋgia

▸ put a mark on a road to show which way not to go

Tamaŋ imuuŋgu ma ila pa meene uunu. To imbut saŋgia isu zaala boogoŋana. Bekena ama, to amre mi amto. —My father went ahead to the place where the sago work was going to happen. Then he put a mark at the place where the road divides so that when we came we could see [which way not to go], and follow him.

-mbutmbut V_Tr

▸ wrap food in leaves (in preparation for cooking)

Mbutmbut meene/ manioka tana be ila tiama. —Wrap that sago/ tapioca with leaves so it can go on hot cooking stones.

-mbutkaala V_Tr

▸ wrap up something by folding leaves up and over each side and then tying it

Mbutkaala narabu/ meene. —Wrap up and tie the tapioca bread/ sago.

mbutkaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ wrapped up and tied
Meene mbutkaalaŋana. —Wrapped up sago (flat, square or rectangular packets)

mbutmbuutu N Redup
alt. *mbunbuuutu*
▸ grass (generic term)
Mbutmbuutu ilol mokleene tio ma imap. —Grass has completely overgrown my whole garden.
Kam you ma ikan mbunbuutu ti. —Bring fire and burn this grass.
Kala kasambar mbunbuutu. —Go cut the grass.

-mbutul V_Intr
▸ sit on
Bob imbutul sala pat. —Bob was sitting on a stone.
▸ have a meeting
Mbeŋi ambutul pa pataŋana tana. —Last night we had a meeting concerning that problem.

-mbutultul V_Intr Redup
Ni imbutultul su zaala zilŋaana be izuŋzuŋ le koroŋ. —He was sitting by the side of the road to beg for things for himself.

mbutulŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ sitting around
Iti tembel mbutulŋana kek. —We (INC) have been sitting for a long time.
▸ meeting of a smaller group of people (for example a clan) to solve a problem.
Mbutulŋana ko ipet pa mbeŋ. Pa sua kiti imap zen. —There will be a meeting tonight. For our (INC) talk is not yet finished.
Mbutulŋana ŋonoono som. Pa koroŋ ipata pe som. —It was not a real meeting. For the thing [being discussed] was not very difficult.
see also: *lupŋana* ‘general meeting’

-pambutul V_Tr
▸ set something in sitting position, make to sit
Pambutul kuuru isala waia/you. —Set the pot on the fire/ the wire [that is put over fires and onto which pots are set].
Pamender pikin tana pepe. Pa ni iwwa zen. Pambutuli. —Don’t try to make that child stand. For he is not walking yet. Make him to sit.
Pambutul kini nakaral tina isala kor. —Set that food basket up high.

-mbuulu V_Tr
▸ bother, irritate, annoy, disturb
Mbuulu yo pepe! —Don’t bother/ disturb me!
Mbuulu kwom/ sua pini pepe! —Don’t nag him!
Mbuulu itum pa pai pepe. —Don’t trouble yourself with the journey.
▸ harm, trouble
Tomtom ndeeŋeŋana tina, mbuuli pepe. —That righteous man, do not harm him.
▸ rub in one’s hands
Zin timbuulu aigau pa naroogo. —They rubbed decorative leaves in their hands to get ready for dancing.
Mbuulu salaŋ se nomom be beede sala utem. —Rub a *salaŋ* plant [a source of red pigment] in your (SG) hands and then paint your hair with it.
▸ fondle, have sexual intercourse with
Ni iyaaru moori metet tana mi imbuuli. —He pulled that virgin aside and played around with her [i.e. had sex with her].
▸ make crumbs from something hard
Ni imbuulu meene. —She crumbled up the sago flour.

-mbulmbuulu V_Tr Redup
▸ false contractions during pregnancy
Pikin imbulmbuulu naana. —The child is causing its mother to feel false contractions [and some pain].
similar: *-mbunbuut-*

-mbuulu lele, -mbulmbuulu lele
▸ play
Iti kolman takamam uraata, mi zin naŋgaŋ timbulmbuulu lele. —While we (INC) older folks were working, the youngsters were playing.

kwo- imbuulu
▸ interfere in a discussion (Lit. ‘mouth bother’)
Kwom imbuulu sua pepe! —Don’t interfere with the discussion!

mbuuru$_1$ N
▸ beetle (big, black)

mbuuru$_2$ N
▸ cowrie shell (white)

mburmbuuru N Redup
▸ small, white shells used as decorations

mbuuru$_3$ N
▸ grease, fat
ŋge ka mbuuru (=ŋge mbuyeene). —fat that covers a pig’s stomach area

Tiwin ŋge ka mbuuru. —We (INC) drink the [boiled] fat from the pig's stomach area.
similar: *mbuye-*
▸ white mist (when rain is coming)
Yaŋ iŋa mbuuru ma ile i. —A white mist is coming inland [i.e. rain is coming].
similar: *yaŋ itoogo ma imar, ikam kou ma imar*

-mbuuru$_4$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ plan together, scheme, meet together to talk about a person
Ni iwoolo zen, mi tamaana bizin tilup zin mi timbuuru pa moori be tiŋgiimi pini be iwooli. —Before he got married, his father and uncles got together and planned how to buy the woman for him, so he could marry her.
similar: *-so ka sua, -yo ŋgele*
▸ plot, conspire together against
Zin Yuda timbuuru Yesu kana be tipuni. —The Jews plotted against Jesus in order to kill him.
similar: *-sil ka sua, -tut ka-, -paata ka-*

mbuuruŋana N_Event
▸ plot, plan, scheme
Mbuuruŋana tiom iur ŋonoono, som som? —Did your scheme bear fruit/ produce results, or not?
see also: *-mbur*

-mbuuzu V_Tr
▸ mould, form
Ni ikam tiiŋgi mi imbuuzu man kunuunu. —He took clay and moulded a picture of a bird.
Anutu ikam toono, mi imbuuzu ma iwe tomtom. —God took earth, and moulded it into a person.

-mbusmbuuzu V_Tr Redup
Ni imbusmbuuzu toono ma iwe kuuru. —He moulds earth into pots.

mbuye$_1$ N_Event
▸ song
note: Marile form
dial. var. *mboe* (Central), *mboyo* (Gauru)

mbuye-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ fat, grease, oil
ŋge mbuyeene —pig fat
Tikam mbili mazan mi mbuyen be tipatoron Merere pa. —They took animal meat and fat to make sacrifices to the Lord.
▸ fertile
Pembeeze toono ku ma mbuyeene. Naso ipiyooto kini biibi. —Water your land and make it fertile. Then it will produce much food.
Toono kini mbuyeene biibi. —His ground is very fertile.
▸ goodness, sweetness
Merere kampeŋana kini, kayamaana ka mbuyeene kek. —God's grace, you (PL) have already felt/ tasted its goodness/sweetness.

mbuyeeneŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ fatty, greasy
▸ delicious, tasty, pleasurable
Yambon ti mbuyeeneŋana. —This soup is delicious.
▸ enticing, attractive, interesting
sua mbuyeeneŋana —interesting talk
Mbulu mbuyeeneŋana ki toono iyaryaaru zin tomtom. —The enticing way of the world keeps attracting people.
Kere mboe mbuyeeneŋana, to kepei. —Look for an attractive song [i.e. one that everyone enjoys singing] and then start it.

me$_1$ N
▸ dog
Me tikukuk a. —The dogs are barking over there.
Me timboolo. —The dogs howled.
Me iŋerŋer pio. —The dog growled at me.
me ŋerŋerŋana —dog that growls all the time
me mboŋ —good hunting dog
me napumon —dog which is a poor hunter
me saŋsaŋŋa- —wild dog, wolf, fox
me malmalŋa- —wild dog that bites people, wolf
Me tiam ta boozomen semseemeŋan men. —All of our (EXC) dogs are brown.
▸ one who goes from house to house seeking food [derogatory epithet]
Nu nogeege zin ruumu paso? Nu me? —Why are you (SG) going from house to house? Are you a dog?

mbulu kizin me ma ŋge
▸ immorality, promiscuity, lewdness, overt sexual behaviour (=characteristic behaviour of dogs and pigs)

mata- meŋa-
▸ person who is always looking for people of the opposite sex

me wiini
▸ plant type

me$_2$ Quantifier
▸ group of four (for counting coconuts)
ni mazaana me ta —four coconuts [one 'dog' of coconuts]
ni mazaana me ru —eight coconuts [two 'dogs' of coconuts]

meen Adv_Pred0&1
▸ again
note: Gauru and Northern dialect form
dial. var. *mini* (Central)
dial. var. *mene* (Marile)

meene N
▸ sago palm (=Tok Pisin *saksak*, scientific name: *Metroxylum rumphii.* It is pulverised to yield a kind of flour, leaves are sewn together to make thatching for roofs of houses, main stalks of the fronds (=*rabak*) are used for walls, and the hollowed out shell of the palm can be used for flooring.)
dial. var. *meen* (Gauru), *mene* (Northern)
▸ sago flour
Aŋkam guugu mi aŋguugu meene. —I took the sago hammer and pulverised the pith of the sago palm by pounding it.
Meene siŋiiniŋana tana, ni iyaala pa teltelŋa. —That starchy sago pulp, he washes it three times as he processes it.
1. parts of sago palms

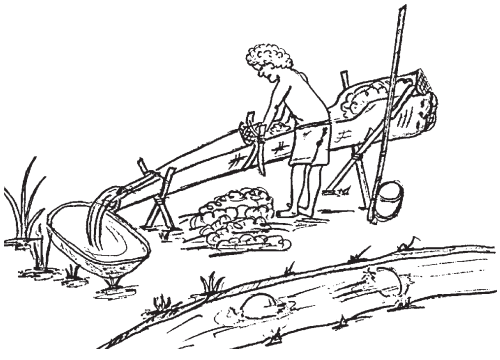
meene kiini
▸ sago palm stalk
Tapai kooto, to meene kiini isu, ma ko tikam ila ne. —When we (INC) get a sago leaf ready [for sewing], the midrib is removed and is taken away.

meene ka kor
▸ dried up sago palm frond used to scrape up rubbish

meene ka kotiizi
▸ thorns on sago palm fronds
dial. var. *meene mataana* (Marile)

meene ka palpaaŋga/ sulpaaŋga/ salpaaŋga *(=meene kiini)*
▸ stem of sago palm frond (can be used for walling)
Tesebut meene ka palpaaŋga uunu isu lene, kunduunu isu lene, ina iwe rabak. —When we (INC) cut off the base of the sago palm frond and the top of it, then [the remainder of the stem is called] *rabak*.

meene ka pit
▸ strong straight fibres that run inside of the bark of the sago palm (used for



spearing small fish and crayfish)
def. *Imbot la salan. Amraaza salan mi amno pit ma iwe peene, to ampeene ŋgereeme.* —It is on the hard outer shell [of the sago palm]. We (EXC) tear off the shell and scrape this fibre and [make it] into a spear, and then we spear crayfish with it.

meene ka salan
▸ empty trunk of a sago palm (left over when the sago pulp has been pounded, and removed, can be used for flooring.)

meene kiini
▸ rib/stem of a sago palm frond

meene ŋuruunu
▸ sap of a sago palm (very sticky)
Sombe taara meene, to meene ŋuruunu ipet pa meene kiini ma uunu. —When you (SG) cut a sago palm frond, then the sago sap appears from the stalk of the frond and its base.
dial. var. *meene mbarwoono* (Marile)

rabak
▸ rib/stem of a sago palm frond with top and bottom removed (used for walling, =Tok Pisin *pangal*)

meene ruunu
▸ leaves of a sago palm
Meene ruunu iwe kooto. —The leaves of the sago palm become thatching.
2. Types of sago palms
meene mok
▸ sago type which does not have thorns
meene olo
▸ sago palm type (tall, very strong, frequently has sago grubs)
3. processing sago flour
-guugu meene
▸ pulverise sago by pounding it with a sago hammer—*guugu*
meene ka kis / meene kasaana
▸ residue left after sago pulp has been squeezed and the starch extracted
meene keteene (=meene ŋonoono)
▸ sago flour that results from the processing of sago
Amreege kis ma yok ila ne, mi meene keteene imbot mat. To amte meene se ro ma amzuk. —We (EXC) undo the sago trap, and the water runs away, and the sago flour becomes visible. Then we divide it out onto leaves and wrap it up.
meene kil tiene
▸ last little bit of sago left in a sago straining dish when the sago pulp has been processed
meene kuzitiene
▸ white sago flour that has dried and turned brownish
meene nao
▸ sago flour that has a light bluish colour (it has been washed in a muddy area)
meene siŋiini
▸ sago starch suspended in water which is squeezed out of the wet pulverised sago
def. *Meene siŋiini tana iur ŋonoono be takan.* —From that sago starch suspended in water comes the edible part for us (INC) to eat.
meene uunu
▸ place where sago is processed
meene yokbi
▸ sago flour that has been squeezed near clear water (It is whiter in colour than sago flour normally is.)
-piizi meene
▸ squeeze wet pulverised sago pulp on a *yamban*, so the starch comes loose and runs down into a *kil*—sago trap.
-yaala meene
▸ pour water on pulverised sago pulp so it can be squeezed and the starch released
see also: *botiau, guugu, -guugu, kil, mbereeme, kabuk, kaame, kis, -piizi, sopalai, welŋan, wo kumbuunu, -yaala, yamban*
4. ways of packaging and amounts of sago
meene mbutkaalaŋana
▸ wrapped up sago bundle (round, top of the bundle is tied)
meene ŋgamar kunduunu
▸ smaller basket of sago (carried by two people)
meene ŋgul
▸ parcel of wrapped sago flour (carried in pairs hanging from a stick by one person, with one in front and the other in back)
meene parŋana/ meene andau
▸ huge wrapped up block of sago
Zuk parŋana ta pa ndomondo. —Wrap up one big block for our (INC) share.
meene siŋ
▸ large basket of sago flour carried hanging from a stick by three or four people
meene zaraaba/ zarabraaba (bezenŋan)
▸ small portion of wrapped up sago
5. different ways of cooking sago
meene kaŋar/kaŋarŋana
▸ baked sago and *galip* nut mixture
meene ŋgereŋana
▸ baked sago and coconut oil mixture
meene pulaŋŋana
▸ sago boiled in water (oil and salt added)
Tupulaŋ kanda meene ma takan. —Let's make some boiled sago to eat.
meene rekrekŋa-
▸ sago cooked on hot stones (but not wrapped up in leaves)
meene salsaala(ŋana)
▸ sago cooked in oil in a saucepan
def. *Tasalsaala kanda meene, ina you teegeŋana toro ta ipa ndel pa pulaŋŋana.* —When we (INC) cook sago in oil, it is different method of cooking than boiling the sago in water.

-meete V_Intr
▸ die
Zin timeete ma kup. —They really died. [They were not just unconscious.]

▸ die, calm down, cease to be active
Tai imeete ma taun isu. —The storm died down, and the weather became calm.
Uraata ki sios imeete kek. —The work of the church has died/ceased.
Ni kuliini mbitiŋana mi imeete (=uri mbitŋana)—He died unexpectedly (without any preceding illness)
Ni zoŋoono puspuuzuŋana/rooroŋana mi imeete—He died at a young age [when his teeth were still in good condition].
▸ stop burning
You imeete kek. —The fire has died out.
▸ dry up (used of plants and trees)
▸ desire strongly
Nio aŋmeete kat pa koŋ yok. —I am dying for a drink of water.

-meete katkat
▸ become unconscious, go unconscious
Ni imeete katkat. —He is unconscious.

-meete sipir
▸ weak from hunger, starving
▸ be very hungry
Ni imeete sipir pa ka kini. —He was starving to death [and his strength was nearly gone].

-metmeete V_Intr Redup
▸ dying, die (used of plural entities)
Zin ta boozomen timetmeete lup. —They all died.
▸ become dry (used of plants and trees)
Ke imetmeete. —The tree is dying/ drying up.
▸ become numb
Aŋlek kumbuŋ mi aŋbutul molo kat ma kumbuŋ imetmeete. —I folded my legs and sat for a long time and my leg became numb.
similar: *-kusiksik* 'numb'

meeteŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ dead
Ni ipei/ipai zin meeteŋan. —He raised the dead.
▸ paralyzed (unable to ever feel again)
nama- meeteŋana —paralysed hand
▸ slow
Ŋgar ku meeteŋana, karau som. —Your (SG) thinking is slow, not fast.
▸ dried out
Ke tiŋgi meeteŋana. —This tree is dried out/ dead.
▸ death
Meeteŋana ko ikam wal ta boozomen. —Everyone will experience death.
Meeteŋana *ilikati.* —Death came on him unexpectedly.
Ni irao iko pa meeteŋana na som. —He will not be able to escape death.
Meeteŋana kizin ko sananŋana kat. —Their death will be very bad [i.e. painful].
Meeteŋana kini na, ambaiŋana. —His death was a good one [i.e. not painful].

kete- (-)meete
▸ be patient, not easily upset, take time to do something carefully (Lit. 'liver dies'), methodical
Ketem meete! —Be patient!
Ketem meete pa uraata ku mi kam. Aŋpiyaru som. —Take your (SG) time to do your work. I am not hurrying you.

kete- meeteŋana
▸ patient, careful (Lit. 'liver is dead')
▸ slow in giving

lele- meeteŋana
▸ slow in doing or giving, because of being reluctant

mata- imeete pa
▸ neglect one's responsibility

pat meeteŋana
▸ money that is freely given and does not need to be repaid
def. *Pekelŋana be imiili som.* —There is no need for repayment to come back.

metmeeteŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ numb

-keenemeete V_Intr
▸ be in a very deep sleep, sleep deeply

-pametmeete V_Tr Redup
▸ make unconscious, anaesthetise

-pun ma -meete
▸ kill
Ni iyok be tipuni ma imeete. —He agreed that they could kill him.

-punmeete V_Tr
▸ stop, bring to a halt, hinder, turn off
Ni ipunmeete video/ uraata/ malmal. —He stopped the video machine/ work/ fight.
Marasin ti ko ipunmeete yoyouŋana. —This medicine will stop the pain.

meeze$_1$ N
▸ plant type (big, red and yellow in colour, good tasting, seeds are sometimes chewed instead of betel-nut)
Ke koŋ meeze sa imar ma aŋkan. Amkeeŋge suruunu, kasaana isu lene. —Twist off

some *meeze* for me and bring it here for me to eat. I [will] suck the juice, and [throw] the rest away.
def. *googo* (=ginger type)

meeze$_2$ N

meeze iŋgal
▸ reach puberty (applies to boys), end of childhood
Tomooto meeze iŋgal zin. —The boys have reached puberty [=16-19 years old].
Meeze iŋgal zin kek. Kezen ise, begen ise. —They have reached puberty. Their beards have started to grow, and the hair in their armpits has started to grow.
▸ grow up, reach manhood, become a man (a boy now knows how to do work like an adult and is responsible. He does not engage in childish behaviour any more.)
Meeze iŋgal zin zen. Titoto men ŋgar kizin naŋgaŋ. —They have not grown up yet. They are still following childish thinking.
Zin tirao pa. Pa meeze iŋgal zin kek. —They are capable of [doing] it. For they have grown into men.

-meke V_Intr
▸ move together, move in a group
Kemeke ma kala sugoi? —Where are you all going?
Zin Ŋguuru timeke ma timar. —All the Gauru people came.
-mekewe V_Intr Redup
Iwal timekewe ma tilala be tileŋleŋ sua. —All the people were going together to hear the talk.
-pameke V_Tr
▸ loosen from a stem, break off
Pameke pin timiini. —Break off one bunch of bananas.
Pameke kaŋar namaana meeteŋana tana ma isu lene. —Break off the dead branch of that *galip* nut tree.
kete- meke
▸ out of breath
Aŋsala pa paŋaana (dogo) na keteŋ meke. —When I climbed up the hill, I was out of breath.
note: Kampalap dialect form

-mekeende V_Intr
▸ drop off, become separated
Re, pin mazaana tasa ko imekeende. —Look, one of the ripe bananas will drop off.
kaŋar mekeendeŋan —galip nuts that have fallen off from their bunches, separate ones
▸ stay behind when others go, slip away instead of following a group, drop out of a group
Tasa imekeende pepe. —No one should slip away [and thereby get out of doing the work the group is supposed to do].

mekmek N
▸ goat
Loan from: Tok Pisin

-mel V_Intr
▸ stumble, trip over, fall down
Re u, ko mel! —Be careful lest you fall!
-melmel V_Intr Redup
Titutkat kumbun mi timelmel su toono. —They hit their legs and fell down on the ground.
melmelŋa- N_Inal Redup
Kumbuunu imbol som, melmelŋana. —His legs are not strong, he keeps falling down.

-mele V_Intr
▸ wilt, wither, dry up, (used of trees, leaves)
Koi imele kek. —The tobacco (plant) is wilted.
Zoŋ ikan mbunmbuutu ma imele kek. —The sun heated the grass and made it wilt.
similar: *-malai*
kuli- imele/imelle
▸ tired
Ni kuliini imele kek. —He is 'wilted' [i.e. very tired after hard work].
-melle V_Intr Redup
Mbunmbuutu imelle. —The grass is withering.
Tiyembut zin worwooro ta imelle ma imap. —They cut off the wilted vines.
-pamelle V_Tr Redup
▸ cause to wither, cause to dry out

meleebe Adv_Pred1
▸ below, underneath
Ke tio timbot meleebe. —My timber is down below, underneath.
Nio aŋbot kor, ni imbot meleebe. —I am above, he is below.
▸ north (used of winds)
Miiri ipa ki meleebe mi ise. —The wind came from the north/northwest (from the direction of Kampalap village)
▸ northern part of the Mbula language area
zin kar meleebe kan —people from Marile, Kampalap, and Kabi villages [People from Gauru, Yangla, and Birik villages on the

southern side of Lablab station refer to people from the northern villages this way.]

meleeba

▸ really far below

Kilkiili ma sula ta meleeba kat. —Dive down real deep.

opposite: *kor* 'above'

-melek V_Intr_Stative

▸ be immobilised, be housebound, stay at home

Bob imelek, pa iseboogo kumbuunu. —Bob can't move around, because he sprained his leg.

▸ remain in the village out of respect

Temelek pa aigule potomŋana ki Anutu, mi tombot ruumu. —We respect God's holy day and stay at home [instead going to the forest].

Timelek pa tomtom ta imeete. —They stayed in the village out of respect for the person that died.

melekŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ sick, unable to move around, housebound, immobilised, disabled

Zin melekŋan irao tikam uraata riŋa men. —Disabled people can only do a little work.

see also: *-lek*

melmuk N_Event

▸ having part of the placenta stay in the uterus after childbirth

Moori melmuk ikami, ta ire yoyouŋana. —The woman had part of her placenta staying in, so she experienced pain.

def. *siŋ ta imbot moori kopoono* —blood that is inside the stomach of a woman

-melpis V_Intr_Stative

▸ be leaky, have holes

alt. *-milpis, -mipis*

memeene N

▸ lizard type (small, green or brown)

memeeneŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ good climber, able to climb any tree (like a lizard)

Yalom, ni tomtom memeeneŋana. —Yalom, he is a very good tree climber.

memeene kopo suruunu

▸ extremely good climber

men$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1&NP

▸ only, just

Tomtom tamen ta imar. —There was only/just one person that came.

Nio aŋwwa leŋ men. —I am just walking around for pleasure.

Kam koŋ rimen. —Give me just a little bit [of it] to eat.

munŋaana men/ ta boozomen —all

▸ still

Inoknok men. —He still keeps doing it.

▸ very

ambai men —very good

Miiri mburaana men. —A very strong wind.

Loŋa men mi la. —Go very quickly.

men$_2$ N

▸ sharpening stone, grinding stone (found in rivers or ocean)

Muŋgu na, niam amtwortwooro buza tiam pa pat ta tipaata be 'men'. —In the past, we (EXC) used to sharpen our knives with a stone that was called *men.*

Tala yok be totwooro mbombo isala men. —Let us (INC) go to the river and sharpen our tools with *men* stones.

-mender V_Intr

▸ stand, stand in a vertical position

Ke timender tana. —The trees stand over there.

Ruumu imender se kitiimbi mbolŋan. —The house stands on strong posts.

Mender su ni uunu pepe. Pa ni mazaana. —Don't stand at the base of the coconut palm. For the coconuts are ripe [and therefore likely to fall down].

▸ be established, be set

Sua uteene lamata ta imender pizin yut be tito. —There are five main points that have been established for the youth work to follow.

Lutundu moori ta padei? Imender kek? Pikin imbol kek? —How is our (INC) daughter? Is [her pregnancy] firmly established? [i.e. Is she past the time for miscarriages?] Is the child [foetus] developed enough that a miscarriage is unlikely?

▸ rest from, stop, take a break from certain activity

Kemender muŋgu ma wo isu, to kundu ma kala. —Wait a bit until the flood subsides, and then cross the river.

La ki dokta mi mender muŋgu, mi kaimer peebe mini. —Go and see the doctor, so you can take a break from childbearing for a while. And later you can have more children.

za- imender
▸ be a candidate for, have one's name stand (for an election)
Ni zaana imender pa eleksen. —He is a candidate in the election.
-mendernder V_Intr Redup
Aŋmiu be kuinuŋ aŋmendernder la yok kezeene. —I dreamt that I was standing on the bank of a river.
-mender mbolŋana
▸ stand firm, be resolute
Moto pepe. Mender mbolŋana mi zza i. —Do not fear. Stand strong and wait for him.
-mender pa
▸ stand up for the interests of someone or something, be on hand to help, assist, be an advocate for, back up
Ni ko imender piam. —He stands up for our (EXC) interests [i.e. he helps us, especially by speaking on our behalf].
Pikin tomooto be timender pa toono mi urum kizin. —Male children are to stand up for their land and their clan.
▸ be a witness for
Aŋmender pa ka sua tana. —I am a witness concerning that talk about him.
▸ inherit
Ni ta ko ikel yo mi imender pa koroŋ tio ta boozomen. —It is he that will take my place and inherit (Lit. 'stand regarding') all of my possessions.
-mender papiliu
▸ stand around something
-mender roro
▸ stand around and stare at
Niom kemender roro yam paso? Koko ma kala. —Why are you (PL) standing and staring at us (EXC)? Go away.
-mender sala
▸ stand over
Guburtiene imender sala abal kek. Iŋgi be yaŋ isu. —Clouds are already standing over the mountain. It is about to rain.
-menderkaala V_Tr
▸ guard, watch over, protect
Zin zaaba kan timenderkaala kataama. —The soldiers guarded the door.
▸ block somebody's view so he cannot see
Kemenderkaala yam irao! Niam amso amre leyam pilai tomini. —You (PL) have blocked our (EXC) view enough! We want to enjoy watching the game too.
-pamender V_Tr
▸ stand something up, erect
Tipamender ke. —They stood up the sticks.
Tipamender ruumu. —They erected the house.
▸ take to court, arraign
Nio ko aŋpamenderi ila zin peeze kan matan. —I will take him to court before the rulers.
▸ submit, propose
Tapamender sua tana ila lupŋana be titiiri. —Let's submit that talk to the meeting [for them to consider].
menderŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ watchman, official (from outside the local community), police, guard
Zin menderŋan timborro ruumu sanaana. —The guards were looking after the prison.
-menel V_Intr_Stative
▸ hurt because of eating something sour or acidic (used of teeth and gums that hurt when one eats acidic foods like pineapple, citrus fruits, and mangoes)
Aŋkan we ma zoŋoŋ imenel. —I ate mangoes and they made my teeth hurt.
menelŋa-
▸ sour, acidic
We tiŋga menelŋana kat. Irao takan som. —That mango over there is very sour. We (INC) cannot eat it.
menmeen V_Middle_Stative_Uninfl Redup
▸ joyful, rejoice, happy
Menmeen yo biibi kat. —I rejoice greatly.
Menmeen zin. —They are happy.
▸ be excited
Tamuriŋ taŋga tire zin naŋgaŋ tirourou su taŋga, tana menmeen zin sorok. —Those young girls saw the young men gathering over there, and got all excited for no good reason.
menmeeneŋa-
▸ happy, joyful
Tomtom tiŋga, ni menmeeneŋana. —That man over there is a joyful person.
▸ easily excitable (talks or laughs a lot and does some silly things)
Moori tana, ni menmeeniŋana kat. (Ikaam sorok sorok, kwoonoŋana, seeŋgeŋana.) —That woman gets easily excited. [She does things without thinking, [is] talkative, [and] someone who laughs a lot.]

menmeende N_Stative
▸ drought
construction: *zoŋ menmeende*
Ndaama ta ila kek na, zoŋ menmeende biibi ma ipambiriizi kini. —Last year there was a bad drought and it destroyed the food crops.
similar: *zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras*

mer N
▸ designs + colouring used by individual clans in ceremonies
Kan mer ikot zin urum tataŋa ki kar. —Each clan in the village has its own design(s).
Ina mer kizin wal taiŋgi. —That is these people's design.
similar: *mos, toolo, tooro*

merere N
alt. *merre*
▸ clan leader, first-born son of a leader, 'prince' (Probably the expression is not original to Mbula area, but borrowed from neighbouring areas. *Kon tumbuunu* was the traditional term for the clan leader.)
merere ki malmal —war leader
merere ki kini kamŋana —leader who organises feasts
merere ki luumuŋana —leader who works for peace, peacemaking leader
▸ lord
dial. var. *meret* (Gauru)

Merere N_Proper
▸ Lord, God
Merere Anutu —Lord God
Nu Merere tio. —You are my Lord.
Kembeeze pa merere toro sa pepe. —Do not serve any other lord/god.

Merere kwoono
▸ prophet

urum Merere
▸ church building, temple

merere pakaamŋana
▸ idol (Lit. 'false lord')

mata- merereŋa-
▸ generous
Tomtom tana ni mata merereŋana, mi irairai koroŋ boozo pizin tomtom. —That man is generous, and gives many things to people.
Tomtom mata merereŋana, nako indeeŋe kampeŋana. —A generous man will find favour/ grace/ blessing.
similar: *rairaiŋa-*

Mereu N_Proper
▸ western tip of New Britain (an important locale for trading, purchasing pigs, known for their powerful sorcerers and magicians, speakers of the Maleu language live there)

mermeere N
▸ Victory leaf plant (=Tok Pisin *tanget*, red and yellow in colour, used for decorations and in magic, scientific name: *Cordyline sp.*)
Tiur mermeere ila naman ŋgureene mi kumbun ŋgureene, mi tirak Sia. —The put Victory leaves on their wrists and ankles and danced the *Sia* dance.

mernan N
▸ woman with high status, first-born child of a clan leader, princess, queen
def. *Kon tumbuunu lutuunu moori na moori mernan. Tomtom irao tipasaana sua pini som. Ni irao ilela pulaata.* —The first-born daughter of a *kon tumbuunu* is a *mernan*. People are not to say bad things about her. She is allowed to go inside the restricted ceremonial area.
A, nio iŋgi mernan ta aŋborro koroŋ ta boozomen. —Ah, I here, I am the queen who rules over everything.
note: Compound of *merere* 'lord' + *na-* 'mother'

-mesek V_Intr
▸ surface gets scraped/ scratched
Kis kat biidi, kokena imesek. —Hold the yam well lest its surface gets scratched.

-meseksek V_Intr Redup
▸ be scratched or diseased (used of skin, often due to ringworm skin condition)
Sombe napelpel ikam tomtom kuliini na, imeseksek ma imalalaala. —If someone has ringworm, his skin is scratched and scaly.
Kuliini imeseksek. —His skin is scratched.
Kiriu nomom ma imeseksek. —You scratched your (SG) hand and the skin is scratched.

meseksekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ scratched, diseased, mangy
me mesekmesekŋana —mangy dog

-pamesek V_Tr
▸ scratch accidentally
see also: *-sek*

Mesia N
▸ Messiah, Christ

Nu Mesia tau, ulaaŋa tiam Israel. —You are Messiah, the saviour of us (EXC) Israelites.

mesmeezeŋa- N_Inal Redup

▸ big, yellowish, juicy (used of sago grubs, these are especially good)

Pei koŋ welŋan ta mesmeezeŋan men, to imar. —Pick out just the sago grubs that are big, yellowish, and juicy, and bring them to me.

-met V_Intr

▸ break, snap in two

Wooro imet. —The rope broke.

▸ give up on, be finished with

Nio aŋmet pa uraata ti, pa kadoono ambai som. —I am finished with this work, because the pay is not good.

Nio aŋmet pini. —I am finished with him. [From now on, I will have nothing more to do with him.]

▸ divide in two

Tai Siŋsiŋŋana imet ma iwe ru, mi toono raraazaŋana ipet. —The Red Sea divided in two, and dry land appeared.

▸ become separated from something, go apart, go away from

Bela timet ma timbot molo pa mbulu sananŋana. —They must separate and stay away from bad behaviour.

Ni ikam naŋgaŋ kini ma timet lae, mi isotaara zin pa mbulu tabe ipet i. —He took his disciples away [from the rest of the people] and informed them about what was going to happen.

▸ end, stop

Yaŋ imet. —The rain ended/stopped.

▸ end (at), extend to

Imar imet su Ndasui. —It extends all the way to the *Ndasui* [=Yangla village] area.

-metmet V_Intr Redup

lele imet

▸ The weather cleared.

lele- imet

▸ determined, committed, resolved (Lit. 'insides snap')

Nio leleŋ imet be tapamender skul ila kalŋanda. —I am determined that we (INC) establish a school established in our own language.

Ni leleene imet pa uraata ki Merere. —He is really committed to the Lord's work.

kuli- imet

▸ well-acquainted with, familiar with, know someone well (and therefore not be shy any more), really like someone (Lit. 'skin snaps')

Kuliyam imet pu kek. —We (EXC) are well-acquainted with you (SG).

kunu- imet

▸ well-acquainted with, familiar with, know someone well (and therefore not feel shy anymore in their presence)

metŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ broken

wooro metŋana —broken rope

▸ cleared

lele metŋana —place with no thick underbrush and therefore good visibility

-ur metŋana som

▸ go on with no pauses, go on without stopping, continue on with no pauses, never stop

Yaŋ ti inoknok topŋana men. Alok na iur metŋana risa, naso Apei ila kar kini. (=Imet risa so ndabok. Naso iur mazwaana pini.) —This rain just keeps on falling. If only there was a little bit of a pause, then Apei could go to his village.

Mbeŋ amkeene, mi kombom kizin Birik iur metŋana som. Ipegerger ipegerger ma berek. —At night we (EXC) slept and the drums of the Birik people never stopped. The noise kept on until daybreak.

-pemet V_Tr

▸ cut off, end, bring to a conclusion

Nio aŋpemet sua. —I ended/cut off the discussion.

▸ pay off some service, settle one's obligations

Nio aŋpemeti pa uraata ta ikamam pio i. —I paid him off for the work that he was doing for me.

Tipemet zin pikin. —They finished off the payment for the children.

Aŋpemet Aloi pa lene timbiiri ta. —I settled my obligations to Aloi by giving her a wooden dish.

pemetŋana N_Inal

▸ final, concluding

mboe pemetŋana —closing hymn

-parpemet V_Tr

▸ finish off duties to each other, settle obligations to each other

Tiparpemet zin pa uraata ki kini kamŋana/ ula. —They gave the last obligatory payments to each other for the work associated with the feast/wedding.
Ŋoŋi ipet la mazwan, tabe tikam kini be tiparpemet zin pa, mi zin tila len. —They had a quarrel between themselves, so they made a feast and settled their obligations towards each other, and then went away.

met ŋaono N
▸ jellyfish, jellyfish medusa
Sombe tapadaaga met ŋaono, to ikam pel. —If we (INC) step on a jellyfish medusa, then they pop.
Met ŋaono iyes ti ma kulindi berebere. —The jellyfish medusa stung us (INC) and made our skin itchy and burning.
similar: *ŋgursaana, pit* (Kampalap)

mete$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ too, too much
Iŋgi uraata biibi mete piti. —This is too big a job for us (INC).
Kumbuŋ molo mete. —I am too tall.
Ni iŋguŋ mete. —He coughs too much.
Sua kizin ikelkel mete. —Their talk was too strong/ harsh.
Ni inaunau mete. —He is too slow.

mete$_2$ N_Event
▸ sickness, disease, illness
Mete ikam kat yo. —I am very sick.
Mete ipun yo. —I got really sick. (Lit. 'sickness hit me')
Mete ipasaana zin. —The sickness harmed them.
Mete iko pini. —The sickness left him [i.e. it ended].
Mete imap. —The sickness ended.
-urpe mete —heal [Lit. 'fix/repair sickness')
-ziiri mete —drive out sickness
mete nomnom kana —malaria
mete sanaŋana —bad sickness
mete kizin moori —sickness related to women, gynaecological sickness
▸ sick person
Wal timokor la mete uunu. —People gathered around the sick [person].
▸ death
Se kombom pepe, pa mete. —Do not play the drum, because [there has been a] death [in the village].

ka- mete
▸ death, time of death
Takankaana pa kanda mete. —We (INC) don't know about [the time of] our death.
Mete kini sananŋana. —His death was bad. [i.e. his death was painful]

meteŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sick person
zin meteŋan —sick people

meteteŋa-/ metemeteŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ sickly person, often sick
Tomtom tiŋga, ni meteteŋana. —That person is sickly/ often sick.

metekaal- V_Tr_Uninfl
▸ tail goes down when being scolded, hang tail between legs (used of dogs)
Aŋsasaara me, pa iŋa ye sala you. Tabe wiini metekaali ma ila. —I scolded the dog because it stole the fish from off the fire. So it went away with its tail between its legs.

-metekat V_Intr
▸ become unconscious
Ke ipuni ma imetekat. —A tree fell on him and knocked him unconscious.
Naŋgaŋ tana mata imburri, mi imetekat su ma imbotmbot. —That boy fainted and fell down unconscious, and was lying there.

meteke N
▸ nest of white ants/ termites (found in trees or on the ground)
Tut meteke ise ke, mi rap borok su be man tikan. —Hit the nest of termites against a tree, and the termites will fall out so the chickens can eat [them].
Kam buza mi tarpaala meteke. —Take a knife and cut open the termite nest.
see also: *rap*

metet N_Stative
▸ unmarried, virgin
moori metet —young unmarried girl
moori metet Maria —the virgin Mary
similar: *-mbot munŋa-* 'remain whole'

metetŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ unmarried, single
moori metetŋana —unmarried girl
zin metetŋan —young, unmarried people

-metmet V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be ripe, ready for harvesting (used of yams, taro, manioc, sweet potatoes)
Kini imetmet kek. —The food is ready for harvesting.
similar: *-murum, -maduo*

meze N
▸ tree type (has a good smell, bark is

used for perfume and for chasing ghosts away)
def. *Toŋo mi tupures meze kuliini be teser zin kon pa* —We (INC) chew and spit out the bark of *meze* trees in order to drive ghosts away.
▸ smell
meze tarobo —good smell of fish brought by the inner island people

mi$_1$ Conjunction
▸ and, while (pure logical conjunction)
Nio zoŋ Amui mi waeŋ zaana Paitu. —My name is Amui and my husband's name is Paitu.
▸ and, as, while (close temporal sequence with obligatory same subject, or simultaneous events)
Nu mbot mi nio aŋla aŋkotkaala kataama. —You stay while I go and close the door.
▸ but (mild contrast)
Sua, ni izzo, mi ikamam ka ŋonoono sa som. —The words, he says, but he is not producing any fruit/ results/ actions.

...zen, mi...
▸ before
Ni imar zen, mi Akep imeete. —Akep died before he came.

mi.... so....
▸ if .... then
Amsap kitiimbi boozo som, pa ŋanramba aiimiŋana. Mi mok, so ambai. —We (EXC) did not hew many posts because it was hard, gnarled rosewood. If it had been softer timber, it would have been good/ better.

mi ta Conjunction
▸ but what about (when starting to argue)

mi$_2$ N
▸ pandanus mat (made of woven pandanus leaves, made by people from the islands of Tuam and Malai)
War lende mi isu be tekeene ise. —Spread out a pandanus mat for us, so we can sleep on it.
mi kununŋana —covering mat/ umbrella
def. *Mi ta suruunu seseŋana, suruunu kaagaŋana, ina mi kununŋana.* —A mat that has one side sewn, and the other side open, is used as an umbrella.
mi paum —double-sized sleeping mat
▸ strip used for making netbags
Kam leŋ mi be aŋke kaari pa. —Bring me a plastic strip so I can weave a netbag.

mi pasaana
▸ old worn out mat
▸ useless, lazy person (derogatory term)
Nu na mi pasaana! —You (SG) useless, lazy person!

mi paum
▸ double-sized sleeping mat, big one

mia- N_Inal
▸ tongue
Mboro kat mioŋ, mi menderkaala kwoŋ. —Look after my tongue, and guard my mouth.
Ni miaana iwedet kembei ta mooto. —His tongue kept coming out like a snake's.
Sakaria kwoono ikak, miaana igolok mi iso sua. —Sakaria's mouth opened and his tongue loosened and he was talking.
▸ talk, speech
Nu pabeleu miom mini pa sua. —You (SG) are again changing your talk.
Mian na, kembei buza mataanaŋana. —Their tongues [i.e. their words] are like a sharp knife.

mia- bogboogoŋa-
▸ forked tongue
Po, ni mia bogboogoŋana. —The lizard has a forked tongue.
▸ two-faced, double-tongued, one who says different things to different people
Ni miaana bogboogoŋana. —He is forked-tongued (i.e. he says nice things in front of people, and then speaks badly about them when they are absent or reports the same thing in different ways to different people.)

mia- metŋa-/ mia- tutu/ mia- gorgor
▸ speech problem, speech defect (not able to say [s] or [r] sounds properly, etc.)

you miaana
▸ flames of fire

mianŋ N
construction: *ka- mianŋ*
▸ shame, embarrassment, shyness, bashfulness
Koŋ mianŋ pa ituŋ. —I am very embarrassed/ashamed because of myself.
Iti kanda mianŋ sorok paso? Iti takam kosa? —Why should we (INC) be ashamed? Have we done anything [wrong]?
Ni ka mianŋ lolooli ma ila. Le sua som. —She went away very embarrassed. She did not have anything to say.

ka mianŋyanŋ N Redup
▸ respectful, not presumptuous
Tomtom zimelŋan, to koyom mianŋyanŋ pizin be kusuŋ zin pa koroŋ som. —People who are not related to you (PL), then you [should] have respect for them and not presume to ask them for things.
kuli- ikam mianŋ
▸ feel ashamed (Lit. 'skin has shame'), avoid someone because they have done wrong
Ni kwo sosor pio, tabe kuliŋ ikam mianŋ. —He spoke improperly to me, so I feel ashamed.
-pamianŋ V_Tr
▸ shame someone, bring shame on someone, cause someone to feel ashamed
Nu pamianŋ yo paso? —Why did you (SG) shame me?
-mianŋkaala V_Tr
▸ speak respectfully to someone (i.e. politely, indirectly, and/or quietly, avoiding mention of their name)
Nio aŋmianŋkaala rwoŋ. —I don't say my father-in-law's name. I speak respectfully to him.
def. *Timianŋkaala tomtom be tapakuri. Tapaata kat zaana som. Toso la zaala toro.* —We (INC) speak respectfully to someone in order to honor him. We don't really speak his name. We find some other way to address him.

mibe Conjunction
▸ and then
▸ so then, so that
Koyok pio mibe loŋa aŋmiili ma aŋla ki… —Agree to me and then I can return quickly and go to…
Kamar tio, mibe aŋuulu yom. —Come to me so that I may help you.
▸ if …had …, counterfactual
Mibe nu leŋ yam, so ndabok. —If you (SG) had listened to us (EXC), it would have been good/better.

-miili V_Intr
▸ return, go back, go in the opposite direction
Nio aŋmiili pa kar./ Nio aŋmiili ma aŋla kar. —I returned to the village.
▸ go until, go as far as, stop at
Ni imiili su Kampalap. —He went as far as to Kampalap.
Sua ila imiili su ves 15. —The text goes up to verse 15.
▸ go in an unintended direction
Tomtom sa itaara ke ma ipol kankaana ma imiili pa mokleene. To tamaana iso: "Waii!" Pa leleene be ke imiili ma ipasaana serembat kini pepe. —Somebody cuts a tree and it falls the wrong way and goes in the opposite direction to what is intended [and falls] on the garden. Then the father [i.e. owner of the garden] says: "*Waii*!" For he did not want the tree to fall in that direction and ruin his sweet potatoes.
-miili pa
▸ be smaller, shorter than
Ŋge biibi, mi me na imiili pa. —Dogs are smaller than pigs.
Ŋge tomooto na ŋge bibip. Mi ŋge naana, na imiili pa ŋge tomooto. —The male pigs are big. The mother pigs are smaller than the males.
-milmiili V_Intr Redup
miiliŋana N_Event
▸ return
Niam amute miiliŋna kini ka nol som. —We (EXC) do not know the time of his return.
-pimiili V_Tr
▸ return something, send back
Pimiili buk ti ma imar tio ta gaaga. —Return this book to me tomorrow.
Pimiili ma ila. Pa wooŋgo ila kek. —Send it back, because the boat has already left.
mata- imiili pa
▸ think about/ think of/ pay attention to again
Motom miili pio mi muŋai yo. —Think of me again [=do not forget me], and have mercy on me.
-taŋmiili V_Intr
▸ be homesick, long for something from the past
-twermiili V_Intr
▸ be homesick, long for something from the past

miiri N
▸ wind, air
Miiri imar parei? —From what direction is the wind coming?
Miiri uunu paŋ: re, iwaara, kaagu, mi daudao. —There are four directions from which the wind blows: southeast, northwest, north(east), and south(west).
Miiri iwilaala ke runrun. —The wind blew the tree leaves.

Miiri ipol ma mburaana. —A strong wind began to blow.
Miiri isu. —The wind calmed down.
Miiri iloondo ki iwaara. —The wind blows from a northwest direction.
Miiri ipa ki meleebe mi ise. —The wind came from a northern direction.
Miiri swoono ipet. —The time for [strong] winds has come.
Miiri napiu itoogo. —A whirlwind came with a rushing noise.
Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.
Miiri ru tiporou. —Two winds are fighting [time when the normal direction of the wind is changing]
▸ breath
Miiri ta iwedet pa kwondo. —The breath that comes out of our (INC) mouths.
similar: *bubuŋa-*

miiri kwoono
▸ window opening

miiri niini
▸ long, pointed cloud

miiri tiene
▸ moving cloud that brings wind and rain
Miiri tiene iloondo. —The cloud is moving.
see also: *gubur tiene* 'stationary cloud'

miiri zalaana
▸ window opening (Northern dial.)

miiri ma duubu
▸ storm at sea which causes the sea to be rough and have big waves

mirmiiri N Redup
▸ little breeze, light breeze, gentle breeze

-kam miiri
▸ cool off
Tala mat ma takam lende miiri ambaiŋana. —Let's go out and get cooled off by the breeze.
▸ fan (oneself or someone else)
▸ breathe air, take in air
Zin kuri tikamam miiri. —Dolphins [need to] breathe air.

sua miiri
▸ rumour, talk with no grounds for it

miiri niini N
▸ transverse brace for trusses which runs along the bottom part of the trusses

-miizi V_Intr
▸ deflate, swelling goes down
Parei, kumbum sarŋana imiizi kek? —How is it, has the swelling in your leg gone down?
Pot imiizi. —The bladder [used as a balloon] is becoming deflated.

kopo- imiizi
▸ feel hungry (Lit. 'stomach is deflated')

-mikik V_Intr
▸ start, jump, jerk, react with a sudden movement)
Tomtom iŋgal lae gilim, to mikik pa. —When someone pokes your (SG) side, then you start because of it.
You ikani ma imikik. —The fire burnt him and he jumped.
similar: *-morsop*

miko Conjunction
▸ and … will
…miko timbot ma nol kizin tabe timiili —… and they will stay until the time for them to return.

-miliibi V_Intr
▸ bend down (see also: *-liibi)*

-miliŋ V_Intr
▸ spill over, spill around
Yok imiliŋ. —The water spilled.
Kaŋar imiliŋ. —The *galip* nuts are spilling over.

-pamiliŋ
▸ spill accidentally
Pamiliŋ kini ki tom na? Motom su som? —Did you (SG) spill your older brother's food? [Why] didn't you (SG) look [and be more careful]?
see also: *-liŋ* 'pour' (transitive verb)

milmil$_1$ N_Event
▸ lightning
Lolo iŋguruŋ to lele ikam milmil. —When it thunders, then there is lightning.

-milmil$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ shine, be bright, be shiny, gleam
Zoŋ iyaara sala kapa, ta imilmil. —It is because the sun is shining on the iron roof that it is gleaming.
Tipot kuuru ndemeene ma imilmil kat. —They scrubbed the pot's outside surface until it was very shiny.

lele imilmil
▸ heat lightning

Lolo iŋguruŋ som. Lele imilmil sorok. —It wasn't true thunder. It was just heat lightning.

milmilŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bright, shiny, gleaming
pat milmilŋan —shiny stones, coins
Gol ta milmilŋana ma iŋgeeze kat. —Gold that is shiny and very clean/pure.
similar: *-kilili* 'shine brightly, gleam, dazzle'

-milpis V_Intr_Stative
alt. *-melpis*
▸ be leaky, have holes, be pierced
Talŋaana imilpis. —Her ears are pierced.
Talŋom milpis pa sua? Leŋleŋ? —Do your (SG) ears have holes in them so that you are able to hear what is being said? Are you listening?
Kap mbuleene imilpis. —The cup has a hole in the bottom.
Wooŋgo tio imilpis, ta yok ise. —Because my canoe has a leak, water is coming up [into it].
dial. var. *-mipis* (Marile)

milpisŋa-/ melpisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Iŋgi melpisŋana. Kam pepe. —This has a hole in it. Don't take it.

-milpispis V_Intr Redup

milpispisŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ full of holes
Pepa ti milpispisŋana. —This paper is full of holes.

-mimi V_Intr Redup
▸ stutter
Ni imimi pa sua soŋana. —He stutters when speaking.

mimiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ one who stutters, stutterer

mini Adv_Pred0&1
▸ again
Nu so mini. —Say it again!
Tana mok irao ipet mini som. —So taro is not able to appear [=grow here] any more.
Nu wi mini paso? —Why do you ask again?

tomini
▸ also
Zin tikamam uraata pa mbeŋ tomini. —They are also working at night.
see also: *meen, tomeen* (Gauru)

-minip V_Intr_Stative
▸ be thin (used of flat objects)
Pepa iminip kat. —The paper is very thin.
Palaŋ iminip. —The plank is thin.

minipŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ thin
buza minipŋana —a thin knife
opposite: *puŋpuŋŋa-* 'thick'

-miŋiŋ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be completely silent
Lele imiŋiŋ. Tomtom sa iyak som, man sa itaŋ som, me sa imboolo som. Tana mbulu sa ko ipet. (Patooŋoŋana). —It is completely silent. No-one is yelling, no bird is singing, no dog is howling. Therefore something is about to happen. (It is a [bad] omen).
similar: *-kam kiŋ*

-mipis V_Intr_Stative
▸ be leaky, have holes
Lam tio mbuleene imipis. —The base of my lamp has holes and leaks.
Kooto imipis. —The roof leaks.
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. *-milpis/-melpis* (Central)

miri V_Middle_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be thirsty
Nio miri yo. Koŋ yok sa imar aŋwin. —I am thirsty. Bring me some water to drink.
Ni miri i mi ŋgureene ikerekere. —He is thirsty, and his throat is dry.

-miriŋriŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be spread out, scattered
Tiaama imiriŋriŋ. Tindou sala muriini som. —The cooking stones are all scattered. They have not heaped them into their place.
Re. Pa you imiriŋriŋ, nako ikan ruumu. —Look out. For if the fire spreads, it will burn the house.
Sua imiriŋriŋ. —The talk spread all over.

-mirri V_Intr Redup
▸ move around, sway back and forth, shuffle around, shift, fidget
Nu mirri paso? —Why are you (SG) fidgeting?
Zoŋoŋ imirri. —My tooth is loose.
Su lem. Pa mbu tina lwoono musaari ma imirri. —It would be better for you (SG) to come down. For that betel-nut palm is very thin and it is swaying [i.e. it might break].
Abal unun timirri. —The bases of the mountains are shifting around.

mirriŋana N_Inal_Event Redup
▸ moving, shuffling, shifting, fidgeting
Nu nok mirriŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep fidgeting?
similar: *-muzik*

-pamirri V_Tr Redup
▸ cause to sway, rock
Pamirri tebol pepe. Pa nio aŋbeede. —Don't rock the table. For I am writing.
Miiri ipamirri me wiini. —The wind caused the reeds to sway.

mismis V_Tr Redup
▸ smack (one's lips)
Mismis kwom paso? —Why are you smacking your (SG) lips (Lit. 'mouth')?

miso Conjunction
▸ and if
Miso tipunu ma meete, nako tipun yo tomini. —And if they kill you (SG), then they can kill me also.
O so buri, buri. Miso kaimer, kaimer. —And if now, then now. And if later, then later.
▸ but as for
Lea na, ruŋguunu ambai pe som. Miso Rael na, ni moori kaibiim kat. —Lea was not very good-looking. But as for Rael, she was a very beautiful woman.

-miu V_Intr
▸ dream
Nio aŋmiu sanaana. —I had a bad dream.
Nio aŋmiu pini. —I dreamed about him.
Nio kuinuŋ aŋmiu be aŋmeete. —I dreamed that I died.

-miumiu V_Intr Redup

miuŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ dream
Miuŋana tio ka uunu. —My dream has meaning/significance.
tomtom ki miuŋana —dreamer

-miwi V_Intr
▸ come loose, come undone, unravel (used of string or strips that are tied together, and a piece comes loose)
Wooro imiwi pa meene na. Isu mi urpe piuŋana. —The rope around the sago came loose. Take it off and fix it so it goes around the sago again.
Kaari tio imiwi. —Some of the strings in my netbag have come undone.
Posop nakaral teegeŋana, kokena imiwi. —Finish weaving the basket lest it come undone.
To siŋ ta iluplupi ma ikam yoyouŋana na imiwi, to imureege ma ila. —Then the blood that has collected in that spot and is causing the pain comes loose, and then it disperses and goes [away].

-pamiwi V_Tr
▸ ruffle
Tapamiwi pepa muŋgu. —Let's ruffle the paper first.

-miya V_Intr
▸ fall off, come loose and fall down (used of fruits growing on trees)
We/ Kaŋar/ Puke imiya. —The mangoes/ *galip* nuts/ Malaysian apples came loose and fell down.
We imbel miyaŋana. —A lot of mangoes are falling down.
see also: *-ya*

-miyaara V_Intr
▸ spill over, spread
Rais imiyaara ma ila lene. —The rice spilled over and was lost.
Pat biibi imiyaara sorok. —A lot of money has been spent for nothing.
see also: *-yaara*

mm-m Intj
▸ Uh-uh!, No way! (expresses disagreement)
def. *Mm-m ipasaana ŋgar ri. Malmal imbot lela. Tomtom iyok pa sua ku som. —Mm-m* ruins the thinking [of your hearer]. It implies conflict. Someone doesn't agree with what you (SG) said.
Meene ti, nio tio tau? Mm-m, ina ki tom moori. —Is this sago mine? No way, that belongs to your (SG) older sister.
see also: *e-e* (expresses milder, more polite disagreement)

mo$_1$ N
▸ floppy eared
ŋge mo —pig whose ears are big and flopping down

-mo$_2$ V_Intr
▸ dry up and heal (used of sores, wounds)
Pikin peseene imo. —The umbilical cord of the baby dried up.
Mbeete tio imo kek. —My sore has healed.
Ze imo. —The [wound from removing the] pig's teeth dried up and healed.

moŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ dried, healed

mogar N
▸ decorative headband (goes on the forehead, made of dog teeth and small white shells)

Ur mogar isala uteene/ ndomoono. —Put the decorative headband on his head/ forehead.

▸ crown

Mi mogar kizin ta imbot sala uten na, ina tiunke, mi tiur su Biibi kumbuunu uunu. —And the crowns that were on their heads, they took [them]off, and put them down at the Lord's feet.

mok$_1$ N

▸ soft wood that is easy to hew

Amsap kitiimbi boozo som, pa ŋanramba aiimiŋana. Mi mok, so ambai. —We (EXC) did not hew many posts, because it was hard, gnarled rosewood. If it had been softer timber, it would have been good/ better.

(mok)mokŋa- N_Inal_Stative (Redup)

Ŋanramba tana mokŋana. Tasap, na imbol som. Ipolpol sorok. —That rosewood is soft. When we (INC) hew it, it is not strong. It easily breaks.

ke (keteene) mokmokŋana —wood that is easy to hew, not hard and strong

opposite: *mbolŋa-*

mok$_2$ N

▸ taro (used to be main staple, but lately an insect, the taro beetle, has made it difficult to successfully grow it, scientific name: *Colocasia antiquorum*)

Muŋgu, kolman tiam tiwaswaaza mok. —In the past, our old people used to plant taro.

Nio aŋla aŋgaama mok pizin Koobo. —I went [and] pulled up some taro from the garden for the inner island people.

mokleene —taro garden, garden (generic term)

wak mok —starchy pudding made of taro and *galip* nuts

mok zaraana ta —five taro tubers

-pezekat mok —tie together bundles of taro

-puru mok —pull out taro

-ŋgaama mok —harvest taro

mok zan: *mok raige, mok alto, mok aragas, mok kasai, mok goleŋa*—different types of taro

ka- mok

▸ one's favourite food

Ŋge ka abal, ina nio koŋ mok. —The pig's heart is my favourite food.

Nio koŋ mok na welŋan. —My favourite kind of food is sago grubs.

mokleene N

▸ garden, cultivated area for taro, sweet potato, manioc, yams

def. *Zaala ki mokleene iparto be ka ŋonoono ipet: 1) Tere toono pakaana ta imbot lela su. 2) Dobo ikan (=sambar). Tasambar makiŋ, to 3) takas dobo tiene. 4) Takas ke. 5) Isu imbot muŋgu mi zoŋ ikan. 6) Tipiri you pa ma you ikan. 7) Tuut (=tuutkat ke naman naman, lwon lwon, ma) ma topondou. 8) Tikintai. 9) Toro mi tisiiri sala ta pondouŋana na, mi tuur you pa. 10) Tapaaza zin koroŋ. 11) Tupun ro pa. 12) Taŋgaama* —The steps of making a garden must be followed so that the garden produces food: 1) We (INC) look for a suitable piece of land in the forest. 2) We use bushknives to cut the smaller growth. After we have cut the smaller growth, then 3) we cut down the rest with axes. 4) We cut trees. 5) [The area] is left for the sun to dry. 6) We throw fire onto [the logs] and the fire burns them up. 7) We cut up [the tree branches and smaller logs] and heap [them] up. 8) We pull out the weeds. 9) We collect [the debris] and heap [it] up and burn [it]. 10) We plant things [in the garden]. 11) We weed. 12) We harvest.

mokmokŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ not fully developed (used only of mice and bandicoots)

Kuzi/ moozo tana mokmokŋana. —That mouse/ bandicoot is not yet fully developed [eyes are not open, has no fur].

-moko V_Intr

▸ separate from, come loose, detach (used only of coconut flesh separating from the shell of the nut)

Tokot ni ma ber kat som. Tabe isupup (=Ŋonoono imoko.) Irao be tekeere som. —We (INC) break the coconut but it does not break cleanly into halves. So the flesh comes loose from the shell. We cannot scrape it.

-mokoogo V_Intr

▸ disperse as a group

Zin tiŋooŋo ma ni ipet kizin, mi zin timokoogo ma tila len. —They were quarrelling and he came to them, and they dispersed and went away.

-mokor V_Intr

▸ assemble, gather together

Wal timokor ma tila. —They assembled and went.

Tire iwal biibi timokor la kini. —They saw a

big crowd gather to him/assemble before him.
see also: *-kor*

-mokorkor V_Intr Redup
Iwal biibi timokorkor lala kini. —A huge crowd was gathering to him.

-mol V_Tr
▸ tie
Nio aŋmol kawaala/wooro ma iwe kiibi be aŋsala ni/ mbu/ kaŋar. —I tied a piece of cloth/rope into a loop around my ankles in order to be able to climb up a coconut/ betel-nut/ *galip* nut tree.

molku$_1$ N
▸ boys who have just been circumcised (when they are still in the men's house and can't walk around)
Pikin ta tireete zin na, ina tapaata zin be molku. —The children that have just been circumcised, we (INC) call them *molku.*
Zin molku tana timbot sala urum men. Tomtom toro irao ila igarau zin som. Len mos men ta ziŋan timbot. —The recently circumcised boys just stay in the men's house. No one else can go close to them. It is only the ones who are watching over them and caring for them that stay with them.

molku$_2$ N
▸ caterpillar or pupa stage of metamorphic insects (makes the cocoon and stays inside it, third stage of that kind of insect's development)
def. *Zin molku tiurpewe ŋgini kizin pa ke runrun. Pakan timbiŋbiŋ, mi pakan tilul ke ruunu, mi timbot lela. Mazwaana ta timbotmbot lela ŋgini kizin, na tiurur be tiwe karkoolo.* —The caterpillars/pupae make their nests out of tree leaves. Some of them hang, and some roll up tree leaves and stay inside them. When they are inside their nests, they are preparing to become butterflies.

-molmol V_Intr Redup
▸ defecate or urinate too close to houses
Nu molmol rimos! La molo som? —Quit going to toilet so close to the house! Why don't you go further (away)!
Naana ipaute i som, tana imolmol. —Her mother has not taught her, and therefore she goes to the toilet close to the house.

molmolŋa-
▸ habitually urinating/ defecating/ relieving oneself too close to houses

molmol kuumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ stealing habitually
Ŋju molmol kumbuŋom. —You (SG) are one who is always stealing.
note: Kampalap form
dial. var. *bolbol* (Central)

molo$_1$ Adv_Pred1
▸ far, far away
Zin timbot molo pa kar. —They stayed far away from the village.
Ni imbot molo pio. —He stays far away from me. He is avoiding me.
▸ for a long time
Tikeene ma molo. —They slept a long time.

moloŋana Adv_Pred1
▸ somewhat long, somewhat far away
Mokleene tio imbot moloŋana ri. —My garden is somewhat far away.

molo mi...
▸ well ahead, well in advance
Molo mi ur/paraŋraŋ koroŋ ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma keŋkeŋ kat, mana maŋga pa. —Ready everything well in advance and check yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it, and only then start.

molo som
▸ soon, not long
Molo som, to tala. —Soon we (INC) will go./ It won't be long before we go.
Molo som na, amleŋ... —It wasn't long when we (EXC) heard...

molo ten ŋana ri
▸ a little bit further, a little longer

molo$_2$ N_Stative
▸ long, tall, high, extended in one direction
Zaala ta ila pa L. na, molo, som katŋana? Molo kat som. —Is the road to L. long or short? Not very long.
lele molo —far away place
Zin tila su molo. —They went far into the forest.
toono kuzuunu molo (=lele keteene molo) —long strip of land
Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling for it was a long way across the sea.
▸ length
molo ki ruumu —the length of the house

kumbu- molo
▸ tall
To tana, kumbuunu molo kat. —That fellow is very tall.
kete- molo mete
▸ stingy
mata- molo
▸ all-seeing/ all-knowing (used of God)
molobi N_Stative
▸ very long
Ke ti molobi kat. —This tree is really tall.
Sua tio ko moloŋana ri. —My speech might be a bit long.
mololo N_Stative Redup
▸ long (plus plurality)
Kere teu mololo, to kakat. —Look for some long pieces of sugarcane, and then cut them.
mololoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ somewhat long, somewhat tall (plus plurality)
Kakam mololoŋan. —Take the ones that are somewhat long.
Kere siel mololoŋan, to kakam. —Look for longish rafters and get them.
Uten ruunu mololo. —They had longish hair.
Mburu mololo. —Long garments.
molo kenkenŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ really long
Yor molo kenkenŋana kat. —A really tall *yar* tree.
Namoŋo kumbuunu molo kenkenŋana kat. —*Namoŋo* is really tall.
molaigen N_Stative
▸ very long (used of trees and vines)
ke, wooro molaigen

-molo$_3$ V_Intr
▸ step over, go over, go beyond
Nio aŋmolo ke. —I stepped over a log.
Lae ŋana, ko aŋmolo u! —Move aside, otherwise I will have to step over you (SG)! [stepping over people is disrespectful].
Molo yaaba pepe! —Don't step over the fishing line! [It won't catch any fish if you do.]
-molo tutu
▸ transgress a law, break a law, violate a law, commit an offence against a law, not keep a law, not abide by a law
Nu molo tutu kiti kek. —You (SG) have broken our (INC) law.

-mololo V_Intr Redup
-parmolo V_Middle
▸ step over each other
▸ do in the wrong order
Kaparmolo yom pa ula pepe. —Don't marry out of order. [Culturally, the older sibling should marry before his/her younger siblings.]

momo$_1$ N/Quantifier Redup
▸ bag (also used as classifier used for counting bags of powdered lime—*kou*)
def. *Muŋgu, tisese paanda/pok ruunu ma iwe momo pa kou.* —In the past, pandanus leaves were sewn to make bags for lime.
kou momo ta —one bag of powdered lime
▸ one kilogram plastic bag of rice

-momo$_2$ V_Intr Redup
▸ yawn
Nio aŋmomo, tana aŋso aŋla aŋur motoŋ risa. —Because I am yawning, I want to go have a little nap.

-momokou V_Intr_Stative
▸ be filled to overflowing, be full up over the brim (used of food filling a pot)
Rais isula kuuru ma imomokou. —The pot is overflowing with rice.
Wai, imomokou kena? —Wow, is it overflowing like that?

-momoomo V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be grey, be white (used of people's hair)
Mi ute ruunu na, imomoomo ma kembei kou. —And his hair, it was white like lime.
see also: *moomo* 'grey/white hair'

momoozo$_1$ N
▸ hairy surface which stings or otherwise irritates
▸ stinging hairs, bristly hairs (= Tok Pisin *mosong*)
Aŋsambar mbutmbuutu, mi momoozo ikam yo. —I cut the grass and the stinging bristles got me.
Azazwe na, momoozo mi yesyesŋan (momoozoŋana). —The *azazwe* caterpillar is hairy/ has stinging hairs.

-momoozo$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ itch and burn
Nio aŋmomoozo ma. Kena la ma we lem. —I am itching badly. In that case, go and have a wash.
Aŋsambar mbutmbuutu ma aŋmomoozo/ kuliŋ imomoozo. —I was cutting grass, and now I am itching/ my skin is burning.

▸ irritate, make to itch and burn
Tuumbu imomoozo yo. —Wild sugarcane causes my skin to itch and burn.

momoozoŋa-
▸ having a hairy surface that causes itching and burning
ko, pul, teu, tuumbu momoozoŋana —hairy surface of bamboo, sugarcane, wild sugarcane

momotia N
▸ plant type (weed)
Momotia, ina zeere kizin Yapan. Ipasansaana serembat. —*Momotia* is a leafy vegetable of the Japanese. It ruins sweet potato plants.

mon$_1$ N
▸ canoe without an outrigger (loan word)

-mon$_2$ V_Intr
▸ sink, go under, submerge
Zin Koobo tipera ma wooŋgo kizin imon. —The inner island people went out to sea and their canoe sank.
Lwoono tel, wooŋgo imon pio. —Three times the boat sank on me.

-monmon V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be soft and swampy
Toono imonmon. —The ground is soft and swampy.

monmonŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ sinking (i.e. too heavy to float)
Ke mboono, ina monmonŋana. —The wood from ironwood trees is so heavy that it sinks.
▸ soft and swampy
Toono monmonŋana. —Soft swampy ground.

-pomon V_Tr
▸ cause to sink

-parpomon V_Middle
Zin tiparpomon zin. —They pushed each other under the water.

-moŋ V_Intr/Middle
▸ smear oneself with different colours for ceremonial purposes
Tomoŋ pa kou. —We (INC) put white lime powder on our skins.
Toono imeete, ta imoŋi pa yas. —It is because his older brother died, that he smeared black paint on himself.
Niam amoŋ yam pa salaŋ (pa naroogo, weŋana pizin leembe, uraata biibi sa). —We (EXC) decorate ourselves with red paint (for dancing ceremonies, washing ceremonies for visitors, [or] some other important event).
Timoŋ zin pa koskoozo mi titaŋ. —They smeared themselves with charcoal as a sign of grief and cried.

-moŋmoŋ V_Intr/Middle Redup

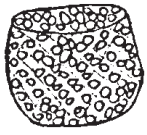
moŋŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ act of decorating with colours
Moŋŋana, ina mbulu muŋguŋana. —Putting colours on the skin, that is an old custom.
Moŋŋana tiom ambai som, pa komoŋ kumbuyom men. —The way you (PL) decorated yourselves is not good, for you only put colours on your legs.

-moŋgongon V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be loose-fitting, oversized, not fitting well
Aŋrupa trausis kini som. Pa ni lwoono biibi, tana imoŋgongon. —I won't put on his trousers. For his waist is big, so (the trousers) would be too loose.

Moŋo$_1$ N_Proper
▸ a village between Marile and Kampalap village (people from the area are considered to be very talkative)
Nu moŋo? —Are you (SG) from Mongo? [i.e. You talk too much.]

-we moŋo
▸ become like a talkative person from Mongo

moŋo$_2$ Quantifier
▸ pair of big baskets (used in counting *galip* nuts, yams, sweet potatoes, taro)
Iŋga moŋo ru men. —Over there are two pairs of baskets [i.e. four baskets] of sago.



moomo N
alt. *momo*
▸ grey hair, white hair
Moomo ituti ma imap. —He has gone completely grey.
Moomo ise pa kezeŋ kek. —I have grey hear in my beard already.
Aŋwe kolman ma momo ise pio/ pa uteŋ. —I have become old and have grey hair.
Mi zin kolman na, momo kizin ta iwe aigau pizin. —And the older people, it is their grey hair that is their decoration.
see also: *-momoomo* 'be grey/ white'

moondo N
▸ orphan
Pikin tiŋga tamaana ma naana timeete, tana iwe moondo. —Because that child's father and mother have died, he has become an orphan.
monmoondo N Redup
▸ orphans
-kam moondo
▸ be cast down (because of hunger or worry)
Nu kamam moondo paso? Petelu? —Why are you downcast? Are you hungry?
mata- monmoondo
▸ downcast (because of sickness, hunger, being lonely)
Kere, mataana monmoondo. Ko peteli? —See, he is downcast. Perhaps he is hungry?

-moono V_Tr
▸ smear
Pikin timoono tiiŋgi ila kulin. —The children smeared mud on their skin.
▸ spread something on top of
Tomoono bata ise bret. —Let's spread butter on the bread.
▸ rub into
To imoono kaŋar ila ki mok pakan pakan, mi ilup la mbata. —Then she smeared crushed *galip* nuts onto pieces of taro and put the pieces together [after which she covered them with leaves and cooked them on hot stones].
-monmoono V_Tr Redup
see also: *-moŋ*

mooŋgo N_Stative
▸ hard, coarse, slow growing (used of hair)
def. *biibi mi imender*
Ni uteene ruunu mooŋgo mi italtali. —His hair is coarse and tangled.
note: Tolai people are said to have this kind of hair.
opposite: *lumlumŋa-*

moori N/ N_Stative
▸ woman, female (used of humans)
-ŋgiimi moori —buy a wife, pay a brideprice
-roogo moori —reserve a girl for marriage (make engagement arrangements)
Ni ipeebe pikin moori. —She gave birth to a girl [Lit. female child'].
Mooribi tana burup ma imaŋga. —The old [=respected] woman got up.
lutu- moori
▸ daughter
rwo- mooribi/ moori
▸ mother-in-law/ daughter-in-law
to- moori
▸ older younger sister
tizi- moori
▸ younger sister (of a girl)
tumbu- moori
▸ grandmother, granddaughter
moori ŋonoono —good/ true/ capable woman [i.e. a good worker and attractive]
moori kaibiim —attractive, capable woman (opposite of *ka woono*)
moori metet —unmarried woman, virgin
moori ka woono (ito kat uraata ki naana som) —not very capable woman (doesn't really follow her mother's way of working)
kon moori —female ghost
mete kizin moori —gynaecological disorder, menstruation
moori zaala lwoono kana —woman of the road, harlot, whore, prostitute
moori naana (imbel mbotŋana)
▸ spinster, woman over marriageable age
le- tamori bizin
▸ female close relatives who are younger than the speaker
ka- moori
▸ girlfriend, mistress
zin tamuriŋ
▸ young girls
morri
▸ young girl, little girl [term of affection]

mooto$_1$ N
▸ snake (generic term)

Mooto izilzil pa mbunmbuutu leleene. —The snake slithered through the grass.
Tupun mooto, to ikokoogo. -When we (INC) kill a snake, then its body keeps twisting/ wiggling.
Mooto iwwa se pat. —A snake was moving on top of the stone.
ŋarap, gubi, nooŋgo, motokou, siltiau, marakizi etc. —names of different types of snakes (see Semantic fields for more)
Teyembut mooto miaana. Kokena ila ma iso pa undu, to ipun ti. —We (INC) cut off a snake's tongue. Otherwise it might go and tell a ground spirit, and then it would strike us [with sickness, etc.].

mooto sananŋana/ kananŋana
▸ poisonous snake
mooto zaanaŋa-
▸ (magical) snakes that are clan totems
def. *Mooto zanŋan kembei Koseŋa, Palru, Aŋo, Luŋkor ma..., irao tupun zin som. Pa zin mburanŋan. Zin us kizin tomtom. Irao takam ŋgar ŋoobo pizin som. Zin bibip, matan mosŋan, iili kizin ila ndomon, kakaaba ila win.* —The famous snakes (like Kosenga, Palru, Ango, Lungkor etc., we (INC) cannot kill them. For they have [magical] power. They are people's clan totems. We should not do anything bad to them. They are huge, they have face marks, they have 'feathers' on their foreheads, [and] rattles in their tails.
motmooto N Redup
▸ worms, germs
Motmooto pakan ta tikamam mete piti i, timbotmbot la miiri tomini. —Some of germs that cause us (INC) to be sick are in the air too.

mooto$_2$ N
construction: *ka- mooto*
▸ spine, backbone
Mete TB ikan moori tana ka mooto ma ire yoyouŋana biibi. —Tuberculosis consumed that woman's spine and she experienced great pain.
similar: *ndeme- kiini (tiroono)*

moozo N

▸ bandicoot
moozo aigau —large bandicoot [fearful]
moozo leŋleŋkumbu —small bandicoot [less fearful]
Iti takam moozo pa zagzag. —We (INC) catch bandicoots with *zagzag* traps.
dial. var. *moonzo* (Gauru)

mor N
▸ dog's teeth (four corner incisors)
Me kan mor boozo, ta iwe mogar. —It is because dogs have a lot of teeth, that [they are made] into headband decorations.
Me zoŋoono mololo tana, tuurpe ma iwe mogar. —Those long dog's teeth, we (INC) make them into decorative headbands.

more- N_Inal
▸ fibres hanging from something
kiri moreene, pelpeele moreene, lu moreene —fibres hanging from a basket, armband
moren moren N Redup
▸ tassels
kawaala biibi ta ka moren moren mololo —a big cloak with long tassels
more-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ fibrous, stringy
biidi moreeneŋana —stringy yam
▸ tentacles of living coral polyps
Namaraurau imbot la kur, moren morenŋana. —The coral polyp is found at the edges of reefs, it has tentacles.

-moriri V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be timid, afraid to do something
Nio aŋmoriri be aŋlu yo sula. —I am afraid to jump down.
Aŋmoriri pa ke salaŋana. —I am afraid of climbing trees.
similar: *moto- ka-*
moririŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ timid, fearful
Nu moririŋom! —You (SG) are [too] timid!
similar: *kete- kutkut*
-pamoriri V_Tr Redup
▸ frighten, make nervous
Aŋpamoriri i pa puge, tabe ila som. —I frightened him with crocodiles [i.e. by saying that there were crocodiles around], and so he did not go.
see also: *-pamoto* 'threaten'

-mormor V_Intr Redup
lele- imormor
▸ be sad, be upset and about to cry, be on the verge of crying
Ni leleene imormor ma isaana kat. Tana tila be tiurpe/ tipaluumu leleene. —He was badly upset and on the verge of crying. Therefore they went to comfort him.
-pamormor lele- V_Tr Redup
▸ calm down, soothe, console, try to make happier
similar: *-paluumu lele-*
▸ cause someone to cry
Mbeŋi timbel mboe ma tipamormor moori tana leleene ma imbel tiŋiizi pa waene. —Last night they kept singing and caused that woman's inside to be sad again and she cried a lot for her [dead] husband.

-pun mormor
▸ tame, soothe (animals, by holding or stroking them)
Nio aŋpun mormor sikomkom tio, tana imoto yo som. —I tamed my sugar glider, therefore it does not fear me.
similar: *-pabarau*

mormorŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ unripe, not ready to be eaten (used only of bananas)
pin mormorŋana (=pin popoŋana, isar zen) —unripe banana (=new banana, it hasn't swollen yet)

-moroobo V_Intr_Stative
▸ be loose, slack, not tight (used of lizard skins on drums, balloons, balls)
Kombom imoroobo, tana itaŋ borbor. —The [skin on the] drum is loose, therefore it puts out a dull-sounding noise.

-morou V_Intr_Stative
▸ be shrivelled, loose, not tight, not taut
Ni iurpe string pa gita, pa imorou. —He fixed a string on the guitar, for it was too loose.
Kopoŋ imorou kek. —My stomach is shrivelled [=I am hungry].

-morourou V_Intr Redup
see also: *-keukeu, -mulul*

kuli- imorourou
▸ be wrinkled, shrivelled, skin is loose
Zin kolman tomooto mi moori kulin imorourou. —The skin of old men and women is wrinkled.
Mooto ilu ma kuliini imorourou. —The snake shed its skin, and its [new] skin is still soft, not tight.

morourouŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ wrinkled, shrivelled

-morsop V_Intr
▸ get startled
Bob ipamurur yo ma aŋmorsop. —Bob surprised me and I got startled.
Zin timorsop ma motoŋana biibi ikam zin. —They got startled and great fear took hold of them.
similar: *kete- ikam keŋ*

-pamorsop V_Tr
▸ intentionally startle someone

mos$_1$ N
▸ 1. design, pattern (each clan has their own special designs)
def. *urum ka mos*—the design of a clan
Ina mos kiti som. —That is not our (INC) type of design.
similar: *mer, toolo, tooro*

mata- mos
▸ skilful and careful in doing something
Ni mataana mos pa ruumu poŋana. —He knows how to do house building.
similar: *mata- mbolŋa-, mata- ikiskis*

nama- mosŋana
▸ good/ skilful with one's hands, good at making designs

-pun mos
▸ carve designs
Ni ipun mos pa kombom. —He carved designs onto a drum.

mosŋa-
▸ something with patterns, designs
nasil mosŋana —centrepost with carved totem images
mburu ta mos ambaimbaiŋan —clothing with beautiful patterns

mata- mosŋa-
▸ decorated face
Ni mataana mosŋana. —He has face marks.
zin mosŋan —those who do face paintings
▸ 2. explanation, sermon

-kam mos
▸ give an explanation, deliver a sermon, preach
Nio aŋkam mos pa sua ki Lukas ta mbeŋ i. —I preached on the text in Luke last night.
▸ 3. plan how to apportion food so that all get a share and then distribute it
Tamaŋ ikam mos pa ŋge. —My father planned how to distribute the pork.
Nin zin tomtom muŋgu, tonabe kam mos pa ŋge. —Count the people first (who will receive what portions of the meat), and then plan how to distribute the pork.
▸ 4. miracle

-tooro mos
▸ work miracles
Yesu itooro mos matakiŋa. —Jesus did many kinds of miracles.
mos bibip mi mburanŋan —big and powerful miracles

mos katuunu
▸ miracle worker
▸ teacher, skilful person from whom others can learn

mos$_2$ N
construction: *le- mos*

▸ man who cares for a boy during a circumcision ceremony (This is a ceremonial duty. A boy's *mos* is usually chosen from the mother's side of the family and is well compensated for this work.)

def. *tomtom ta imboro zin molku* —a person who cares for recently circumcised boys

Len mos bizin men ta timbot raama zin molku sala urum. —It is only the men responsible for caring for the recently circumcised boys, that stay with them in the men's house.

mos$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ do quietly, softly, do without making much noise

Kalŋom mos pa sua. (=So riŋa i.) —Speak quietly/ softly.

Pa ki mos, kam kuruŋ kuruŋ pepe. —Walk quietly, don't make noise.

mosŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ quiet, not loud

Kalŋom mosŋana. (=kalŋom ise ma biibi pepe). —[Use a] soft voice. (Don't raise your (SG) voice.)

▸ careful, good

mboti mosŋana (=mboti ambaiŋana men, kam sosor som, malmal som, ŋoŋi som) —careful living (=good [way of] life, you (SG) don't do wrong, fight, [or] quarrel)

mata- mos(mos)

▸ be careful

Motom mos pa itum, tona mbot ambai. —Be careful with yourself, and then you will live well.

Motom mosmos pa itum. Kokena top. —Always be careful! Otherwise you (SG) might fall [into sin].

Putuundu yam. Naso ampa pai mos men, mi amsosor som. —Strengthen us (EXC). Then we will walk very prudently and not do wrong.

mosmoozo N Redup

▸ pendant, ornament type, decoration type (hangs down from a string, small, not too fancy, made of dog's teeth, seeds, beads, shells, and/or feathers)

Aŋur mosmoozo tio ila ŋgureŋ. —I hung my *mosmoozo* decoration around my neck.

Timbenpis swaala ma sumbun sumbun be tituuru mosmoozo ila, tonabe ila pikin ŋguren. —They rubbed holes into the *swaala* shells so they could be roped into a necklace, and then it went on the child's neck.

-moso V_Intr

▸ spread out, spread all over

Sua tio imoso ma ila ikot kar. —My words spread out and went to all the villages.

Sua imoso ma ilol kar ta boozomen. —The talk spread and covered all the villages.

Bubuŋana Potomŋana imoso. (=isu ma irao pa lele ta boozomen.) —The Holy Spirit spread all over (=descended and went throughout all places).

similar: *-mapaala, -miriŋriŋ*

mosoolo N_Stative

▸ very forceful, powerful (used of rain)

Yaŋ mosoolo. —Heavy rain.

Ndaama ta uriizi yaŋ mosolo isu, mi wo ipet ma ikwaara bris ma ila lene. —A couple of years ago, a very heavy rain came down and a flood came and washed the bridge away.

dial. var. *mosolo* (Marile)

motam N

▸ leafy vegetable, native spinach (=Tok Pisin *aupa,* scientific name: *Aramanthus gangeticus*)

zeere motam —*aupa* leaves

motmooto N Redup

▸ worms, maggots

Motmooto titou i. —Maggots dug in to his body.

▸ germs

Motmooto tikan keten keten. —Germs/ worms ate his internal organs.

Motmooto pakan ta tikamam mete piti i, timbotmbot la miiri tomini. —Some of germs that cause us (INC) to be sick are in the air too.

see also: *mooto* 'snake'

-moto V_Intr/Tr

▸ be afraid, fear

Aŋmoto. Ko mbulu sananŋan boozomen ipet. —I am afraid. Many bad things might happen.

Aŋmoto i. Ni ko ikam mbulu sananŋana pio. —I am afraid of him. He might do something bad to me.

Aŋmoto pini. Ko tikam mbulu sananŋana sa pini. —I am afraid for him. They might do

something bad to him.

-moto ka-

▸ to be afraid for one's life

Nio aŋmoto koŋ. —I am afraid for my life.

kuli- imoto

▸ feel afraid

Kuliŋ imoto pa lele unduŋana ta yok Mari kwoono. —I feel afraid of the place where ground spirits live that is at the mouth of the Mari river.

-mototo V_Intr Redup

motoŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ fear, terror, dread

Motoŋana biibi ikam yo, tabe aŋla lele taŋga som. —I was terrified, and therefore I didn't go to that place over there.

-pamoto V_Tr

▸ frighten someone

-parmoto V_Middle

▸ fear each other

Wal yaambaŋan tiparmoto zin. —The sorcerers are afraid of each other.

-parpamoto V_Middle

▸ threaten each other

mozo N

▸ deep sea, open sea, open ocean

Wooŋgo imon sula ta mozo lukutuunu. —The canoe sank down in the middle of the ocean.

Amla mozo lukutuunu na, amre mutu som, ke som, kosa kena som. —When we (EXC) went out into the open ocean, we saw no island, no trees, nothing like that [was visible].

-mozooro V_Intr

▸ spread out, scatter, spill all over (used of a lot of small objects or grains of something)

Maaŋga imozooro ma irao lele. —Rice spilled all over the place. [because the rice bag broke]

▸ be in abundance, be a lot of (used of a lot of small objects or grains of something)

def. *Koroŋ isu ma isaana, boozo*

Talae rimen, to kaŋar imozooro. —After little while, there will be huge amount of *galip* nuts all over.

Kampani imar ma ikas ke mini, tona pat imozooro tau. (=Tomtom len pat boozo.) —Once the [forestry] company comes again and cuts trees again, then there will be a lot of money around.

similar: *borok su lup*

kuli- imozooro

▸ be really frightened

pat mozooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ coins

Kam leŋ pat mozooroŋana pakan. —Give me some coins.

-pamozooro

▸ level off ground by spreading it around

muimui N Redup

▸ cassowary feathers that are tied together into a decoration (used in *Lou* and *Nakanmut* dances)

def. *Timbat muruk rumuunu, to toso muimui.* —When a cassowary's feathers are tied together, then we (INC) call it a *muimui*.

muk N_Event

▸ dirt

Nio muk ikam yo. —I am dirty.

Muk itu yo. —The dirt really stuck to me.

Tineene gol pa you bekena ikan ka muk ma ila lene mi iŋgeeze kat. —They heat up gold in a fire, so that the dirt from it will go away and it will be really pure.

-yo nama- ka muk

▸ meddle with somebody else's work

def. *Tumbuulu uraata ki tomtom toro*

Koyo nomoyom ka muk pa koroŋ kini pepe. —Don't meddle with the thing he is working on. [Let him finish it himself.]

-mukmuk V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be dirty

Mburu kiti imukmuk. —Our (INC) clothes are dirty.

mukŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ dirty

mukmukŋa-

▸ really dirty, very dirty

Koyo mburu tiom mukmukŋana ma kala kuŋguuru. —Gather up your (PL) dirty clothes and go wash [them].

-mukurkur V_Intr Redup

▸ come loose, become separated

Mbu imukurkur. —A betel-nut has come loose from its branch.

Tiroono imukurkur. —His bones are separated (after death)

▸ feel strengthless

Mburoŋ izzu, mi tiroŋ imukurkur lup. —My strength is failing, and my bones feel all loose.

Aŋkaraŋesŋeeze ikot mbeŋ ma aigule, mi tiroŋ imukurkur lup. —I am in pain day

and night, and all my strength has gone.

-mukuuzu V_Intr

▸ fall off (used of leaves and other parts of plants, but not of coconut leaves, which instead *-kam pokpok*)

You ikan ke uunu, to ruunu imukuuzu. —When fire burns the base of a tree, then the leaves fall off.

Mbutmbuutu pwoono imukuuzu. —The grass seeds are falling off.

similar: *-toptop*

see also: *-kuuzu*

mul N

▸ decoration type (worn by women on their backs when dancing, made of the tops of *kiri* plants)

La ŋgiimi lutum moori le mul sa be irak. —Go and buy your (SG) daughter a back side decoration so she can dance.

similar: *sosooro*

dial. var. *namul* (Marile)

-mulul V_Intr

▸ become wrinkled (temporarily, due to having been in water)

Nio aŋbot yok leleene ma molo, tabe kumbuŋ ma nomoŋ imulul. —I was in the water for a long time, so the skin on my hands and feet became wrinkled.

kuli- imulul

▸ be shrivelled up, be wrinkled

Kuliini imulul. —He is wrinkled (used of an old person).

similar: *-keukeu, -morou*

see also: *-lul*

mum$_1$ N

▸ chewed betel-nut

def. *Mbolkai kuliini ta toŋo ma imbeeze, ina mum.* —The skin of a betel-nut that we have chewed and softened, that [is called] *mum*.

-mum$_2$ V_Tr

▸ squeeze by pressing, press against

Mum kawaala ise pat tana. —Squeeze the clothes on that rock.

▸ rub clean

Mum zoŋom pa mbu kuliini. —Rub your (SG) teeth [clean] with the betel-nut skin.

▸ pulverise, shred finely

Guugu ti ambai, pa imum kat meene. —This sago hammer is good, because it pulverises the sago well.

Natoŋ imum kat ni. —The scraper shreds the coconut well.

-mum seeŋge

▸ smile a bit

note: Northern dialect form

-mumu V_Intr Redup

▸ break into small pieces, crumble into small pieces

def. *koroŋ iwe muunu* —something becomes crumbs, really fine

Bisket itop su ma imumu. —A biscuit fell down and broke into small pieces.

mumuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ crumbled, mashed

serembat mumuŋana —sweet potato that has been cooked for long time and therefore crumbles easily

-kinmumu V_Tr

▸ crumble up using one's fingers

Kinmumu meene keteene ri tina ma zuk. —Crumble up that little bit of sago and cover it.

-pamumu V_Tr

▸ mash using hands

Nio aŋpamumu serembat pa pikin. —I mashed sweet potatoes for the child.

-tutmumu

▸ mash using an instrument

Niam amtutmumu ip pizin kolman mi tikan. —We (EXC) mashed up *ip* nuts for the old people and they ate [them].

-mun V_Intr_Stative

▸ be filled (with no free space), be whole

Ruumu leleene imun kat. —The house is full.

Lele golobloboŋan ta boozomen bela timun. —All the ditches must be filled in.

▸ be closed

Kwom imun pepe. —Don't be silent! [Lit. 'your (SG) mouth is not to be closed']

Saamba kwoono ta yok izzu pa i, imun mini ma yaŋ imet. —The mouth of the sky from which the water was coming closed again, and the rain stopped.

▸ be complete (with nothing missing)

Ruumu ku imun kek? —Is your (SG) house completed?

Pat irao be ruumu imun? —Is there enough money to complete the house?

Matias ikam Yudas muriini mi iŋgal zin ma ila imun mini. —Matias took Yudas' place and so [their number] was complete again.

zaala imun
▸ the way is closed, there is no way forward, be stuck, no longer have the opportunity or chance to do something
Zaala imun piti kek, pa wooŋgo imar mini som. —We (INC) are stuck now, for the ship is not going to come any more.
Zaala kizin ta tikamam pat pa i, ina imun kek. —Their way of getting money was closed. [They can't get money that way anymore.]
similar: *le- zaala (sa) som* 'not have a way'

munŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ perfect, unharmed, full, whole
Kulindi munŋanda. —Our (INC) bodies/skins will be whole.
▸ full number, perfect number, all, whole
Niam munŋoyam ambot i. —We (EXC) are all here.
Tana tomtom sa bela imar mi iŋgal yam ma munŋoyam mini. —Therefore somebody needs to come and join us (EXC) and [then] we will be our full number again.
▸ virgin
Nio lutuŋ moori imbot munŋana. Ziru tomooto sa tipa zen. —My daughter has remained a virgin. She hasn't walked [=slept] with a man yet.

lele- munŋa-
▸ unteachable, unwilling to learn (Lit. 'insides closed')

mata- munŋa-/ mata- imun
▸ heathen, ignorant, primitive, unsophisticated (Lit. 'eye closed')
Zin matan munŋan pa Merere. —They are heathens [eyes closed] concerning the Lord.

kwo- munŋa-/ kwo- imun
▸ dumb, unable to speak (Lit. 'mouth closed')

talŋa- munŋa-/ talŋa- imun
▸ deaf, unable to hear (Lit. 'ear closed')
Ni talŋaana mi kwoono munŋana. —He is deaf and dumb.
▸ disobedient, unresponsive, indifferent
similar: *talŋa- pampam*

-pumun V_Tr
▸ close, shut
Kam len pat sa ila be ipumun kwon. —Give them some money to shut their mouths [i.e. bribe them to keep them from talking].
Anutu ipumun matan mi isekaala ŋgar kizin. —God has closed their eyes and covered [=closed] their thinking.

muna N
▸ food made of *galip* nuts and tapioca or taro that is baked in an earth oven (very special type of food, prepared sometimes to honor a person, or for some special project. Preparation of it used to be a ceremonial event. It is only done when there are a lot of *galip* nuts available.)
muna karapat —lots of the *galip* and tapioca/taro mixture prepared in a large earth oven with the intent that the food last a long time
muna tuntun —smaller portions of food prepared with galips cooked on top of the main food [can be eaten by one's own family members]
Manioka tana muna? —Is that tapioca cooked with *galip* nuts?

munaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ food cooked with *galip* nuts
def. *kini kaŋarŋana*

muniŋniŋ N_Event
▸ splashing (water)
Kamam muniŋniŋ paso? —Why are you (SG) making waves/ splashing water?

munmun N Redup
▸ small, little (for plural referents)
Serembat munmun. —Small sweet potatoes.
naŋgaŋ munmun —little boys
zin munmun —little ones, young children
tamaŋ ma anaŋ bizin munmun.. —my 'little' fathers and mothers i.e. my aunts and uncles]
see also: *musaana* 'small, little' (singular)

munŋaana Quantifier
▸ a lot, very many, multitude, uncountable amount
Tapaaza pin ma was ma sokorei sokorei tau munŋaana men ta tapaaza gi. —We (INC) plant bananas and *aibika* and whatever else we usually plant.
Siizi tabe timar i, ko munŋaana ma munŋaana. —The grasshoppers that are coming, will be thousands and thousands.
▸ all
Wal tio ta munŋaana men ko tileŋ la kalŋoŋ mi tito. —All of my people will listen to my voice and obey it.
▸ one thousand
Zin tikam pat munŋaana ru be tiŋgiimi moori pa. —They gave two thousand kina to pay for the brideprice of the woman.

▸ four hundred (people)
▸ pair of wealth objects (wooden plates, clay pots etc)
Timbiiri se ru na munŋaana ta. —Two wooden plates is one pair.
Sombe mbio paŋ na munŋaana ru. —If there are four wealth objects, then there are two pairs of them.
Tikuundu mbio munŋaana ta se ta. —They carried three wealth objects [one pair plus one additional one].

munŋaana ka tiene
▸ a lot, very many, multitude, too many to count, uncountable, innumerable, myriad
Zin tomtom munŋaana ka tiene timar. —A huge crowd of people came.
Motom sala na re zin pitik munŋaana ka tiene. —When you (SG) look up, there are myriads of stars.

munŋaana kelek
▸ a lot remaining, plenty remaining
Mi ta zen na, munŋaana kelek ta imbotboti. —There are still many things which have yet to be included.
Koi, tiŋgiimi ma imap kek? Wai, munŋaaŋa kelek ta inmbot i. —The tobacco, have they bought it all? Hey, there is still plenty remaining
similar: *bübi ta imbotmbot i*

-muŋai V_Tr
▸ show mercy to, have mercy on, ease the hardship of someone in trouble, feel sorry for someone and do something to help them
Nio ko aŋmuŋai u. —I will show mercy to you (SG).
Muŋai yo lak! —Have mercy on me!

-muŋaiŋai V_Tr Redup
Nu muŋaiŋai zin tomtom risa som. —You (SG) don't have any mercy on people at all.

muŋaiŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ mercy, grace
Anutu, ni muŋaiŋana katuunu. —God is the source of mercy/ grace.

sua muŋaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ appeal, plea (for mercy)
Ni iso sua muŋaiŋana pini, tana ni iuuli pa pataŋana kini. —Because he made a plea to him for mercy, he helped him with his problem.

-pamuŋai lele-
▸ implore, importune, entreat, soften someone's heart, make to feel sorry
Ni imar ma ipamuŋai leleŋ, ta aŋkam pini ma ila. —It was because he came and made me feel sorry for him, that I gave it to him and he went.

muŋga N
▸ front
Namoŋo ziru tomtom peeze kana timbot la muŋga, mi niam ambot ndemeene. —*Namoŋo* and the pilot were in the front, and we (EXC) were in the back.
Tipusuk pat pakan isula ki muŋga bekena tibiigi wooŋgo. —They pushed down some stones (i.e. anchors) from the front side in order to hold the ship in place.
▸ earlier one, first one
Zin muŋga kan tikam pat raraate kembei ta zin kaimer kan. —The earlier ones [i.e. those who went to work earlier] got the same amount of money as the latter ones.

muŋgamuŋga N Redup
▸ first-born (First-born children have much prestige. Feasts are put on in their honor and they should be respected)
Tikamam mailaŋ pizin pikin muŋgamuŋga —They put on feasts for first-born children.
Kwom sala uteene pepe. Pa ni muŋgamuŋga. —Don't speak disrespectfully to him. For he is the first-born child.
Aiss, muriŋ muŋgamuŋga, ina koroŋ sorok. —Ah, my position of being the first-born child, that [is] something insignificant.
similar: *lautabe*

muŋgingin N Redup
▸ insect type (sand-fly or sago gnat, tiny, bites badly)
Muŋgingin tikan yo ma tau! —The sand-flies have really bitten me terribly!
see also: *baraŋisŋis* sand-fly

muŋgu Adv_PredP
▸ before, in the past, long ago, in the old days
Muŋgu, niam amkamam mbulu ta kembei som. —In the past, we (EXC) did not do things like this.
muŋgu ta mata popoten —long ago, at the very beginning of time

ta muŋgu mi imar indeeŋe koozi —from long ago up until today

▸ first

Nu mbot muŋgu, mi ni iso sua kini. —You (SG) wait first, and [let] him say his talk.

Ipup muŋgu la ki wiini. —He started cutting the hair off first from the tail.

Kini tio imbot muŋgu, pa nio leŋ sua piom. —My food can wait, for I have something I want to say to you (PL) first.

muŋgu muŋgu Adv_PredP Redup

▸ a very long time ago

Muŋgu muŋgu mi imar na, kolman tiam tikanan koroŋ tana som. —Our ancestors have never ever eaten that before.

muŋguŋa- N_Inal_Stative

alt. *muŋguna-*

▸ old, previous, former

Ruumu tiŋgi iwe muŋguŋana kek. —This house has become old [and worn-out].

waeŋ muŋguŋana —my first wife (in contrast to a second one acquired later)

Mbulu kini muŋguŋana, ni izem kek. —His former way of life, he has left it.

lele- muŋguŋa-

▸ old, sinful human nature, flesh (key term in the Bible)

-murap V_Intr_Stative

▸ soft (used of ground, earth that is good for planting things)

▸ rotten and soft (used of trees, wood)

Mbal tana imurap kek. Isu lene mi kepekel. —That top plate has gone rotten. Take it down and replace it.

Pin iweene tana, kozo ur sula ke tuunu buuzuŋana tana. Pa ina imurap ma ambai. —That new banana shoot, you (SG) should put it [i.e. plant] it at the base of that rotten tree stump. For it is rotten and soft and good [for planting].

Ke leleene imurap. (=Ke leleene ibuzbuuzu ma imap kek.) — The tree's core is rotten and soft. (=The tree's core has gone all rotten.)

similar: *-buuzu*

▸ worn-out (used of clothing)

-murapraрŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Kawaala murapraрŋana tana isu lene lak! Kelu pa kawaala ambaiŋana. —That old worn-out loincloth take it off! Put on a good one.

-mureege V_Intr

▸ disintegrate, fall apart, disperse, break, spread out

To timureege ma tila len. —Then they dispersed and went away.

Lupŋana kizin ko imureege, mi lelen iwe tamen mini som. —Their meeting/ congregation/ group will fall apart, and they will not be of one mind any more.

see also: *-reege*

muri- N_Inal

▸ position, place (where something is normally found), habitat

Iti tala murindi. —Let us (INC) go to our own places.

Tuunu murin ta yok. —The habitat of eels is the river.

▸ bed, place where one sleeps

Nio aŋsu muriŋ be aŋkeene. —I went to my bed to sleep.

Ni le muriini sa be imbot pa na som. —He had nowhere to stay.

-kam muri-

▸ replace, take the place of

Kozo moori toro ikam muriŋ, mi ikel yo pa uraata. —Another woman must come and take my place, and replace me in my job.

Yesu ikam murindi ma imeete pa sanaana kiti. —Jesus took our (INC) place and died on our behalf for our sins.

-pakaala muri-

▸ occupy, obstruct, block someone's place

-pun muri-

▸ settle in

Zin mooto ko tipun murin su ruumu kizin. —The snakes have probably settled into their house.

-ur muri-

▸ settle in

Amsuŋu be sua ku iur kat muriini isula leleyam. —We (EXC) pray that your talk would have a firm place in our hearts.

kumbu- muri-

▸ footprint(s)

mata muri-/ matamur

▸ inheritance, heirloom

tamaŋ mata muriini —an heirloom from my father

nama- muri-

▸ handcraft, something made with one's own hands, something someone has planted

pikin muri-
▸ uterus, placenta
similar: *kopo-* 'stomach, womb'
zaaba/ buza/ kiruŋu kwo- muri-
▸ wound caused by sword or knife or nails
lupŋana muriini
▸ meeting place, synagogue (in the Bible)
muri- muŋgamuŋga
▸ first-born's place/ position/ status
muri- peeze kana
▸ throne
nol muriini
▸ marketplace
sua urpeŋana muriini
▸ court, tribunal
suŋŋana muriini
▸ place of worship
uraata muriini
▸ workplace, place where one works
Ni imbutultul su uraata kini muriini mi ikamam uraata. —He was sitting in his workplace and working.
similar: *uraata uunu*
you muriini
▸ kitchen, fireplace
patoronŋana muriini
▸ altar, place where sacrifices are performed

murmur N Redup
▸ seaweed type
Ni ila iŋgal zin zeene ta murmur lene tiŋga. —He went and speared *zeene* fish in that area of seaweed over there.
▸ specific dance type (*Aiyu*)
Loan from: West New Britain

-murum V_Intr
▸ go away, be destroyed, disappear one by one, one after the other
Mete AIDS ikas zin tomtom pakaana ma timurum lup kek. —One by one, the AIDS disease has wiped out half of the population.
Zoŋom murumŋana i! Maane piam pa sua. —Your (SG) teeth have fallen out one by one. Be quiet, don't talk to us. [said in anger]
Zoŋ ipasaana serembat tiam ma imurum lup. —The sun ruined our sweet potatoes one by one.
see also: *-mbiriizi, -parto*

murumŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ ripe, ready to be harvested used of root crops
Kini (manioka, mok, serembat) murumŋana. —Food (manioc, taro, sweet potatoes) that is ready to be harvested.

-murur V_Intr
▸ shiver, shake, tremble (because of fear, cold, surprise, amazement)
Balus imar pa Sande ma niam amurur pa. —The plane came on Sunday and we were surprised by it.
Amoto ma amurur kat. —We (EXC) were afraid and really trembling.
Tire mburu kizin ma timurur pa. —They saw their things, and were amazed at them.
similar: *-morsop*
▸ shake
Toono imurur mi ikam katkat. —The ground was shaking and jerking.

-mururur V_Intr Redup
Ni inok weŋana ma imururur, mana ise. —He kept bathing until he was shivering [with cold], and then he came out [of the water].

-pamurur V_Tr
▸ surprise someone, startle

murururŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ trembling
Ni nama murururŋana. —He has trembling hands.

pamururŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ surprise, something unexpected
Yesu ko imiili kembei pamururŋana. —Jesus' return will come as a surprise.

muruunu N
▸ cluster of fruits or *galip* nuts
Kam koŋ kaŋar muruunu tasa imar. —Bring me a cluster of *galip* nuts.
puke muruunuŋana —Malaysian apple tree whose fruits occur in clusters

-mus V_Tr
▸ wipe off, dust off, clean off (a surface)
Mus tebol pa kawaala. —Wipe off the table with a cloth.
Mus bude tana ila ne. —Wipe off that writing [from the blackboard].
Mus motoŋ luluunu ma tiŋiizi tio imap. —Wipe away my tears and my weeping will be over.
Timus kwon ma tiso… —They wiped their mouths and said...
▸ smear on
Kakam siŋin mi kumusmus se kataama tiom kwonkwon. —Take their blood and smear

it on the sides of your (PL) doors.

-mus sanaana

▸ wipe away sins, atone, forgive

Anutu imus sanaana kiti. —God wipes away our (INC) sins/ forgives us.

similar: *-reege sanaana*

-musmus V_Tr Redup

musŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Plet ti musŋana kek. —This plate has already been wiped off.

-mus pa V_Intr

▸ call to come by making a bilabial click with the lips (i.e. a kissing sound)

Nio aŋmus pa me be imar. —I called the dog with a clicking sound.

musaana N_Stative

▸ little, small (used of singular items)

pikin musaana —small child

ŋge musaana som —not a small pig [i.e. it was a big one]

na- musaana —aunt [Lit. 'little mother']

tama- musaana —uncle [Lit. 'little father']

kar musaana —small village/ hamlet

siiri kwoono ta musaana —the fence gate that is small, narrow

see also: *munmun* 'little, small (used of multiple items)'

musaana ŋana

▸ a bit smaller

Ke tiŋgi puŋpuŋ mete. Kere musaanaŋana, to irao sumbuunu ti. —This piece of timber is too big. Look for something smaller, for then it would fit into this hole.

musaari N_Stative

▸ very little, small, tiny

Uraata biibi, som musaana? Uraata musari. —Is it a big job or little one? Just a small one.

ŋge musaari —very small pig

yok musaari —very small river

pikin musaari —small child

musaariŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Nio musaariŋoŋ, mi motoŋ aŋre… —I was very small when I witnessed…

musi- N_Inal

▸ identifying mark of the maker, style or design associated with a particular person, handcraft of a certain person

Kombom tana na, Kasaibi musiini. —That drum has Kasai's mark on it/ exhibits his style of carving.

similar: *mos, nama- muriini*

musiiniŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ skilled, talented at doing something

Kasaibi, ni musiiniŋana pa kombom sapŋana. —Old Kasai, he is talented in carving drums.

Masina, ni musiiniŋana pa kaari keŋana. —Masina, she is skilled in weaving netbags.

see also: *mos* 'design, pattern'

musmuuzu N Redup

▸ rubbish, garbage, trash, litter

Nio aŋpiri musmuuzu ila ne. —I threw away the trash.

▸ worthless person

Niam tomtom, musmuuzu ki toono men. —We (EXC) people are just rubbish of this earth.

-muta V_Intr_Stative

▸ hot enough to cook on (used of cooking stones that are heated and then food is put on them to cook)

Kere. Tiama imuta kek. Kala ma kipiindi be kini ila tiama. —Look. The cooking stones are already hot. Go and remove some of them so that the food can be put on the [remaining] stones to cook. [The stones that are removed are then put back on top of the food.]

similar: *-ŋgaala, -kuruk*

mutu N

▸ island

▸ the small islands around the Umboi island and their inhabitants

Umboi ti, mutu biibi kat. —This Umboi is a very big island.

Ina zin mutu kalŋan. —That is the island people's language.

see also: *Koobo*

mutumutu N Redup

▸ islands

muundu N

▸ sediment in water

Ŋge isula yok ma ka muundu ipet. —The pig went into the water and stirred up the sediment.

muunduŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ dirty, muddy, turbid

yok/ tai muunduŋana —dirty, muddy river/ ocean

-pamunmuundu V_Tr Redup

▸ stir up, muddy, make turbid

Tomtom tipamunmuundu yok. —People are muddying the water.

muunu N
▸ bits, tiny pieces, crumbs
kini muunu —food crumbs
Takan mi kini muunu itoptop. —When we ate, some crumbs were falling down.
Pat imapaala ma isu ma muunu men. —The rock broke into small pieces.

muuŋgu$_1$ N
▸ sign of sorrow or mourning (for someone who has died), mourning symbol
Tizil muuŋgu ila namaama. —They put an armlet on her arm as a sign of sorrow.
Moori tana iru pa mburu ki muuŋgu, pa waene imeete. —That woman put on mourning clothes, because her spouse died.

-ŋgun muuŋgu
▸ mourn
M. ipupup uteene som, pa iŋgun muuŋgu pa lutuunu ta imeete. —M. is not yet cutting his hair, because he is mourning for his child that died.
▸ observe some food taboo as a sign of sorrow or grief
Ni iŋgun muuŋgu pa tiziini, tabe ikan rais som. —He is mourning for his younger brother, and therefore he doesn't eat rice.
Ni iŋgun muuŋgu, mi mbuleene isu kokou uunu. —He mourned and sat in the ashes.
similar: *sapaari*

-muuŋgu$_2$ V_Intr
▸ precede, go ahead of, go first, go before
▸ be older than
Nio ko aŋmuuŋgu mi niom kamar kaimer. —I will go first and you (PL) come later.
▸ be older than
Nio aŋmuuŋgu pini. —I am ahead of him./ I am older than him.

-muŋmuuŋgu V_Intr Redup
Muŋmuuŋgu, niam ko ama. —You (SG) keep going ahead, we'll (EXC) come later.

-pumuuŋgu V_Tr
▸ give something to someone before giving it to other people
Pumuuŋgu kini pizin. —Give them the food first.

-muzeele V_Intr_Stative
▸ hang down
Sisas imuzeele sala kiruuŋu. —The scissors are hanging from a nail.
Mbia imuzeele sala kun namaana. —A bat is hanging upside down from a breadfruit tree branch.
similar: *-mbiŋbiŋ*

-muzik V_Intr
▸ change one's position a bit, shift around
Kumuzik pepe. Kokena musmuuzu isula pizin wal ta timbot toono na. —Don't move around lest some rubbish fall on those that are down on the ground.

-muzikzik V_Intr Redup

muzil N
▸ cane type used for sewing sago palm thatching on to sticks
Kala keyembut muzil be kolman tiŋgal/ timbit kooto pa. —Go and cut some *muzil* vines so that the old men can sew/tie on the thatching with them.

-pin muzil
▸ split a vine in half, or remove the outer skin from it
Ni ipin muzil be tiŋgal kooto. —He removed the outer skin of the vine, so they could use it to sew up thatching.

-muzu V_Intr
▸ fall over with roots pulled up out of the ground
Ke imuzu. —The tree fell over, roots and all.
Ruumu imuzu ma isu lene. —The house fell down.

-pamuzu V_Tr
▸ make to fall over, push over, fell, bring down
Aron ikam doza, mi ipamuzu ke tiam ru ma tila len. —Aron brought the bulldozer and pushed down two of our trees and they are gone.
Miiri ipamuzu teu ma isu. —The wind blew down the sugarcane.

-muzun V_Intr
▸ come loose and fall off
Kiri tio imuzun. —My armlet is too loose. [It keeps falling down.]
Topo ŋge pa wooro ma ŋge mburaana, to ka wooro imuzun. —If we (EXC) tie a pig up with rope and it is strong, then the rope will come loose.
see also: *-golok* 'be loose', *-zun* 'take/slide off'

-muzuuru V_Intr
▸ slide down by itself, be loose and therefore move

Kiri tio imuzurzuuru. —My armlet keeps sliding down.
Tikin nomoŋ ŋoobo, tana kiri biibi mete mi imuzurzuuru. —They measured my arm size wrong, and therefore the armlet is too big [loose] and keeps sliding off.
▸ go down, recede, draw back (used of the sea)
Tai imuzuuru ma ila, to ipol ma imiili mini (nonor). —The sea recedes and then it breaks and returns again [describing a tidal wave].
see also: *-zuuru*

N

-n Genitive suffix
▸ their, third person plural genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns
kopo-n —their stomach(s)
mata-n —their eye(s)
lele-n —their insides/feelings, inside them

na-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ mother, aunt
Paradigm: *anaŋ, nom, naana* (Central)*/ naan* (Gauru)*/ nana* (Northern)*, nanda, noyam, noyom, nan*
Nio aŋpit mbol pa ŋge naana ta, ni zaana Sirimpen. —I [will] tell a story about a mother pig named Sirimpen.
nan bizin —mothers, aunts, female relatives of the previous generation
Eba iwe tomtom ta boozomen nan. —Eve became the mother of everyone.
Tomoyam tamen mi noyam ndelndelŋa. —We (EXC) have the same father but our mothers are different.
mbulu ki taman ma nan bizin —the behaviour of their fathers and mothers [=parents]

na- musaana
▸ aunt, female relative of older generation
Moori naana musaana ire la pa keeneŋana ki ula popoŋan: Ko keeneŋana kizin kembei ta zin ulaŋan, som som? —The bride's aunt looks at [=checks on] the sleeping of the new couple to see whether or not they are sleeping together like married people.

kolman nan
▸ older, respected women

moori naana
▸ spinster, unmarried woman who is past the normal age for marriage

ŋge nanan
▸ mother pigs, sows
Tila tiputu zin ŋge nanan. —They went to feed the sows.

naana
▸ bigger one of a set of something
kumbu- naana —big toe
nama- naana —thumb
pat naana —the bigger stone used for breaking *galip* nuts
ndapndap naana —bowl/ mortar
ndim naana —big wooden plate on which rolling and crushing of *galip*s is done
peene naana —bow
Rel na napelpel naana. Ituntun mi iyoyou. —The *rel* type of fungus is the worst kind [Lit. 'mother of'] of ringworm. It burns/ itches and is painful.
▸ something that is associated with a particular place or thing
yaŋ naana —bird type (small, make their nests during the rainy season)
▸ insect type, dragonfly (Marile dialect meaning)
yapyaaba naana
▸ ant type commonly found in *yapyaaba* trees
yok naana
▸ small, snake type creature found in rivers (one should not bother these, they are considered to look after the river)
tai naana
▸ small insect type found in the ocean

na$_2$ Adv_S
▸ tag marker in questions
Nu la pa Lae, na? —You (SG) are going to Lae, aren't you?

Na?
▸ Is that so? (Said in order to confirm what has just been said, particularly if it is somewhat surprising information)

Na som.
▸ That is not the case./ That is not how it is. (Said when one disagrees with what has just been said.)

na$_3$ Conjunction
▸ then
Sombe yaŋ isu, na ko nio aŋma som. —If it rains, then I won't come to you.

▸ when
Molo som mi motoŋ la na, Bob ziru waene tile. —It wasn't long when I looked and saw Bob with his wife coming in [to the village].
Nu sombe po ruumu, na re kat be pat irao. —When/ If you (SG) build a house, see to it that there is enough money.
Matan ila na, tire tomtom ta imar i. —When they looked, they saw a man coming.

na$_4$ Determiner
▸ bound relic of the Proto-Oceanic article **na* occurring on some nouns, most of which are probably borrowed from the Maleu language of northwest New Britain
see also: *nabel, naber, nabiou, naborou, nabut, nager, nakur, nakabasi, naloŋloŋ, napalis, natiloŋa* (and many other items beginning with *na*, especially those having to do with magical practises)

na$_5$ Theme marker
▸ given (indicates presupposed information. It: 1) marks thematised/ topicalised constituents at the beginning of clauses, 2) ends relative clauses, especially those that are syntactically heavy, 3) is a constituent of conjunctions like *tona* 'after that', *tana* 'therefore, because of that', *mana* 'right after that', *ina(ko)* 'then' (in conditionals), 4) functions on its own as a subordinating temporal conjunction 'when/while', and 5) is used to delineate scopes of negation in subordinate clauses.
Mbeŋ na, tila. —At night, they went.
▸ as for
Ninibe na, kar biibi. —As for Nineveh, it was a big city.
Tamen nio, nako aŋbo mboe mi aŋpakuru. —But as for me, I will sing songs and praise you (SG).
Pikin ta le ŋgar ambaiŋana, nako ileŋ la sua tutŋana ki tamaana. —A child that has a good thinking, he will listen to his father's advice.
Mi tomtom ki uraata, nako le koroŋ boozo. —But a diligent man, he will have a lot of things/ possessions.
Tomtom ta iŋgal ŋge na, imbot taŋga. —The man who shot a pig is over there.
Nu ko irao mbot lele tiŋgi mini na som. —You (SG) cannot stay in this area anymore.
Leŋ kar sa be aŋbot pa na som. —I don't have any village where I can stay.
Irao kam som na som. —You (SG) can't not do it. [i.e. you must do it]
Niom tina koŋgo yo, ta aŋmar lele tiŋgi na som. —I did not come to this place because you (PL) sent me.

naala N
▸ hole in the ground (into which something is put and then the hole is filled in again)
Tekel naala be tapaaza pin. —We (INC) dug a hole in order to plant bananas.
similar: *sumbu-* 'hole', *naluŋ* 'hole dug for cooking purposes'
▸ grave
Yesu imaŋga mini pa naala. —Jesus rose again from the grave.

naala tiene
▸ ground that has been dug up when digging a hole
Tigibgiibi naala tiene ta ise na, mi isula mini. —We (INC) were throwing the ground that had come up from the hole back down again (when burying the person).

serembat ka naala
▸ dug up mound of earth into which sweet potatoes are planted
Ŋge iswaaga serembat ka naala. —The pig pushed its way through the heap of planted sweet potatoes.

naala kezeene
▸ edge of a hole that has been dug
▸ danger of death, near to death
Gorgori ambotmbot naala kezeene i. —All the time we (EXC) are in danger of death.

naala kwoono
▸ mouth of a hole/ grave that has been dug
Raaŋga naala kwoono, mi ur kitiimbi isula. — Make the hole wider and put the post down in it.
▸ in danger of death, near to death
Mete ikami ma isaana kat. Ni imbot la naala kwoono kek. —The sickness has really harmed him. He is nearly dead.

-naama V_Tr
▸ wait for someone or something
Ko niomru irao kanaama zin? —Are the two of you able to wait for them?

Zin iwal tinaami ma som, mi tikam ŋgar boozo pini. —The crowd waited for him, and when he did not come out they were perplexed concerning him.
Niam ambel naamoŋom kek. —We (EXC) have been waiting for you (SG) for a long time.

-naama ten
▸ wait for something to happen which is somewhat doubtful
Gaaga nu naama zin ten, ko timar, som som. —Tomorrow you (SG) just wait and see whether they come or not.

-naama ni-
▸ wait expectantly
Amnaama niyam pa koyam kini ma som. —We (EXC) waited expecting to receive some food, but did not get any.

-naam- V_Middle
▸ expect a baby
Moori inaami. —The woman is expecting.

-namnaama V_Tr Redup
Ni inamnaama lele be berek kat. —He kept waiting for the morning to really come.
see also: *-panaata, -sa, -ur mata- pa*

naamba N
▸ poisonous vine type (probably Derris root, roots are used for fishing in saltwater. It can kill both fish and people, and is very bitter tasting.)
Tala tupun naamba. —Let's go fishing with poisonous vines. (Lit. 'hit *naamba*').
Moori tana iŋo naamba makiŋ, mi ila iwin tai, to imeete ma kup. —After that woman chewed the *naamba* root, she went to drink saltwater, and then she died.
see also: *ti, seeze* (used in freshwater)

-naana$_1$ V_Tr
▸ chase away, drive away animals, insects (by hand, stick, speech)
Naana lokon! —Chase the flies away!
Nio aŋnaana me. —I chased the dog away.

-nanaana V_Tr Redup
see also: *-keto* 'chase (by running after)'

naana$_2$ V_Tr (in compounds)
construction: verb + *naana/ nanaana*
▸ continually, persistently, repeatedly

-re naana
▸ continually follow

-sou nanaana
▸ repeatedly try to catch

-wi naana
▸ persistently ask, investigate, interrogate

-naaŋga V_Tr
▸ make an opening bigger by twisting a sharp object around in it
Kozo up, to naaŋga ma kwoono biibi ŋana. —You (SG) must stab and then twist the sharp object in the hole to make it bigger.

-naŋnaaŋga Redup

nabel N_Event
▸ magical ritual type, love magic
alt. *naber*
Tomooto tana ikam nabel pa moori, tamen moori leleene pini som. —The man performed magic on the woman [in order to get her to like him], but the woman did not want him.
see also: *-mbel*
probable loan from West New Britain

nabiou N
▸ idol (carved of wood, but appearance and function are no longer known)
▸ some kind of omen
Muŋgu, sombe zin tire nabiou, na timoto kan. Inako pataŋana. Tana tiko ma tila len pa su. —In the past, if they saw a *nabiou* they were very afraid for their lives. It meant hardship. Therefore they would run away to the forest.
probable loan from West New Britain

naborou N_Event
▸ magical chanting, spell (subsumes both 'white' (i.e. beneficial) and 'black' (i.e. harmful) magic, often performed using Victory Leaf plant leaves and involves calling on ancestor spirits for help)
Ni ikam naborou pa mokleene kini. —He was chanting spells in order to get his garden grow well.
Zin Koobo tikam naborou pa yaŋ be isu. —The inner island (=Oov) people performed magic to cause rain to fall.
similar: *pou, pu, yaamba*

wal naborouŋan
▸ magicians, shamans
probable loan from West New Britain

nabut N
▸ boundary of a subsection within main garden area
Tiur nabut pa mokleene kizin. —They divided up their garden area into subsections.
Ampaaza serembat nabut paŋ, mi manioka nabut ru. —We (EXC) planted four sections of sweet potatoes and two of manioc.

probable loan from West New Britain
similar: *mbut*

nagara N_Event
construction: *-kam nagara*
▸ sexual intercourse, sexual relations
Moori ma tomooto tikam nagara. —The man and woman had sexual intercourse.
Moori mata meŋana. Ikamam sorok nagara ma imbotmbot. —The woman had eyes like a dog [i.e. was grossly promiscuous]. She kept having casual sex.

nagaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ mentally disabled, retarded, foolish, stupid
Nu nagaraŋom, ta kamam mbulu ta kembena? —Are you (SG) stupid, that you keep on behaving like that?
▸ passive, acquiescent, compliant (used of people who do not speak a lot, do not fuss about things, and go along with whatever other people want to do)
Ni tomtom nagaraŋana. Ni ko ito men. Izzo sua som. —He is a compliant person. He will just follow [what other people want]. He does not talk/ object/ raise any fuss.

nagel N
▸ fenced in area (small, temporary, made near one's house in order keep a pig close to home when it is about to give birth and for other reasons as well)
Po nagel, mi ŋge isula. —Make a small fenced in area and [put] the pig down in it.
Ŋgunkaala nagel pa pin, kokena ŋge titaara. —Make a small fence around the banana plant lest the pigs cut it.
similar: *sirsiiri*
▸ report of something that has happened
Niom ta uriizi kala lupuuŋu isu Birik na, koso lende nagel sa ma teleŋ. —You (PL) who went to the meeting the other day in Birik, tell us a report of what was talked about.

nager$_1$ N
▸ magical practise (involves using a mixture of *ku* vine and coconut juice)
Tikam wooro ku raama ni ka sur, mi titooro ma iwe nager. —They took a *ku* vine with the juice of a coconut, and mixed it into a magical potion
Tikam nager (wooro) pini, to loŋa mi iŋeele. —They worked magic on her [by giving her a liquid made from a *ku* vine and coconut juice] and she quickly started singing.

nager$_2$ N
▸ voice of an individual
Maria ikilaala nager kini, to itoori mi iso: "Wai, Rabbi." —When Maria recognised his voice, then she turned around and said: "Ai, Rabbi!"
Nager kini ambai som. —The sound of his voice is not good. [For example, his voice might be trembling because he is afraid.]
similar: *ŋger*

nagotgot N_Stative Redup
▸ heavy (used of rain)
Uriizi na, yaŋ nagotgot, mi koozi na pe som. —The day before yesterday there was a heavy rain, but today [there is] not too much [rain].
similar: *yaŋ mosoolo, yaŋ biibi*

naikikiŋa- N_Inal
▸ immodest, bawdy, lewd (used of women who have no shame, wear seductive clothing, flirt with men)
Ni moori naikikiŋana. —She is an immodest woman.
similar: *salasalaŋa-*
dial. var. *makikikŋa-* (Marile)

naiwol N_Stative
▸ group, pack, crowd
me naiwol —pack of dogs
Pita me kini naiwol. Tindeeŋe ŋge na isu. —Peter has a pack of dogs. If they find a pig, it goes down [=gets caught and killed].
Tomtom naiwol sa ta timar i. Ko zin ziŋoi? —There is a crowd of people coming. Who are they?
similar: *nanoreŋan, uunuŋan, ndoundouŋan*

nakabasi N
▸ axe
Nio aŋtaara ke pa nakabasi. —I chopped down the tree with an axe.
Iŋgi be nakabasi ikan zin ma tisu len. —An axe is about to cut them down.
nakabasi kiini —axe handle
Neeri, aŋleŋ mae pa nakabasi kwoono na, niomru kazabzap sokorei? —Yesterday when I heard the sound (literally 'mouth') of an axe, what were you two hewing?
probable loan from West New Britain

Nakanmut N
▸ mask used in *Nakanmut* dance ceremony
def. *Tomtom tipo kaukau mi tisese ka ruŋ ma iwe Nakanmut. Tibeede mataana, tisap ke*

ma iwe kuzuunu, tiur kwoono, tipiu wooro ma iwe talŋaana. Indeeŋe naroogo, to timbat meene ka mbiili ma iwe ŋgini, mi timbat mermeere ma iwe nakereŋa. To tipaata koroŋ tana be Nakanmut. Zin moori tire Nakanmut pepe. Sombe moori sa ire, to zin tomooto irao timbuulu moori tana, mi ka sua sa som. Pa ni imolo ka tutu kek. Sombe ila ipiyooto sua tana, to imeete. —People tie bamboo [into a frame for the mask] and sew the fibrous sheaths of coconuts onto it and [make it] into a *Nakanmut* [mask that goes on the dancer's head]. They draw the eyes, they carve wood into a nose for it, they make the mouth, [and] they roll up vines into ears for it. When it is time for the dance ceremony, they tie together [light coloured] new sago palm shoots into a 'nest' [to cover the body of the person wearing the mask], and they tie together decorative Victory leaf plants into a kind of collar decoration. Then they call that thing a *Nakanmut*. Women must not see a *Nakanmut*. If a woman sees it, then men can have sex with the woman and there is no problem. For she has transgressed the law of it [i.e. the *Nakanmut*]. If she then goes and reveals that talk, then she [must] die.

Nakanmut iŋgorut ŋgini (Tila tiut ram tau). —The *Nakanmut* dancer puts on his body covering. (They go cut new sago palm shoots [for this]).

▸ dance costume worn in *Nakanmut* ceremony

▸ name of the whole ceremony (it has strong associations with spirit beings)

▸ tunes of songs sung during the *Nakanmut* dance ceremony

note: The *Nakanmut* ceremony is the Siassi version of the *Tumbuan* ceremony, that is associated with the Tolai people of East New Britain.

nakaral N

▸ medium- to large-sized basket made of coconut leaves

kini nakaralŋana —basket of food

Amwe nakaral. —We (EXC) wove a *nakaral* basket.

probable loan from West New Britain

nakena Conjunction

▸ if that is the case, then/ if that is so, then

Nakena uunu padei ta… —If that is the case, then why is it that…

Merere, nakena pombol urlaŋana tiam. —Lord, if that is so, then strengthen our (EXC) faith.

Nakena uulu itum mi niamru tomini. —If that is so, then help yourself and the two of us (EXC) also.

nakene N

construction: *ka- nakene*

▸ way of doing something, rules for work, procedure, ground rules, household rules

Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kei: —The procedure for bartering is like this:

Ruumu ka nakene ta kei: —The household rules are like this:

similar: *ka zaala, zalaana, koroŋŋana, ka mbulu*

note: *nakene* is probably a loan from West New Britain.

def. *Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kembei: Roukeeli ka tomtom iŋgo tomtom sa imuuŋgu ma ila. Mi ni ila raama mbu, meze kuliini, mi marai, mi koroŋ pakan, mi iso pa mburooŋo tabe ipeti. Tomtom tana imiili ma imar, tona ikam roukeeli ka tomtom ma ziru tila.* —The procedure for the bartering is like this: The barterer sends someone ahead to go and prepare the way. He goes with betel-nuts, bark from a *meze* tree, ginger, and other things, and speaks about the trading that is to take place. That person returns and then he takes the barterer himself and the two of them go [with the actual items to be traded].

dial. var. *nankin, mbulu, tutu* (Kampalap)

mburooŋo ka nankin/mbulu/tutu —way of bartering, doing business

▸ orientation of a house or dead body

Mi tire Yesu putuunu ka nakene. —And they saw how Jesus' body had been laid.

nakereŋa N

▸ collar decoration made of Victory leaf plants (worn as part of a *Nakanmut* dance costume)

Indeeŋe naroogo, to timbat meene ka mbiili ma iwe Nakanmut ka ŋgini, mi timbat mermeere ma iwe nakereŋa. —When there is a dance ceremony, they tie together [light coloured strips of] new sago palm shoots into a 'nest' for the *Nakanmut* [to cover the body of the dancer wearing the

mask], and they tie together decorative Victory leaf plants into a collar decoration.
probable loan from West New Britain

nako Conjunction
▸ then (if… then…)
Nu sombe sulae, nako nio aŋsalae. —If you (SG) go downwards, then I will go upwards.
Sombe tindeeŋe yo, nako tipun yo ma aŋmeete. —If they find me, then they will kill me.
▸ as for (in sentences with future time reference)
Mi wal sananŋan, nako timbiriizi ma tila len kat. —But as for bad people, they will be completely destroyed.

nakur N
▸ main beam at the top ridge of a roof
nakur ki ruumu
probable loan from West New Britain

nalaŋsa N
▸ whale
ye nalaŋsa —a whale fish (note: In the indigenous classification, whales, dolphins, and dugongs are in the same overall class as true fish)
Puulu ta ila kek na, nalaŋsa ta ta imar ma imeete sala Kuuzu kwoono. —Last month there was a whale that came and died at the mouth of the Kuuzu river.

naliu N
▸ campsite, resting place, meeting place, picnic place (not anything formal)
def. *lupŋana muriini*
Naliu tiam ti. Amar ampun su ti. —Our (EXC) campsite is here. We came and settled here.
see also: *sapu/saapu* ‘clearing in a forest’

naliuŋa N
▸ grass skirt type (goes completely around the waist, covering completely)
Zin moori tiur naliuŋa ila lwon. —The women put on grass skirts around their waists.
see also: *serek* ‘grass skirt (covers front and back, but not the sides)’
probable loan from West New Britain

naloŋa N
▸ shellfish type (not edible)
▸ bailer shell, seashell used for garden work and as a dipper for bailing water out of canoes,
Kam naloŋa tina, mi kor toono isala biidi. —Take that bailer shell and [use it] to scrape ground on top of the yams.
Tikorpi biidi pa naloŋa be itum. —They cleared the yam plant of weeds using a bailer shell so it would grow [well].

naloŋloŋ N Redup
▸ big raft
Tipo naloŋloŋ be tise mi tipeeze ma tilae mbaaga. —They tied [lit. ‘built’] a raft together to get on it and paddle to the other side of the body of water.
see also: *raŋraŋ* ‘smaller-sized raft’

naluŋ N
▸ small hole dug in the ground for cooking purposes, hole for earth oven
Niom naŋgaŋ kala, mi kekel naluŋ pa muna toŋana. —You boys go and dig a hole for roasting the *galip* nut food.
see also: *naala, sumbu-*

nama- N_Inal
Paradigm: *nomoŋ* ‘1SG’, *nomom* ‘2SG’, *namaana* (Central)/ *namaan* (Gauru)/ *namana* (Northern), *namanda* ‘1PL.INC’, *nomoyam* ‘1PL.EXC’, *nomoyom* ‘2PL’, *naman* ‘3PL’
▸ 1. hand, arm, front limbs of animals, handle
▸ tentacles (of octopus, squid)
Kuriiti irokiskis pat, mi ipa pa naman naman. —An octopus holds on to stones and walks using its tentacles.
Nus ipeeze tai, mi iyo kini pa namaana. —A squid swims in the sea and collects food with its tentacles.

nama- keteene
▸ palm of the hand

nama- lwoono
▸ forearm

nama- mbukuunu
▸ elbow, any joint of the hand/ arm

nama- ndemeene
▸ back of the forearm

nama- ŋgureene
▸ wrist

nama- lutunlutun
▸ fingers

nama- naana
▸ thumb

nama- lutuunu yanankou
▸ forefinger

nama- lutuunu mala
▸ middle finger
nama- lutuunu mboono
▸ ring-finger
nama- lutuunu zigziigi
▸ little finger, pinky
nama- kukuunu
▸ fingernail
nama- kiri muriini
▸ upper arm
nama- ŋas
▸ left hand, left-handed
nama- woono
▸ right hand, right-handed
nama- muriini
▸ handcraft, handiwork, something that was made by someone who is no longer present
Kapaaza ni popoŋana. Pa kolman naman muriini ta tiwe mbil kek. —Plant new coconuts. For those that are the handiwork of the old people have become too tall.
kuuru namaana
▸ handle of a pot (straight, sticks out from the side)
▸ 2. branch
ke namaana
▸ branch of a tree
yok namaana
▸ branch of a river, fork of a river
sua naman naman
▸ different parts/ threads of a discussion
tutu naman naman
▸ sub-laws based on a more general law
zaala naman naman
▸ many different sidepaths branching off from a road or path
▸ 3. gift, assistance, help, contribution, reward
Re namaana ta imar na. Kaimer to nu pekel. —Look at the contribution she sent. Later you (SG) should send something back.
-mar raama nama- ŋonoono
▸ bring a gift, come with something (Lit. 'fruit of the hand')
Zin timar raama naman ŋonoono. —They came bringing gifts with them.
nama- isalae ŋana pa
▸ reward, do something extra to someone as a special reward (Lit. 'hand goes on top a bit concerning')
-piri nama-
▸ help (Lit. 'throw one's hand')
-ur nama- (pa)
▸ help, give assistance, contribute
Zin ko tiur naman tomini. —They will give some help/ assistance too.
Tomtom boozomen tiur naman pa, to ambai. —If many people would help, then it would be good.
similar: *-uulu-*
-ur nama- kunuunu ri sa som
▸ not help even a little bit
Kuur nomoyom kunuunu risa som. —You (PL) haven't lifted a finger to help.
-ur nama- su pa
▸ help in advance with the payment
Tiur naman su pataaŋa kek. —They helped with the brideprice straightaway.
-we nama-
▸ help someone else in their work, be the instruments of someone else
Iti tewe ni namaana. (=Iti tuuli pa uraata kini.) —We (INC) become his hands. (=We help him with his work. / We are his instruments.)
-welweele nama-
▸ give things away (Lit. 'keep opening one's hand')
Ni iwelweele namaana ma irairai koroŋ pizin tomtom. —He is opened his hands and kept giving things to people.
▸ 4. activities done with the hands
nama- abaataŋa-
▸ inaccurate, miss target
nama- alalaŋa-
▸ sure-handed, accurate
nama- ambaiŋana
▸ innocent, person has done some good deed (Lit. 'good hand')
nama- bakŋa-
▸ inaccurate in throwing
To tana, ni namaana bakŋana kat. Pa ipiri pat ma ipun kat som, ipaŋoobo. —That fellow, he is very inaccurate in throwing things. For he threw a rock and it did not really hit [the thing he was throwing at]. It went astray.
nama- birbirŋa-
▸ one who is always fighting, hitting, or chopping at things for no reason
nama- ikan
▸ hit with fist, treat badly (Lit. 'hand eats/ consumes')

nama- karau pa
▸ do/ prepare something quickly (Lit. 'hand is quick concerning')
nama- ikelkel
▸ greedily grab food for oneself (Lit. 'hand is strong/ determined')
nama- keteene pa
▸ skilfully do, accurately do, do well
Nu po ruumu tio mi kam nomom keteene pa. —When you (SG) built my house you did it skilfully.
nama- koŋkoŋ
▸ someone who taps or fiddles with their hands idly
Nomom koŋkoŋ, uraata som? —You (SG) are just fiddling with your hands, don't you have any work to do?
nama- lululŋana
▸ close-fisted, stingy, tightwad, cheapskate, miserly (Lit. 'folded hands')
similar: *ute- patŋa-* 'stone-headed'
nama- mbeezeŋana
▸ careful, fastidious (Lit. 'hand serving'), good at doing something
Ni namaana mbeezeŋana pa bude. —He is good at writing.
nama- mbinimbini
▸ skilful, able to do any kind of work
nama- men
▸ empty-handed (Lit. 'hand only')
Namaana men mi ila. —He went away empty-handed.
nama- mosŋa-
▸ skilled in doing handcrafts (Lit. 'design handed')
nama- ŋgisŋa-
▸ crooked, twisted hand
▸ inaccurate, goes astray from the target
namaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ thief, one who is always stealing or pinching things
Padei, nu urla kembei tomtom tiŋga ko imboro kat pat ma ila Lae be ikam koroŋ? Mm-m, to na, ni namaanaŋana. —How is it, do you (SG) really believe that man will look after the money well and go to Lae and get the things? No way, that fellow, he is a thief.
nama- pakpakŋa-
▸ one who makes food items things bitter when she handles them (said of some women who, if they pick *kaiwos* leaves and food is prepared with their leaves, then the food tastes bitter)
Ni nama pakpakŋana, mi ikin kaiwos. Tana tomtom lelen be tikan kaiwos tana som. —She has a 'bitter' hands and picked the *kaiwos* leaves. Therefore people don't want to eat those leaves.
nama- ipambal
▸ clumsy
nama- pelpel
▸ clap hands
nama- pukpuk
▸ clap hands
nama- rikrikŋa-
▸ busy doing something with hands (writing, carving)
▸ dexterously do, deftly do
▸ hold carelessly, not pay attention to what one is doing
nama- isalakaala
▸ lay hands on in order to bless
nama- ise pa
▸ lay hands on something not your own, snatch (Lit. 'hand ascend to')
Ni namaana ise pa tongs ki Bob ma ila kek. —He has snatched Bob's tongs and gone away.
nama- sosor(ŋa-)
▸ guilty of doing wrong (Lit. 'hand error')
Ni namaana sosor pa koroŋ ki waene. —He did wrong to his friend's things.
nama- su pa
▸ reach down to take hold of (Lit. 'hand descend to')
Nomom su pa wiini. —Reach down and take hold of its tail.
nama- tuŋ
▸ bring/get enough of something (opposite of being empty-handed)
Pita, ni tomtom ndemeereŋana. Pa ila, tona namaana tuŋ. —Pita, he is a reliable person. For when he goes [hunting], then he will bring back enough [game].
La stua na ŋgiimi maaŋga to nomom tuŋtuŋ pa. Pa iŋgi iwal biibi. —When you (SG) go to the store and buy rice, make sure you get enough of it, for there are a lot of people here.
nama- izemzem
▸ one who is always dropping things

-giibi nama- pa
▸ hit with one's fist (Lit. 'throw hand at')
▸ make a down payment, give an advance payment
Aŋgiibi nomoŋ pizin Koobo be tikam koyam ye. —I gave payment in advance to the inner island people so they would bring us some fish.
-ke nama- pa
▸ hit with all one's strength
-kor nama- pa
▸ work together (Lit. 'collect hands concerning')
▸ fight together against
Zin tikor naman piwi. —They joined to fight against you.
-mbot la nama-
▸ have ownership, power, have responsibility for, or control over something (Lit. 'be in one's hands')
Koroŋ tana imbot la nio nomoŋ. —That thing is under my authority/ I have control over that thing.
-ŋa nama- pa
▸ speechless, amazed, dumbfounded, unable to respond to something (Lit. 'bite one's hand/ finger concerning')
-piri nama-
▸ hit with one's hand ('throw one's hand')
-ur ila nama-
▸ put into someone's hands (for them to care for it, deal with it, have responsibility for it)
-ur nama-
▸ wave to, point to
Ni iur namaana ila ki zaala. —She pointed to the road.
-urpe nama-
▸ arrange/fold hands (for prayer)
Tuurpe namanda ma tusuŋ. —Let us (INC) fold our hands and pray.

nama gubguubu N Redup
▸ insect type, sand-fly (small and bites)
Baraŋisŋis na nama gubguubu. —Sand-flies are [the same thing as] *nama gubguubu.*
similar: *baraŋisŋis*

namaraurau N Redup
▸ sea creature type, coral polyp (edible, various colours, found at edges of reefs)
def. *Imbot la kur, morenmorenŋana, mi isekapkap la namanda.* —It lives on reefs, has tentacles and sticks to our (INC) hands.

namnamŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ hairless, not having much body hair (used only of people)
Ni kuliini namnamŋana. —He doesn't have much body hair.
see also: *komokŋa-* (used of animals)

namor$_1$ N
▸ the first line of thatching that sticks out from the eaves of a house
def. *kooto mataana kana*
▸ title of an old legend (known in Kampalap and Marile villages)

Namor$_2$ N_Proper
▸ male name

namorel N
▸ Victory leaf type (used as a symbol/ letter, sent by leaders of one village to another village to indicate their desire for peace, or to prepare the way for a trading expedition)
probable loan from West New Britain
note: archaic word

namul N
▸ back decoration
alt. *see mul*

-namut V_Intr/Tr
▸ tasty, taste good to
Takan ma inamut kat. —We (INC) eat [it] and it really tastes good.
Nu kan wak na, inamutu? E, inamut yo kat. —When you (SG) eat starchy pudding, does it taste good to you? Yes, it tastes very good to me.

namutŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ good-tasting, tasty
kini namutŋana —good-tasting food

nanoreŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ big herd (used of pigs)
ŋge nanoreŋan —a huge herd of pigs
similar: *naiwol, uunuŋan*

-naŋaara V_Tr
▸ clear one's throat (in order to announce one's presence, or before starting to speak or sing)
Ni inaŋaara ŋgureene muŋgu, to iso sua. —He cleared his throat first, and then spoke.

naŋaŋo N
▸ plant type (type of ginger, yellow, reddish brown when crushed)

naŋaŋoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ light yellow colour
kun keteene naŋaŋoŋana —the inside of a

breadfruit is light yellow
Ni ute ruunu naŋaŋoŋana. —His hair is light yellow.
similar: *seseezeŋa-*

naŋgaŋ N
▸ young male, young man, boy
zin naŋgaŋ mi zin kolman —the younger men and the older men
naŋgaŋ munmun —young boys
naŋgaŋ bibip —young men who have finished school
naŋgaŋ kaibiim —strong, young man
naŋgaŋ karwaaŋga —strong, young man
naŋgaŋ popoŋana —young, inexperienced male
naŋgaŋ skul kan —schoolboys
▸ disciple, follower
Yesu naŋgaŋ kini —Jesus' disciples

ŋgar naŋgaŋ
▸ immature, childish way of thinking
Ni na, imbot la men ŋgar naŋgaŋ, kolman zen. —As for him, he still has immature thinking. He does not think like an adult yet.

naŋgaŋgaŋ N Redup
▸ many small boys (like primary school children)

naŋgaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ young, childhood
mbulu tio ta naŋgaŋŋoŋ mi aŋkam —my behaviour that I did when I was young
indeeŋe ta nio naŋgaŋŋoŋ mi imar —from my childhood onwards
▸ younger sibling
Moori tana, ni kolmanŋana, mi tiŋga na, ni naŋgaŋŋana. —That woman, she is older, and that one over there, she is younger.
Nio naŋgaŋŋoŋ, mi ni kolmanŋana. —I am younger and he is older.

naŋgaŋgan N Redup
▸ palm type (has edible nuts which resemble betel-nuts but are smaller in size)
dial. var. *Birik*

naŋgoŋ N
▸ my mother (used by older people)
Atai ta nio naŋgoŋ i. —It is Atai who is my mother.
nio naŋgoŋ bizin —my mother(s) and aunts
similar: *anaŋ* (See *na-*)

naŋnaŋ N Redup
▸ necklace made of flowers, lei
Keŋgeere naŋnaŋ pizin leembe. —Tie some flowers into necklaces for the visitors.
Kuur naŋnaŋ ila ŋguren. —Put flower necklaces around their necks.

naŋnaŋ naŋnaŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ laze around eating and not doing any work (said in order to shame people)
Kakamam uraata som, mi naŋnaŋ naŋnaŋ ma mbeŋ! —You (PL) are not doing any work and lazing around until night!

naol N
▸ frame of a headdress type worn when dancing
Tipo naol, to iili ma muimui isala. —They tie a headdress frame, and then [put] rooster and cassowary feathers on it.
Tipo naol, mi tirak Sia. —They made a *naol* headdress and danced the *Sia* dance.
similar: *oga oga*

napaala N_Event
construction: *-kam napaala*
▸ pretend, fake, put on a show, show off, brag
Ni ikam napaala pa sua. Sua kini ŋono somŋana. —He is just pretending with the talk. His talk is not going to bear fruit/ produce results.
Ni ikam napaala pa itunu, mi iso ni ilip pa waene bizin pakan. —He bragged and said he was better than his associates.
Ni ikam napaala pizin moori. Tamen zin moori lelen pini som. —He was showing off before the women. But the women did not like him.
similar: *pakurkuriŋa-*

napaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni tomtom napaalaŋana. —He is a fake/ show off.
similar: *-pakur itu-*

napalis N
▸ magical fetish type (used to protect one's fruit and nut trees, garden, etc. If someone violates the area, this causes him/her to get a very bad abscess.)
Toono katuunu iŋgun/ iur napalis pa mbu kini. —The owner of the land set up a *napalis* fetish for his betel-nut palm.
Aŋurkaala mbu tio pa napalis, kokena tomtom tikem. —I protected my betel-nut palm with *napalis* magic lest people steal from it.

Napalis ikamu, to tiute nu wwa pa mokleene ki tomtom tasa. —If the *napalis* fetish gets you (SG), then they know that you have been walking in someone's garden [and stealing from it].
Napalis ikam namanda mi kumbundu. —*Napalis* magic affects our (INC) hands and feet.
def. *Tomtom iur napalis pa mokleene kini. Tabe tomtom tila pa som. Timoto kan. Kokena ikam zin ma naman isaana.* —A person puts a *napalis* fetish in his/her garden. So people don't go into it. They are afraid it might cause their hands to be harmed.
def. *Napalis na, tisek ke munmun kei ta kaikes kuliini ma ila ne. To tikam salaŋ (siŋsiŋŋana) mi tiris lae pa lwoono, mi tila tiŋgun su. To tikam kiniŋniiŋgi (ni ruunu) ma tiŋgun sala ke uteene ramaki marai mi mermeere ruunu. Ina napalis tau. To tikam uraata pa ke tana, mi ikam mete pa tomtom.* —*Naplis* magic, the remove the skin/bark of sticks from small trees like *kaikes*. Then they take the red fruits of a *salaŋ* plant and rub lines of red colouring across the sticks and go and stick them in the ground. Then they take coconut leaf ribs and put them on the top of the stick, together with ginger and Victory leaf plants. That is a *napalis*. Then they do [magical] work on that stick and it causes people to have diseases.
probable loan from West New Britain

napelpel N_Event Redup
▸ skin disease type (white), ringworm, fungus, grille
Ni napelpel kini kalaana som. —He has a bad case of ringworm.
Rel na napelpel naana. Ituntun mi iyoyou. —The *rel* type of fungus is the worst kind [Lit. 'mother of'] of ringworm. It burns/ itches and is painful.
Mete napelpel o rel ikeskewe iti karau. —The ringworm disease spreads quickly among us (INC).

napelpelŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni kuliini napelpelŋana. —His has a bad case of ringworm on his skin.
see also: *rel*

napilip N
▸ plant type (has big yellow leaves, a bit like small pandanus or pineapple, planted for decoration, medicine)

napilipŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ yellow in colour (used only of ripe pineapples)
painap napilipŋana —yellow [i.e. ripe] pineapple

napis N
▸ personal behaviour which is bad, bad character trait, character defect
def. *tomtom zigzikŋana, mbasiriini mi tiene isu kolouŋana pa ruumu, imbulmbuulu zin moori, ikemem* —a destructive person, he urinates and defecates near peoples' houses, gets involved in illicit sexual relations with women, steals
To tana, ni napis kini ta kena. —That chap does always does those sorts of bad things.
similar: *mbulu* 'behaviour, custom'

napitpit N Redup
▸ trap made of sticks to catch piglets, bandicoots, mice (also used of western style mouse traps)
Iti tuurpe napitpit be ipun kuzi, moozo mi ŋge lutun lutun. —We (INC) set up traps to catch mice, bandicoots, and piglets.
probable loan from West New Britain

napiu N
▸ whirlwind, cyclone, hurricane, typhoon, storm
Miiri napiu ipet mi ikas zin ke, mi ipambiriizi zin koroŋ, mi isaaba ruumu pakan ma... —A whirlwind knocked down the trees and destroyed things, and blew off some roofs, etc.
Miiri napiu ise. —A whirlwind came.
Miiri napiu itoogo/ imbul. —A whirlwind made a rushing noise.
probable loan from West New Britain

napospos N_Event Redup
▸ empty talk, blarney, talk without actions (used of people who are idle talkers but never do what they say they are going to do)
Ni tomtom ki napospos. —He is an empty talker. He is full of blarney./ He is a talker not a doer.
To tana, ni ikamam napospos. —That fellow is always giving a bunch of blarney.

naposposŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ deceptive, liar, unreliable
To tana, naposposŋana kat. Izzo, tamen ikamam ka uraata som. —That fellow is

an empty talker. He talks, but doesn't do the work associated with his talk.

kwo- naposposŋa-

▸ one who always promises to do things but never actually does them

Ni kwoono naposposŋana. Izzo sorok men. —He is not genuine. He is just speaking without really intending to do something.

napumon N

▸ poor hunter, unskilled in hunting

me napumon —dog that is not good at hunting

Tomtom tana, ni napumon. —That man, he is a poor hunter.

similar: *mboŋlaŋa-*

nar N

▸ cane type

Tizil nar ma iwe ŋgeeme. —They sewed *nar* cane into an armlet decoration.

Tikam nar (uteene men) mi tikuru ila sumbuunu pa tuunu be iyooto. Tuunu iyoozo nar tana ma ipet. —They take a piece of *nar* (the top of it) and push it into the hole in order to get the eel to come out. The eel smells that *nar* and comes out.

narabu N

▸ tapioca bread made from coconut and tapioca

def. *Lelem be zuk narabu, to sek manioka makiŋ, to mburus manioka ma isu, to piizi makiŋ, to isu imbot. To kot ni ma keere makiŋ, to piizi ni, to kam ŋgere tina mi teege la manioka piiziŋana tina. Teege makiŋ, to kam ro ma zuk mi isala ito.* —If you (SG) want to make tapioca bread, then after you remove the skins of manioc tubers, scrape the manioc and after you wring the water out of it, let it sit for a bit. Then break open coconuts, and after you scrape the coconuts, wring the oil from them, then take that oil, and mix it together with the tapioca. After you have mixed it, then get leaves and wrap it up and put it on hot stones to cook.

Muŋgu na, tizuk narabu pa kini kamŋana (mailaŋ), o uraata bibip pakan. Mi ta buri, zin moori tizukzuk ma tikamam pa nol. —In the past, they prepared (Lit. 'wrapped') tapioca bread mainly for large feasts or other big occasions. But these days, women make it all the time and take it to the market [to sell].

Zin moori tito narabu sala tiama. —The women baked tapioca bread on hot stones.

narabu pinŋana —tapioca bread made with coconut and bananas (a recent innovation)

narabu zaraaba lamata —five wrapped packets of tapioca bread

naraiŋa N

▸ generosity

Anutu, ni naraiŋa katuunu. —God he is the source of generosity.

Wal tana, zin tito/ tikam mbulu ki naraiŋa ma ambai. —Those people follow/practise generous behaviour and it is good.

naraiŋaŋa-

▸ generous, open-handed, sharing freely

Tomtom ti, ni naraiŋaŋana. Irairai sorok koroŋ pizin tomtom. —This person is generous. He is always giving [things] to people for free.

Wal ti, zin naraiŋaŋan sa? —These people, are they generous? [No, they are not, is implied].

see also: *-rai*

probable loan from West New Britain

narapeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ crippled, infirm, unable to walk

wal narapeŋan —crippled people

Gaaga to kuru kini sa, mi kakam ma kala pizin narapeŋan. —Tomorrow, go look for some food and take it to the crippled people.

narenren N Redup

▸ shady place to sit under

We uunu tana na, narenren ambaiŋana be ketende su pa. —Under that mango tree is some good shade where we (INC) can rest.

similar: *nerekou*

naroogo N

▸ traditional ceremony involving dancing and feasting, (= Tok Pisin *singsing*, generic term, usually involves putting on a feast as well, such ceremonies can go on for weeks or even months)

def. *Naroogo ni kar kumbuunu. Naroogo iwedet to kar imbot ambai. pa tomtom ko tilup zin mi menmeen zin. Naroogo ipet, to tomtom ta booozmen lelen ambai kat, pa zin ko tikan kini ma irao zin. Sa imborene som. Naroogo, ni iur tamaana. Sombe tomtom sa iŋgeele naroogo ma ipet, na ni*

tomtom ŋonoono. Pa ni itutamen mi irao imboro zin iwal biibi o kar imap. Lelem be ŋgeele naroogo, to putum ŋge, kam woomo ma paaza kini, ŋgun manioka mi ndoundou pat. Molo mi ur/paraŋraŋ koroŋ ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma keŋkeŋ kat, mana maŋga pa. Pa naroogo na, pikin ku lautabe. Kola iniimu ma kolkol kat. Kosasa irao imbot mini som. Lelem be naroogo imbot irao wik pakan som puulu pakan, na nu re la ki itum mburom tau. Ila ila ma indeeŋe ta so naroogo be imap i (=naroogo urŋana), na niwi ko taŋtaŋ ma lelem ibegeu ma isaana kat. Nako pasaana ruumu ku, mi mbio sa imbotmbot na petepaala. Nu ko kan kini som. Mi waem ma lutum bizin ta kembena. Ko motoyom ilala pa naroogo tiom mi kataŋtaŋ ma leleyom izanzaana pa ma irao wik pakan ilae, mana motoyom mbeleele. Pa ina pikin tiom lautabe imeete (=ila lene). Ina naroogo ka sua ta tina. —A ceremony of dancing and feasting, it is the foundation (Lit. 'foot') of the village. When ceremonies of dancing and feasting are taking place, then life in the village is good. For people will join together and be happy. When a ceremony of dancing and feasting happens, then everyone is really happy, for they will all have enough food to eat. Not one person is left out. A dancing and feasting ceremony needs a 'father' (someone who will be responsible for it). If someone plans a ceremony and it [actually] takes place, he is a true/real man. For by himself, he will take care of and feed a large group of people or even the whole village. If you want to put on a ceremony of dancing and feasting, then you [must] fatten pigs, make a [big] garden, plant food and manioc, and heap up [lots of] money. Ready enough of everything well in advance and evaluate yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it, and only then can you begin. For a ceremony of dancing and feasting, it is [like] your first-born child. It will take everything you own, and you will be left with nothing. However long you (SG) would like the ceremony to last, whether some weeks or some months, you must consider your own strength [and resources]. It goes on and on until the time when the dance ceremony is to end (='the putting of the dance ceremony'), then you will cry and really feel sad inside. Then you (SG) will damage your home [to show how sad you are], and if there are some large wooden dishes around [these are valuable traditional wealth objects], then you will break them. You will not eat [due to your sorrow]. And your wife and children will do the same. Your (PL) eyes will keep going to your ceremony of dancing and feasting [i.e. you will keep thinking about it], and you will keep crying and feeling upset about it [because it has come to an end] for some weeks, and then you will forget it. For that is [like] your (PL) first-born child has died. That is the talk concerning dance ceremonies.

Naroogo pakan zan na: Abutum, Aŋita Siŋiini, Barum, Kai, Lou, Nailek, Nakanmut Sia, Sia Sambaana, Samal, Tooro. —The names of some [different] dances are:…

Karak naroogo Kai. —Dance the *Kai* dance.

Kozo kumbuulu lende rairai tomini pa naroogo. —Rub some *rairai* plant for us (INC) as well for the dance.

probable loan from West New Britain

see also: *mailaŋ* 'big feast'

nasaka N

▸ basket type (small, made of coconut leaves, has handles, used for leftover food)

def. *Kiri kweeneŋana, ŋaara isula.*

nasakirkir N Redup

▸ debris from a newly built clan house, rubbish leftover from a ceremonial event

Titun urum ka nasakirkir. —They burnt the debris from the newly built clan house. (This is a ceremonial event.)

Tayaŋgwiiri/Tutun nasakirkir ki Krismas ila lene. —Let's throw away/burn up the Christmas decorations.

nasil N

▸ centrepost, totem pole of a clan house (carved with clan totem images)

urum ka nasil —centrepost of a clan house/men's house

Nasil ki Salapoŋgo na, ka tomtom ru, Ŋasbi ma Tiambi. —The totem of the Salaponggo clan has two people: old Ngas and old Tiam.

Nasil ka tooro na, us kizin kizin. —The carving on the centrepost has each clans'

totem figures.

naso Conjunction
▸ then
Mbeeze pa tomom ma nom. Naso nu mbot molo su toono. —Serve your father and mother. Then you will live long on the earth.

natabu N
▸ decoration type (made of small rounded pieces of certain kinds of shells, threaded together on a string. It is made by people living in West New Britain and is a traditional wealth object.)

Tapagege iti pa natabu. —We (INC) put the *natabu* decorations around our body (i.e. over one shoulder and under the arm on the other side of the body)
probable loan from West New Britain

natiloŋa N
▸ mirror, reflector
Tirtiiru pa natiloŋa paso? —Why do you keep looking at yourself in the mirror?
probable loan from West New Britain

natoŋ N
▸ scraping device made of metal (used for scraping coconuts)
Tikam natoŋ ma tila be tikeere ni. —They took the scraping device and went to scrape coconuts.
probable loan from West New Britain

-naunau V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be slow, be reluctant, be hesitant
Naunau paso? —Why are you (SG) being so slow?
Lot inaunau mete. —Lot was too hesitant.
see also: *mata- patataŋa-, mata- raambaŋa-*

nazur N_Event
▸ pouting
def. *Tomtom sa, ni leleene isaana pa tomtom toro, iru zaala be ikam mbulu sa pini.* —Somene feels badly towards another person, [and] is looking for a way to do something [bad] to him .
Kam nazur pio paso? Aŋkam so uunu i piwi? —Why are you (SG) pouting at me? What have I done to you?

nazurzurŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ frequently upset and pouting
similar: *zuru- imbuk*

Nd

ndaama N
▸ a cluster of small stars used to reckon the years
Pitik munmun boozo ta tilup zin ma timbot la mbata, ina tapaata be 'ndaama'. —Many small stars that are united and together [in one constellation], that we (INC) call *ndaama.*
▸ year, age
Nio koŋ ndaama tomtotel i. —I am sixty years old.
Ndaama ru ta ila kek na… —Two years ago,…
Ndaama ndaama ta noknok mbulu ta kembena men! Zem som? —Year after year you (SG) keep on doing that [same] behaviour! [Can't] you leave [it]?
dial. var. *yoara* (Northern)

ruumu ka ndaama
▸ thatching that sticks out on the eaves along the long sides of a house

ndaara N_Stative
▸ smell of blood or fresh fish
Mazwaana ta so la lele tana, nako yoozo kuziini ndaara. —When you (SG) go to that area, you will smell the blood/ fish smell.
Moori ikam tomtom, to kuziini ndaara. —When a woman gives birth, there is the smell of blood.

ndabok V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be good, be sufficient
Lelende ndabok pa. —We (INC) feel very happy about it.
Anutu ire ma ndabok. —God saw it and it was very good.
Pa pai ku ma ndabok men pa Anutu mataana. —Live your life well in God's eyes.
Takam lende mboti ambaiŋana, so ndabok! —If only we (INC) could get a good life, that would be great!
▸ be well, healthy
..ni niini ndabok mini. —..he got well again.

ndabok Adv_Pred1
-mbot ndabok —stay/ live well
▸ enough
Kam zooroŋana ndabok! —You (SG) have done enough stubborn rebellion!

Ina ndabok! —That is enough, no more!
So kalŋom ndabok! Ko yaŋ isu! —Stop talking in your language lest it start raining!
Uraata ndabok! Kokena nim isaana. —You have worked enough. You (SG) don't want to get too exhausted.

ndabokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ good
Ni tomtom ndabokŋana. —He is a good person.
sua ndabokŋana —good talk
mburu ndabokbokŋan matakiŋa —all kinds of good things

ndalea Adv_PredP
alt. *ndalia, ndaleia*
▸ area located in an inland direction from the speaker, interior
Amwe mi amyaago ma amlela pa ndalia. —We (EXC) bathed and swam inland.
Ni imbotmbot ndalea. —He is staying there in the inland end of the village.
Miiri ipa ki ndalea mi ipet (ipet pa su lene, iwaara). —The wind came from inland.
see also: *ndapet, ndapera* 'area located towards the sea'

ndaŋ N
▸ friend (term of address, use varies in different villages)
Ndaŋ, mar muŋgu! —Friend, come here first!

-ndaŋdaŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be taut, be swollen and firm (because of being full)
Moori kopoono, to zuzuunu indaŋdaŋ. —When a woman becomes pregnant, her breasts become big and hard.
Tiwi pot ma indaŋdaŋ. —They blew air into the pig's bladder until it was full.

ndaŋdaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ firm, full of air
Mbal ndaŋdaŋŋana. —The ball is firm/ full of air.

kuli- ndaŋdaŋŋa-
▸ strong, young person
Kuliini ndaŋdaŋŋana. —He is strong and tough.

ndaŋin N
▸ wedge to hold an axe head on tight
Nakabasi ipurusrus. Ur ndaŋin sa ila be imbol. —The axe head keeps coming loose. Put a wedge into it so it will stay firmly in place.
dial. var. *didon* (Gauru)

ndapet/ ndapera Adv_PredP
▸ area located in a seawards direction from the speaker, offshore
Iti tombot ndapet. —We (INC) live on the seaward side.
kar suruunu ndapet —seaward side of a village
Amwe mi amyaago ma ampera pa ndapet. —We (EXC) bathed and swam out in a seawards direction.
Ampa ndapet men mi amlae mbaaga. Pa ndalea na, sere ikelkel. —We (EXC) went further down [the river] towards the sea and crossed over to the other side of the river there. For further up [the river] the rapids were too strong.
Wooŋgo ikowo ndapet men. — The boat was travelling far offshore.
see also: *ndalea*

ndapi V_Intr
▸ become big, become pregnant (used of pigs and dogs)
Ŋge naana indapi. —The mother pig has become big/ pregnant.

ndapndap N
▸ mortar, wooden bowl (used for mashing)
ndapndap naana —bowl, mortar
ndapndap niini —stick which is used for mashing, pestle
Kala kakwaara ndapndap ma kamar be taŋgal kanda wak. —Go get a wooden bowl and carry it here so we can (INC) pound some pudding.
Sombe ndim som, to tutut kaŋar sula ndapndap. —If there is no large wooden plate [available], then we (INC) smash *galip* nuts in a wooden mortar.
dial. var. *kuŋ, kuŋ niini* (Northern)

ndara- N_Inal
▸ sharp sticks inside of sago, or different palm trees (*mbu*, *got*)

meene ndaran ndaran
▸ thorns inside a sago palm
Tesek soolo to tendeeŋe ndaraana. —When we (INC) strip off palm bark for flooring, then we come across sharp sticks inside.
Tomtom ipiizi meene, to ndaraana iŋgali. —When the person squeezed sago pulp, then a sharp thorn pierced him.

see also: *meene ka kotiizi, meene mataana* (thorns which are on the outside)

ndase N

▸ higher area (used of places in the southern part of the Mbula language area near Gauru village and the Korobal area)

▸ south

Nio, Lukas, aŋbot ndase, mi Mandaŋbi imbot meleebe. —I, Lukas, live on the high side, and Mandaŋbi is on the lower side. [Both people live in the same village. One's house is on the southern side, and the other's house is directly opposite on the northern side of the village].

Ndasui N_Proper

▸ Yangla village and its residents (term used by Gauru villagers)

zin Ndasui —the people of Yangla village

dial. var. *Abal* (term used by people from villages other than Yangla and Gauru for Yangla village and its residents)

ndeege N

▸ fruit tree type, wild (fruit is edible, big, brown and yellow inside, a bit like papaya)

Zin pikin ta bogboogo i, tikan ndeege som. Sombe tikan to timeete. —Children who are twins do not eat *ndeege* fruit. If they eat it, then they will die. [traditional belief]

ndeeme N

▸ leech

Aŋla abal uunu, to ndeeme isen siŋ ta imbot la mbeete tio na. —I went to the base of the mountain, and then a leech sucked the blood that was on my sore.

ndemndeeme N Redup

▸ many leeches

-ndeeŋe$_1$ V_Intr_Stative

▸ be correct, right, upright, fair, just, appropriate, fitting

Sua kini indeeŋe men. —What he said is correct/ right/ appropriate/ fitting.

Re, mbulu ta kam na, indeeŋe? —Consider, the behaviour that you (SG) did, was it right/ fair/ proper?

ndeeŋeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ right, righteous, just, fair, fitting

mbulu ndeeŋeŋana —right behaviour, righteousness

Anutu mbulu kini ndeeŋeŋana kat. —God, his behaviour is truly righteous.

Ni ito zaala ndeeŋeŋana. —He follows the right path/ way of life.

Ni tomtom ndeeŋeŋana. —He is an upright person.

def. *Ni izzo sua ŋonoono men. Imbesmbeeze pizin wal ta boozomen. Ni mata leŋleŋŋana. Izuŋzuŋ men. Ni mataana iŋgal itunu mi iurpewe itunu ikot mbeŋ ma aigule. Ni ikaam mbulu ambaimbaiŋan ta boozomen. Merere itutamen ta ndeeŋeŋana kat.* —He only speaks the truth. He serves everyone. He is obedient. He is always praying. He is careful how he lives, and night and day he is reforming himself. He does every kind of good behaviour. Only God is truly righteous.

-ndeŋdeeŋe V_Intr Redup

▸ habitually/always correct, right, just

Peeze ta ni ikamam, ina indeŋdeeŋe men. —The way he rules is always right/ just.

-ndeeŋe$_2$ V_Tr

▸ find

Zin tila tiru kaŋar, mi tindeeŋe buza ta. —They went to look for *galip* nuts and found a machete.

Timbel ruiŋana ma tindeeŋi som. —They searched hard for him but did not find him.

Paata buk ti, na ndeeŋe itum? E, aŋdeeŋe ituŋ tomini. —When you (SG) read this book, did you find yourself in it? Yes, I found myself too.

▸ happen upon, come upon, run into

L. ila Lablab, mi indeeŋe tomtom ta su zaala lwoono. —L. went to Lablab and came upon a man on the road. [Often used when introducing new participants in a discourse.]

Ila ma pataŋana indeeŋi su zaala lwoono. —He went and some difficulty happened to him on the road.

Aŋma som, pa uraata indeeŋe yo. —I did not come, because some work came up that I had to do.

▸ go straight to

Ni iso sua indeeŋe yo. —He spoke directly to me (using figurative language, but I myself was clear that it was intended for me.)

-ndeŋdeeŋe V_Tr Redup

Pataŋana indeŋdeeŋe zin. —They keep having problems/hardships.

-pandeeŋe V_Tr
▸ find in a certain place
Nu pandeeŋe koroŋ tana sugoi? —Where exactly did you (SG) find that thing?
-parndeeŋe V_Middle
▸ find each other, meet each other
Niamru amparndeeŋe yam ta Nduim. —We (EXC) found each other at the Nduim river.
-parpandeeŋe V_Middle
▸ meet each other at a certain spot
Niomru kaparpandeeŋe yom su sugoi? —Where exactly did the two of you meet?
indeeŋe Conjunction
▸ when, at the time that
Indeeŋe zin tileŋ sua tana na… —When they heard that talk,…
see also: *indeeŋe*

ndeete N
▸ ladder, steps
Ruumu tio ka ndeete ipol. —The steps to my house collapsed.
ndeete niini ta —first step of a ladder
-taara ndeete
▸ cut steps
Taara ndeete ila ni lwoono be kes ma sala. —Cut steps into the coconut trunk so that you can climb up.
Taara ndeete, pa zaala isipirpir. —Make steps, for the path is slippery.

ndekndekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ good-looking, well-grown, healthy looking, chubby, plump
ŋge lutuunu ndekndekŋana —plump young pig
Ni lutuunu ndekndekŋana. —His child is looking very well grown, chubby.
similar: *tumkatŋa-*

ndel V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be different
Ni kuliini ndel. —His skin is different.
Kalŋoyom ndel. —Your (PL) language is different.
ndel Adv_PredP
▸ separate, apart, different place
Kalae ndel, to koŋoŋooŋo. Pa zin kolman tilup zin ma timbotmbot ti. —Go aside a bit and then you (PL) can keep on quarrelling. For the old people are having a meeting here.
-mbot ndel pa
▸ different from, separate from
Koroŋ tamen ta imbot ndel pa mbili ta boozomen. —There is one thing [about it] that is different from all other animals.
Tila timbot ndel piam. —They went and stayed apart from us.
-pa ndel pa
▸ be different from, differ from (Lit. 'walk separately/apart from')
Mbulu kini ipa ndel kat. —His behaviour is really different.
Nu pa ndel pizin wal pakan. —You (SG) are different from other people.
Ni ruŋguunu ipa ndel pa tamaana. —He looks different than his father.
ndel .. ndel
▸ one…the other
Nio aŋko ndel, ni iko ndel. —I fled in one direction, and he fled in another direction.

ndelŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ different
▸ strange, foreign
Niam kar ta som. Ni tomtom ndelŋana. —We are not from the same village. He is a from a different place.
Wal tio tire yo kembei nio ndelŋoŋ. —My people view me like I am a stranger.
Niom wal ndelŋoyom. —You are different people (from us).
ndelndelŋa Adv_PredP Redup
▸ in different directions
Tiko ndelndelŋa. —They fled in different directions.
-pandelndel V_Tr Redup
▸ confuse, lead astray, mislead
Ni ipandelndel zin tomtom. —He is confusing people/ leading people astray.
Aŋleŋleŋ sua boozo ta ipandelndel yo. —I am hearing so much talk that it is confusing me.

ndeme- N_Inal
▸ back
Ni ndemeene ikunkun kat. —S/he is really stooped over.
▸ behind
ruumu ndemeene —back of the house/ behind the house
Ai imender su Akep ndemeene unu. —Ai is standing right behind Akep.
▸ back side of a tree that is to be cut down (when it falls this side faces up)
Nio aŋtaara ke kereene ma kiŋ, mi aŋse ke ndemeene, to ke ko ipol. —After I have cut the front part of the tree, and I come

to the back side, then the tree will fall down.
▸ outside surface
Tipot kuuru ndemeene ma imilmil kat. —They scrubbed the outside of the pot until it was very shiny.
▸ born after, next
Apoi imuuŋgu, ndemeene Atai. —Apoi was [born] first, after him [came] Atai.
▸ younger siblings, junior cousins
Nu ndemem bizin piizi? —How many younger siblings do you (SG) have?
Nio leŋ ndemeŋ bizin sa som. —I do not have any siblings born after me.
Kobak ndemeene ta Aloi. —After Kobak, Aloi was born.

ndeme- kiini (tiroono)
▸ spine
similar: *mooto (ka- mooto)*

-malaala ki ndeme-
▸ fall over backwards

-miili pa ndeme-/ -pa ki ndeme-
▸ walk backwards

-mbot ndeme- pa
▸ be of a lesser worth
▸ unimportant compared with
▸ fall short of
Nio aŋre ituŋ kembei aŋbot ndemeene pizin som. —I do not consider myself to be of lesser worth than they are.
Mbulu tio sa imbot ndemeene pa mbulu kizin ŋgoŋana pakan som. —None of my behaviour falls short of that of the [other] apostles.

-pa ndeme- som
▸ be impossible for someone (i.e. they are strong, wise, capable)
Kosa sa irao ipa ndemeene na som. —Nothing is impossible for him.

-pa ndemeene
▸ walk/move behind something
Wooŋgo ipa Koobo ndemeene. —The boat went behind Aramot island.
Wooŋgo ipa mutu tana leleene, som ndemeene? —Did the boat travel on the side of the island towards the mainland or on the seaward side?

-piri ndeme- pa
▸ turn one's back to someone or something, reject, spurn (Lit. 'throw one's back to')
Ni ipiri ndemeene pa tamaana, mi leleene be ileŋ sua kini som. —He turned his back to his father, and did not want to listen to his talk.

-pizil ndeme- pa
▸ reject, spurn (Lit. 'shove/push one's back at')

-ndemeere V_Tr
▸ trust, hope for (one is relatively sure about the outcome)
Andemeeru mi ampase pu. —We (EXC) trust in you (SG) and rely on you.
Iti (INC) *tendemeere kembei tomtom ti irao iuulu iti.* —We (INC) trust that this man can help us.
Tendemeere sorok sua kizin. —We (INC) trusted their talk without basis.
Biibi tio indemeere yo, tabe iur yo be aŋboro uraata kini. —My master trusts me, and therefore has put me to supervise his work.

-ndemermeere V_Tr Redup
Ndemermeere sorok pepe. —Don't trust without good reason.

ndemeereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ reliable, trustworthy
Tomtom tiŋgi, Ni ndemeereŋana som. Pa ni ikamam kat uraata som. —This man is not trustworthy. For he does not do his work well.
To tiŋga ikam peene kini mi ila pa yok kek. A, to tana ni ndemeereŋana som. Kena so toono lak, to tendemeeri. Pa to na mboŋlaŋana. —That fellow has taken his spear gun and gone to the water. A, that fellow, he is not reliable. If it was his older brother, then we trust that he would get something. For that fellow is a poor hunter.
Pita, ni tomtom ndemeereŋana. Pa ila tona namaana tuŋ. —Pita, he is reliable. For when he goes [hunting], then he will bring back enough [game].
▸ sufficient, enough, all that is needed
Amputun kooto, tona ndemeereŋana (=kooto zaanaŋana). —We (EXC) stack up the sago thatching well, then we are sure there is enough (=There is a great amount).
Kooto ta tuputun som, na ndemeereŋana som. (=boozo som, irao pa uraata som) —Sago thatching that we (EXC) do not stack up, [we cannot be sure whether] there is a sufficient amount. (There is not plenty, not enough for the work.)

ndeŋ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be straight and tight
Ni ipaswooro namaana ma ndeŋ. —He stretched his arm out straight.
Kemender ma ndeŋ. Kumuzik pepe. —Stand up straight. Don't shift around.
ndeŋdeŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ be taut, tight (used of rope)
Daada wooro ma ndeŋdeŋ kat. Imorou pepe. —Pull the rope really taut. It must not be slack.
ndeŋdeŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Wooro ti, ndeŋdeŋŋana kat. —This rope is really taut.

ndep N
▸ dangerous place in a river
Kipitik ma kepera li pepe. Pa ina ndep ki puge. —Don't go and snorkel in the deep spot. For that is a dangerous place of crocodiles.
def. *koroŋ sananŋana muriini* —a place where there is something bad

nder N
▸ gutter, pipe (bamboo)
nder yaŋ kana —gutter
nder yok lepeene kana —bamboo pipe that is put into a spring
Kuur nder pa ruumu tiom som? Naso kakam leyom yok. —Why don't you (PL) put gutters on your house? Then you would get yourselves some water.

ndi N
▸ sideboard (two planks put on both sides of the hull of a canoe in order to prevent water splashing inside)
wooŋgo ka ndi —the canoe's sideboard
▸ length, long dimension of something
ruumu ka ndi —longer side/ length of a house
see also: *sopooro* 'shorter side of a house'

ndiili N
▸ sea bird
Man ndiili titabaaba pa rou. Mi mankwoono na tipera pa mutu. —The *ndiili* birds soar around in the afternoon. And in the morning they go out to the islands.
Man ndiili tiral sala maŋaanaŋana. —The *ndiili* birds circled up in the sky.

ndiloŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ thin (used of people, animals)
Me ti ndiloŋana kat. —This dog is very thin.
koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa
▸ just skin and bones

ndim N
▸ flat carved wooden plate for crushing *galip* nuts
ndim naana —large, wooden plate on which the crushing is done

ndim niini —large stone that is rolled on top of the nuts to crush them
Kam ndim niini imar be aŋpil kaŋar. —Bring the rolling stone so I can crush the *galip* nuts.
dial. var. *ndim niini* = *pulaŋ* (Northern)

-ndin V_Tr
▸ put too close together (used of sticks for supporting yams, fencing sticks, betel-nut palms, thatching)
Kindin kooto pepe, kapas ri. —Don't put the sections of thatching so close together, separate them a bit more.
dial. var. *-ndon* (Marile)
ndinŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ close together, tightly together, full, no space between
Zoŋon ndinŋan. —They have full sets of teeth [all of their teeth are close together and there are no spaces due to missing teeth]
Ni zoŋoono ndinŋana ma imeete. —He had all his teeth left when he died [i.e. he died at a fairly young age]
▸ full, no space between (used of things having parts occurring in clusters)
Yagoŋ ndinŋana. —An ear of corn that is full of kernels.
mbu kureene ndinŋana. —full cluster of betel-nuts

ndiŋ N
construction: *ka- ndiŋ*
▸ sternum
Tikam nogo mi tiut ŋge ka ndiŋ. —They took a small axe and cut the pig's sternum.

ndok N
▸ blowfish

ndokŋa- N_Inal
▸ swollen, bloated
kopo- ndokŋana —swollen stomach (like a blowfish)

ndom$_1$ N
▸ reed type (tall, strong, a bit like wild

sugarcane/ *pitpit*)
Tiigi tana ipotpot lela ndomdom lene. —That basket was floating among the reeds.

-ndom$_2$ V_Intr
▸ grow from a seed (used of vegetation)
▸ sprout
Aŋpaaza melen isula toono mi (t)indom ma (t)ise kek. —I planted melons in the ground and they have already come up.
Kaŋar/We putuunu indom. —The *galip* nut/ mango seed sprouted.
similar: *-tum, -zuan*

-ndomndom V_Intr Redup

ndomŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ something that has come up on its own
def. *Itunu indom ma ise. Tomtom tipaaza som.* —It came up on its own. People did not plant it.
Nu ŋooŋo pa nu paaza? Ina sa ndomŋana na. —Are you (SG) quarrelling because you planted it? You know very well that it came up on its own.

mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana
▸ scabies (= Tok Pisin *kaskas*)
Mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana imar pa koroŋ munmun ta timbotbot lela kulindi. —Scabies is caused by little things that are inside our (INC) skin.

ndomkerek N
alt. *ndomkereknan*
▸ insect type, cicada (brown, has large eyes)
Rou to ndomkerek titaŋ sala didi. —In the afternoon the *ndomkerek* insects cry as they sit on the wall.

ndomo- N_Inal
▸ forehead, top part of head
Tipal ndomoono, paso uteene iyoyou. —They cut his forehead because he had a headache.
Mogar imbot la ndomoono. —A head decoration is on her forehead.
Mooto ndomoono iyaara ma kei ta koroŋ sa. —The head of the snake was shining like something [unusual/ strange/ odd].
▸ front part, bow
wooŋgo ndomoono —front part of a canoe
▸ one's share of something
Atai ma Namoŋo ndomon tis. Kakam ma ipera! —This is Atai's and Namongo's share [of the food]. Take it down to them!

ndomoonoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ slope
Ruumu kini imbot lele ndomoonoŋana. —His house is on a slope.

ndomo- ndomo- N_Inal Redup
▸ body area immediately below the navel
Ndomoŋ ndomoŋ iyoyou. —I have pain in my lower stomach area.

ndomo-ŋa-
▸ valuable
Niom ndomoyomŋoyom pa Anutu mataana. —You (PL) are valuable in God's sight.
Nio lutuŋ muŋgamuŋga, ni ndomoonoŋana. —My first-born child, he is valuable.

ndomo- pokpokŋa-/ ndomo- imbuk/ ndomo- sopooroŋa-
▸ protruding forehead (used as an insult)
Nu ndomom pokpokŋom/ sopooroŋom/ pokpok/ imbuk! —You (SG) with the protruding forehead!

-po/ -ur se ndomo-
▸ bear in mind, keep thinking about, remember (Lit. 'tie to one's forehead')
Po sua ti se ndomom. —Keep thinking about this talk./ Remember this talk.

-tit ndomo-
▸ refuse/reject another person's words or his gift (because there is a quarrel)
Ni itit ndomoŋ, pa aŋlala kini som tau. —He rejected my gift, because I haven't been going to [see] him.

-ur ndomo-—give someone their share
Sombe gaaba yam, inako amur ndomom tomini. —If you (SG) join us (EXC), then we will give you a share as well.

ndomo- pa
▸ someone for whose sake something happens or does not happen,
Nu niomru Aikur ndomoyom pa moni ta imarmar ti. —You and Aikur are the reason that the money keeps coming here.
Nio ndomoŋ piom, ta tamaŋ ipasaana yom som. —It was because of me, that my father did not harm you.
Nio ndomoŋ pa ni ki Naŋas, ta uriizi amkam mailaŋ pa. (Ni irao ipateke som.) —It was because of me being related to Nangas. that the other day we were able to get his coconuts and use them for the big feast. (He could not refuse [to give them].)
Zin tina, ta ndomon pa kar. (Pa zin wal sananŋan len ŋger pizin peeze kan/ kolman ki kar). —It was on their account,

that nothing bad happened to the village. (For the bad people/criminals had respect for the leaders/elders of the village.)
similar: *za- pa*

-giibi pa ndomo-
▸ contribute as one's share, duty
▸ do on one's behalf
Kam pat tana ma la, mi giibi pa ituru ndomondo. —Take this money and contribute it as our (INC) share.

ŋge ndomoono N
▸ big piece of timber at the bottom of a fence, base of a fence (Lit. 'pig's forehead')
Topo siiri na, takam ke biibi isula muŋgu ma iwe ŋge ndomoono, tona toyo ke munmun ise ŋwaana. —When we (INC) build a fence, we first put a large piece of timber down to be the 'pig's forehead', and then collect smaller sticks and put them on top.

-ndon V_Intr/Tr
▸ put something too close/closer together
Paaza mbu na ndon pepe. —When you (SG) plant betel-nut palms, don't put them too close together.
Kapas kooto pepe, kondon pa. —Don't put the thatching too far apart. Put them closer together.
note: Marile form
dial. var. *-ndin* (Central)

ndoŋdoŋ$_1$ N_Event Redup
▸ fear, sweating with fear, cold sweat
Ndoŋdoŋ ikami. —He was terrified./ He broke out in a cold sweat.
Mburoŋ imap, mi ndoŋdoŋ ikam yo ma aŋsaana kat. —My strength was gone and a fear took hold of me and I was really in a bad way.

ndoŋdoŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ drip, drop
Tank bok mi ndoŋdoŋ ma isu. —The tank is full and water is dropping down.
Ka uze ndoŋdoŋ su. —His sweat was dripping down.
Mata suruunu ndoŋdoŋ isu. —Her tears were dripping down.

ndoono N
▸ plant type (fragrant, has yellow and green leaves which are edible, when cooked they turn white. These are also used as ornaments in traditional dances)
Tiruk aigau ma amyoozo ndoono ma keege kuziini. —They were steaming plants to make them more fragrant and we (EXC) smelled the fragrance of the *ndoono* and *keege* plants.
Zin moori tikam aigau pa ndoono ma tirak. —The women made decorations out of *ndoono* plants and danced.

-ndop V_Tr
▸ press mud, feel around with one's hands or feet in order to collect
Ndop keembe. —Feel around and collect some shellfish.
Loan from: Mutu language

-ndou V_Intr/Middle/Tr
▸ heap up, pile up
Zin tila tindou ni. —They went to heap up/ collect coconuts.
▸ gather, collect, put together, accumulate
Aŋdou mbio. —I gathered the brideprice together.
Ni indoundou pat pa bugaana. —He is collecting money so he can fulfil his obligation [to put on a feast].
▸ gather together
Man aŋkor tila tindou zin la ma bok. —The ravens went and gathered together there and the place was filled with them.

-ndou you
▸ kindle a fire, start a fire
Amdou you mi amneene kun. —We (EXC) made a fire and roasted breadfruits.
dial. var. *-tou you* (Northern)

-ndoundou V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup
Nio aŋdoundou you ta mokleene tio. —I am keeping fires going in my garden.
Niom kondoundou yom su tiŋgi paso? —Why do you (PL) keep gathering here?
Sanaana kizin indoundou ma iwe biibi kat. —Their sins are piling up and becoming a lot.

-pondou V_Tr
▸ heap up a lot of things, really pile up
Ni ipondou lele makiŋ, mi itun. —After she heaped up things in the area, she burned them.
mbun pondouŋana —having a lot of unpaid debts
Nu tana mbun pondouŋom kat! Ko irao aŋleŋu mini som. —You (SG) there, have piled up so many debts! I will not listen to you any more.

parndouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ group gathered together

Parndouŋoyom su tana paso? —Why are you (PL) gathered there?

ndoundouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ crowd of people, grouped, heaped, piled

Wal ndoundouŋan timbot nol muriini a. —There was a pile of people at the market.

pat ndoundouŋana

▸ pile of stones/lot of money

-ndu$_1$ V_Intr

▸ jump down into

Nio aŋdu sula yok. —I jumped down into the water.

▸ sag down, bend down

Pin indu kek. —The banana plant is sagging with fruit.

Ni kereene indu mabe imaraaza. —His front side is sagging down and is about to burst [i.e. he is very fat].

▸ set, go down (used of the moon)

Puulu indu. —The moon is setting/ going down.

-ndundu V_Intr/Tr Redup

Zin naŋgaŋ tindundu sula li ta Mala Uunu a. —The boys were jumping down into the deep place in the water at Mala Uunu.

-pundu V_Tr

▸ drop something down, let something fall.

Ni ipundu ke la mbaruumu. —She dropped the firewood under the house.

Ni ipundu mburu se pooto. —She dropped the cargo down on the veranda.

nduŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Li ndalia tana, nduŋana muriini. —The deep place there upstream is a good place for jumping into the water.

yok ndunduŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ waterfall

-ndu$_2$ V_Tr

▸ cross over a river, ford

Kundu Sambaana, to kundu Kuru, kamar kundu Taroobo, to kese kar. —You (PL) cross the Sambaana river, then you cross the Kuru river, you keep coming and cross the Tarawe river, and then you will come up to the village.

nduŋa- muriini N_Inal_Stative

▸ ford, place to cross a river

Nduŋana muriini ta ti, pa magat. —This is the place to cross the river, for [it is] shallow.

-ndukaala V_Intr

▸ leave early in the morning (so as not be noticed), hurry up to get somewhere first

Mankwoono mbeŋ mi zin tindukaala pa kaŋar yoŋana. —Early in the morning while it was still dark, they left to collect *galip* nuts.

nduŋ$_1$ N_Event

▸ thumping noise

Ni itop su toono ma ikam nduŋ. —The coconut fell to the ground with a thump.

nduŋ$_2$ su V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ come down with a thump

Ni mazaana nduŋ su toono. —A ripe coconut fell to the ground with a thump.

Kiskis melen kek? Ko nduŋ su toono to imapaala. —Are you (SG) holding the melon well? It might fall down on the ground with a thump and break.

Kam lutuŋri ma imar. Ko nduŋ su toono. —Bring my baby here. She might fall down. [said when a fairly small child is carrying a baby]

-nduŋ$_3$ V_Tr

▸ hit with fists, thump, hit making a thumping noise

Nduŋi paso? —Why did you (SG) hit him?

Yo, nduŋi ma mete ikami, ma ko mboro i? —Great, you (SG) hit him! And when he gets sick, will you take care of him? [said to small children who are fighting]

Tikam pat, som ke tuunu sa, mi tinduŋ ke dibiini. —They take a stone or piece of timber, and hit the buttress roots of a tree. [making a loud noise to signal where they are located in the forest.]

ndutŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ dull and nicked (due to striking a stone, used of knives)

def. *Mataana pe som. Iminip som. Twooro to ambai.* —It is not sharp. It is not thin. Once you (SG) file [it], then it will be good.

buza mata ndutŋana —dull knife whose blade has been nicked

similar: *pambukaalaŋa-*

-nduuru V_Tr

▸ feed a fire with bunch of wood and make a big blaze

Nduuru ke sala you. —Feed the fire.

Nduuru you rimos. Ko ke tio imap. —Quit feeding the fire. My firewood will run out!

ndunduuruŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ bunch, cluster (of coconuts, betel-nuts, citrus fruits, etc.)
puke/ ni ndunduuruŋan —bunch of Malaysian apples/ coconuts
▸ school (of fish)
ye ndunduuruŋan —a school of fish
▸ crowd (of people)
tomtom ndunduuruŋan —crowd of people.

-ndV Genitive suffix
▸ our (INC), first person plural inclusive genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns
nama-nda —our (INC) hands
tumbu-ndu —our (INC) grand-parent/child
kopo-ondo —our (INC) stomach
bege-nde —our (INC) armpit
tizi-ndi —our (INC) younger brother/ sister
note: Final vowel of suffix agrees in quality with final vowel of the stem to which it is attached

ndwaaza N
▸ creature type (frightening, flies at night, often encountered in the forest by rivers, has a thin body, two arms, two legs, two wings, glowing rear end, very long fingernails and toenails, and long hair. Its eyes are retracted into the skull. It eats dead bodies and large shellfish, lives on mountain tops)
dial. var. *kundua* (Marile, Northern)
dial. var. *ropen* (Kumbai/ Kovai)
▸ shooting star
Mbeŋi, niam ambutultul mi amre ndwaaza iko ma ila ta kea. —At night while we (EXC) were sitting around, we saw a shooting star go over there.

-neene V_Tr
▸ roast over a fire
Nio aŋneene kini sala you. —I roasted the food over a fire.
Neene sipsip ma iwe patoronŋana. —Burn a sheep for a sacrifice.
def. *Iti teneene pin, serembat, biidi, mok, kun, ye.* —We (INC) roast bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, breadfruit, fish.
▸ heat up
Tineene gol mi silba bekena tipeŋgeeze. —They heated up the gold and silver in order to cleanse/purify it.
▸ burn up
Tineene zin neeze. —They burnt up the red ants.
▸ singe, burn the hair off of something
Tineene ŋge rumuunu. —They singed the pig's hair [before butchering it].

-neneene/ -nenne V_Tr Redup

neeri Adv_PredP
▸ yesterday
Neeri nu la swoi? —Where did you (SG) go yesterday?
Neeri yaŋ biibi, ta amkam uraata som. —It was because it rained heavily yesterday that we (EXC) did not do any work.
▸ subjectively recent time, just recently
Nu so pa nonor ta ipet neeri, som nonor ta ipet muŋgu kek? —Are you (SG) talking about the tidal surge that recently happened or about the one that happened a long time ago?

neeriŋa-
▸ recent, something that happened recently/yesterday, something over and done with
Zin moori neeriŋan ta koozi tilup zin mini na. —The women who had a meeting yesterday, are meeting again today.
Ulei, lele re taiŋgi neeriŋana! —At last, this time of southeast winds and rain is past!

neeri ŋonoono
▸ just yesterday
Neeri ŋonoono ta pera Koobo. Kam kou som? —It was just yesterday that you (SG) went out to Aramot Island. Didn't you get any lime?

neeze N
▸ ant type (red in colour, bite fiercely)
Suulu u pa kou mi sala kun tubudu, pa neeze men kat. —Put some lime on your (SG) skin and then climb up the soursop tree, for it is full of red ants. [The lime keeps them from biting.]
Zin neeze tiŋit yo. —The red ants bite me.

neezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ full of red ants
We ta tiŋgi neezeŋan makiŋ. —These mango trees are all full of biting red ants.

nesneeze N Redup
▸ plenty of ants

-nem V_Tr
▸ lick (but not swallow)
Posi inem kuliini. —The cat licked itself.
▸ taste by licking
Nem koroŋ ti. Tai, som teu? —Taste this. Is it salt or sugar?

-nemnem V_Tr Redup
Me tilala be tinemnem mbenmbeete kini. —The dogs kept going to lick his sores.

nemut$_1$ N
▸ shellfish type (poisonous)

-nemut$_2$ V_Tr
▸ lick up and swallow
Me inemut pikin tiene. —The dog was licking up the child's excrement.
Karkoolo inemut manman. —A butterfly licks a hibiscus flower.
Ni inemut aiskrim ma imap. —He licked up all the ice cream.

-nene V_Tr Redup
▸ rock, swing (in order to put someone to sleep)
Nene pikin! —Rock the child to sleep! [holding him/her in your arms]
Nio aŋnene ituŋ be aŋkeene. —I rocked myself in order to fall sleep.

nerekou N
▸ shade, shady place
We ikam nerekou ambaiŋana piam. —The mango gives good shade for us (EXC).
Nerekou imbot ti, isekaala iti pa zoŋ. —Here is a shady place, it will protect us from the sun.

-ur nerekou
▸ shade, give/provide shade
Wooro tana indom ma ise mi iur nerekou pa Yona. —The vine sprouted and grew up and provided shade for Jonah.
similar: *narenren*

neu N
▸ stonefish (poisonous, looks like stone, edible)
Neu isombe iŋgalu, nako yamaana yoyouŋana biibi kat. —If a stonefish sticks you (SG), you will feel a large amount of pain.

ni$_1$ N
▸ coconut (= Tok Pisin *kokonas*, scientific name: *Cocus nucifera*, a very important cash and food crop. Green coconuts—*sur*—are drunk and their flesh eaten as a snack. The flesh of brown coconuts—*ni mazaana*—is grated— *-keere*—and mixed in with food, or grated and squeezed/ wrung— *-piizi*—to produce coconut oil, which is used when making foods like *wak* and *narabu*. The husks are used as fuel for fires. The leaves are woven into mats and baskets and sometimes used for thatching. Stems from the leaves are used for brooms—*malwe*. Oil from the kernels is used as a lotion for people's skin.)
ni lene —area with lots of coconut palms
Keeze ni, to keere. Keere ma imap, to piizi. —Husk the coconut, and then grate it [the flesh]. When you have finished the grating, then squeeze/wring it [to get the oil].
Tukut ni ma igorok, to ila bek mi tala takam ŋgomo pa. —We (INC) smoke the coconuts until they are dry, and then [they are put] into bags, and we go and sell them.
-ndou ni —collect coconuts
ni taltal —large bunch of drinking coconuts tied together [so they can be carried on a stick]
▸ 1. parts of coconuts
ni ka kem —sheath of a coconut flower
Ni ka kem imapaala, to ni popoŋana iyooto. —When the sheath of a coconut flower breaks, then a new coconut appears.
ni ka kolou/mbukul — coconut frond sheath
ni ka korkooro —coconut flower/ stem from which coconuts hang (is used for firewood when it falls down and is dry)
ni ka kupunpun —outside green husk of a coconut
ni ka mbiili —new shoot of a coconut frond
ni ka palpaaŋga/ sulpaaŋga —lower part of coconut frond [the part that attaches to the trunk]
ni ka ruŋ —fibrous sheath of a coconut frond that is used as a strainer
ni ruunu —coconut leaves, frond
Amkam ni ruunu mi amwe ŋgamar be manioka isula. —We (EXC) took coconut leaves and wove them into baskets in which to put manioc.
ni ka tam —nucellus, white, spongy greasy ball surrounding a coconut embryo
Ni pirŋana, to ka tam. Teneene pin mi tumus la tam mi takan. Takam tam, mi iwe ŋgere be tumus ise kulindi ma iŋgeeze. —Once the coconut has sprouted, then it has the white nucellus inside. We (INC) cook bananas and rub them onto the kernel and eat it. We take the oily nucellus and it becomes [a source of] oil to rub on our skins and make them shine.

▸ 2. types of coconut fruits
ni ber —yellow coconut
ni bolokbolok —coconut which is halfway between green and brown
ni buibui —coocnut fruit with really soft flesh [good for eating]
ni gogo —tiny coconut
ni komboono —new coconuts, not yet ready for eating
ni keskeeze —green coconut
ni kwo zulumŋana/zulupŋana/ zuluubuŋana/zuluumuŋana —dry coconut that has fallen down and has not yet sprouted
ni kureene —cluster of coconuts hanging on a palm
ni mazaana —dry coconut
ni mata koro —green coconut that has a red eye
ni mbumbum —small yellow coconut
ni ka pir —sprouting coconut fruit
ni pirŋana —coconut that has sprouted
ni rouŋana —really good, healthy coconut palm with lots of fruit
ni siŋsiŋ —red coconut
ni sur —fresh green coconut (juice and flesh edible)
ni yok —large coconut with a lot of juice (opposite of *gogo*)
ni komboono —very small coconut fruit (similar in size to betel-nuts)
ni puak —coconut fruit that is very young [has no flesh, drinkable but not very sweet]
Ni itiyaara, komboono, puak, sur, bolokbolok, mazaana, pir —sequence of stages in the development of a coconut fruit

ni$_2$ Pronoun
▸ he, she, it (third person singular nominative pronoun)
Ni imar neeri. —He/ She/ It came yesterday.

ni-$_3$ N_Inal
▸ elongated part of something
ke niini
▸ inside part of a tree
lolo niini
▸ lightning
miiri niini
▸ transverse brace for trusses which is attached underneath them
ndapndap niini
▸ stick which is used for mashing nuts or tapioca, pestle
ndeete niini
▸ step of a ladder
ndim niini
▸ stone used for rolling *galip* nuts on big wooden plate
peene niini (=kaara niini)
▸ sharp point of an arrow
yok niini
▸ ditch, current

ni-$_4$ N_Inal
Paradigm: *niŋ, nim, niini ~ niin ~ nini, niyam, nindi, niyom, nin*
▸ body, part of the body that experiences physical sensations
Mburu ki ula ila niini. —She put on the wedding clothes.
Nio niŋ ta boozomen iyoyou makiŋ. —I feel sick all over.
ni- ambai, ndabok
▸ well, healthy
Dokta iurpe i ma niini ambai mini. —The doctor healed him and he is well again.
ni- kalaana
▸ feeling fresh or healthy
ni- ikam keŋ
▸ be healthy again after sickness
ni- ipeele
▸ feel completely woken up
Ni niini ipeele zen. —He has not completely woken up yet.
ni- iraurau
▸ feel better
Ni ikam marasin ma niini iraurau. —He got some medicine and is feeling better.
ni- isaana
▸ tired, worn out, exhausted
Ni imbel pai ma niini isaana. —He walked a long way and was exhausted.
ni- ise ma tiktik
▸ feel vigorous again after having been sick
ni- itekteege
▸ feel cold, be shivering
ni- iyoyou
▸ feel pain, suffer physically

ni-$_5$ N_Inal
▸ euphemism for genitals
ni- (imbot) sorok
▸ be naked with one's genitals visible
-so/ -sara ni-
▸ display one's genitals

ni-$_6$ N_Inal
▸ emotional centre for some feelings

ni- gesges pa
▸ tired of something, fed up with
ni- ikanamaala
▸ sense something
ni- ila ki
▸ take care of, think of
ni- ilalae pa
▸ unwilling to do something, loose interest
ni- ilala ki
▸ know another person, have a relationship with someone (and therefore not feel embarrassed or afraid around them)
ni- lekeleke pa
▸ eager, enthusiastic about something
ni- imbeeze pa
▸ willing and eager to do something
Niini imbeeze pa uraata ta boozomen. —He is willing and eager to do all kinds of work.
ni- (mbura-) pa som
▸ not desiring
Aŋso i pa kini, mi niini pa kini kanŋana som. —I showed him food, but he was not interested in eating.
Niŋ mburaana pa koroŋ kamŋana mini som. —I don't feel like doing it any more.
ni- puliizi pa
▸ upset, angry, irritated
ni- sanaana pa
▸ think something bad about somebody else, think ill of, be upset with
Ni niini sanaana pio sorok. Nio aŋkam mbulu tana som. —He is upset with me for no reason. I did not do that.
ni- ise
▸ become excited, get interested in
Niyom izze pa mbulu bozboozo. —You (PL) are always getting interested in all kinds of [bad] behaviour.
▸ become sexually aroused
▸ get encouraged
Niyom ise mi leleyom ambai. —Be encouraged and happy.
ni- ise ma iwwa
▸ defiantly walk with one's head held high [when they should be feeling ashamed of their wrong-doing]
ni- selsel
▸ effective, efficient, capable, good at doing something
Tomtom taŋga, niini selselŋana pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —That person over there is very capable in everything.
ni- ni-
▸ feel very happy, excited (usually used of a group of people)
O amre kar kiwi, niyam niyam. —When we (EXC) see your place [i.e. heaven], we will feel very happy.
-kam ni-
▸ brag and challenge someone to a fight, dare someone to fight, act defiantly
Zin Yaŋla tikam nin ma tinamnaama zin Ŋguuru be tikam malmal. —The Yangla people were acting defiantly and waiting for the Gauru people to come and begin the fight.
Nu kamam nim paso? —Why are you (SG) acting so defiantly?
-naama ni-
▸ wait expectantly
Amnaama niyam pa koyam kini ma som. —We (EXC) waited expecting to get some food, but did not get any.
-so la ni-
▸ openly confront, talk to someone directly, scold
-ur ni-
▸ be still, calm (not quarrelling or moving around)
▸ refrain from taking action, stay put
Ur nim! —Be still!
Ur nim ma mbombot ruumu ku. —Calm down and stay at your house.
Aŋur niŋ mi aŋsa i be iuulu yo. — I am calmly waiting for him to help me.
Sia niini
▸ decorations tied around the waist [to cover the sides] and tied to wrists and ankles for the *Sia* dance

-ni$_7$ Pronoun formative
▸ third person singular ending on some pronouns
pini —to/ for/ because of him/ her/ it
kini —his/ hers/ its, to/with him/her/it

niam Pronoun
▸ we (EXC) (we but not you, first person plural exclusive nominative pronoun)
Niam amla, niam ambot. —We go, we stay.
see also: *piam, tiam, yam, -yam*

niamŋan Pronoun
▸ I/ we with him/ her/ them (but not

you) (=first person plural exclusive combinatory pronoun)
Iŋgi niamŋan zin pikin ma moori amwwa. —I am travelling with children and women.

niamru$_1$ Pronoun
▸ I with him/her, (=first person dual exclusive combinatory pronoun)
Nio niamru tomooto sa amkeene zen. —I have never slept with a man yet.

niamru$_2$ Pronoun
▸ we two (EXC), the two of us (EXC) (but not you) (=first person dual exclusive nominative pronoun)
Niamru amkamam uraata be amuulu yom. —The two of us (EXC) are doing work in order to help you (PL).

niimi$_1$ N
▸ dipper, shell or plate used as a dipper
Kam niimi ma niimi yarman tana ila ne. —Take a dipper and scoop out that water.
similar: *zoobo*

-niimi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ get rid of something, remove water, bail out (water), scoop out
Niimi yarman ta imbot la wooŋgo leleene na. —Bail out the water that is inside the canoe.
▸ take all of someone's possessions, use up everything someone has
Iwaŋ bizin timar tituraama yo ma tiniimi yo ma leŋ kosasa imbot mini som. —My in-laws came and stayed with me for a long time and used up everything I had. I do not have anything left anymore.
Tamaŋ imeete ma zin Mereu timar ma tiniimi yam pa koroŋ ta boozomen, mi iŋgi ambot sorok. —My father died, and the Maleu people from West New Britain came and finished off everything we had, and now we (EXC) are left with nothing.
Zin Ŋguuru tito moori kizin mi tipekes zin tamakan ma tise ma tiniimi Naŋas. —The people from Gauru village followed their woman and brought up a lot of things to be sold at the 'marriage market' and took everything Nangas owned [i.e. Nangas had to buy their things in order to not lose face].

-nin V_Tr
▸ count
Nio aŋnin zin buk ma ipet laamuru. —I counted the books and there were ten of them.
Aŋtoombo be aŋnin zin na aŋrao som. —I tried to count them but couldn't.
Anutu ta iur zin pitik, mi inin zin luŋ. —It is God who made/created the stars and he has counted them all.

-nin som
▸ not worry about, not concerned about, not afraid of, not bothered by
Zin Koobo tinin yaŋ som. Tila men. —The inner island people don't care whether it is raining. They just go ahead.
Zin tinin lele pugeŋana som. —They were not concerned about the area having lots of crocodiles.

-nin kao
▸ gossip, criticise, talk behind someone's back
Zin tinin kao pini pa kopoono. —They gossiped about her being pregnant.
similar: *-ŋgal sua, -pin kao, -yo kwo- pa*

-parnin kao
▸ gossip about each other

-ninin V_Tr Redup
Anutu ininin sanaana kiti mini som. —God is not counting our (INC) sins any longer.

ninŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ counted
Baibol ta timbot katen ti na, ninŋana pataaŋa kek. —The Bibles that are in this box, have already been counted.
Mi moori ma pikin na, ninŋan som. —But the women and children were not counted.

-sinin V_Tr
▸ list, count out
Sinin zin ma imaŋ. —Count them all.
see also: *mata- pin* 'count to see that everyone expected to come is present'

niŋniŋ N Redup
▸ tree type (small, grows by rivers, used for making slingshots because its branches usually have many forks)
ruunu momoozoŋana
▸ red cedar (pencil ceder, used for walling)

nio Pronoun
▸ I (first person singular nominative pronoun)
Nio ko aŋla. —I will go.
see also: *pio, tio, yo, -ŋ*

niom Pronoun
▸ you (plural), you (PL), (second person plural nominative pronoun)

Niom kala. —You (PL) go.
see also: *piom, tiom, yom, -yo*

niomŋan Pronoun
▸ you (SG)/(PL) with him/her/them (second person plural combinatory pronoun)
Nu niomŋan wal ku ko kombot ŋoobo na som. —You (SG) together with your family will not be in need.

niomru$_1$ Pronoun
▸ you two, the two of you, (second person dual nominative pronoun)
La ma kam kusim, mi niomru kimiili ma kamar. —Go get your wife and the two of you come back [here].

niomru$_2$ Pronoun
▸ you with him/her (second person dual combinatory pronoun)
Nu niomru tom kese tio ta abal i. —You with your older brother, come up to me here on this mountain.

niwi Pronoun
alt. *nu*
▸ you (plural), you (SG) (second person singular nominative pronoun)
Mak so ŋana ta niwi na? —What relation is Mark to you (SG)?
see also: *pu, ku, u, -m*
dial. var. *niu* (Gauru), *ŋu* (Kampalap), *ŋwe* (Sakar)

-no$_1$ V_Tr
▸ climb up (to a house, tree, mountain)
Nio aŋno abal ma aŋsala. —I climbed up the mountain.
Nio aŋno ke ma aŋsala. —I climbed up the tree.

-no ruumu
▸ go from house to house (hoping people will give you something to eat)
No ruumu kizin pepe. Nu me be no ruumu pa kom kini mi buzur? —Don't go to their houses. Are you (SG) a dog that you go up into people's houses for your food?

-nono V_Tr Redup
Nu nono ruumu pa kom so? —What are you hoping to get to eat by going from house to house?

-nonogeege V_Tr Redup
▸ go from house to house
Sombe timbormbooren kar, nako tinogeege ruumu, tinin kao… —If they just stay in the village (without doing any work), then they will go from house to house, [and] gossip, …

kete- nono
▸ breathe with difficulty, short of breath, out of breath
kolman ta kete nonoŋana (ŋgungunŋana) —an old man who has difficulty in breathing.
dial. var. *kete- pas* Central 'be out of breath'

-no$_2$ V_Tr
▸ mate (used of animals)
Zin tomooto tino zin paŋgaara. —The male animals mate with the females.
similar: *-sala ŋwa-*
▸ be on lookout for members of the opposite sex
Moori tana ikamam uraata som. Inono pa ka tomooto men. —That woman does not do any work. She is just on the look out for men all the time.

mata- -nono
▸ person who is always on the look out for persons of the opposite sex
Mataana inono pizin tomooto/ moori. —She/He is always looking for men/ women.

-no$_3$ V_Tr
▸ scrape, scoop out by scraping (using tools made of seashells like *zuru, keembe*)
Aŋno koŋ ni. —I scooped myself out some coconut to eat.
La no we sa ma imar be taŋgal pikin. Pa wer ikami. —Go and scrape some mango bark, so we (INC) can put it on the child's skin. For he has an illness in his spleen.
Tino we lwoono ma kuliini mat kana ila ne. To tino keteene. —They scrape the mango tree trunk and the outer bark is removed. Then they scrape off the inner part.
see also: *-seko*
▸ shave (traditionally done with *yar*—blades made from volcanic glass/ obsidian—but now done with western style razors)
No kezem kek? —Have you (SG) shaved already?
Yar tio iŋgoi bekena aŋno yo? —Where is my obsidian razor so I can shave?
▸ scrape off (scales of a fish), scale (a fish)
No ye ŋgauliini, to ŋguuru ŋgursaana ila ne.

—Scrape off the scales of the fish, and then wash off the slime.
similar: *–kurik, -swiili, -saaba*

-nono V_Tr Redup
Muŋgu, wal tinono kezen pa so? Tinono pa yar tau. Mi buri niam amnono pa resa. —In the past, what did people shave with? They shaved with obsidian stone blasdes. But now we (EXC) shave with razors.

-no$_4$ V_Tr
▸ go hunting with dogs, look for game during daytime (usually only 1-2 people)
Pita, ni inono pa mazwaana ta boozomen. —Peter, he is always going hunting.
Posi ikam pakaamŋana be ila pa su ma ino kan. —The cat lied that it would go to the forest and hunt for something for them to eat.

-no me
▸ walk around and hunt with dogs
Nio aŋla aŋno me be aŋkam koŋ buzur. —I went hunting with my dogs in order to get some game to eat.

noŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ walking around with dogs
Zin matan iŋgal uraata som. Tinok me noŋana men. —They don't do any work. They just go around walking with their dogs.
tomtom ki me noŋana —one who frequently goes hunting with dogs
see also: *-mbaala* 'go hunting for pigs in a group with pig nets', *-kwaara pu* 'hunt pigs at night with nets'

nogo N
▸ blunt axe (used to cut firewood or sago, or for odd jobs around one's home, but not suitable for careful hewing)
Nogo tiŋgi mataana imap. Irao totwooro ma iminip mini som. —This axe has no sharpness left. We (INC) cannot sharpen it into a thin blade anymore.
similar: *nakabasi tuunu*

-noi V_Tr
▸ cook food in water, boil
-noi rais/ ti/ kini/ yok/ ŋge/ mok/ kiu —boil rice/ tea/ food/ water/ pork/ taro yams
Sala noi kini pa niomru. —Go up and boil some food for the two of you.

-noinoi V_Tr Redup

noiŋa- N_Inal
kini noiŋana —boiled food, the activity of boiling food

nok$_1$ N
▸ ear decoration (black, made out of turtle shell or thin pandanus leaves)
Kam nok ila talŋom. —Put the ear decoration on your ear.

-nok$_2$ V_Tr
▸ persist in, continue doing, keep doing
Nu nok mbulu tana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep on doing that behaviour?
Ni inok inok ma som. —He kept at it but did not succeed.

-noknok V_Tr Redup
▸ continually do something, keep doing
Nu noknok zooroŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep stubbornly disobeying?
Ni inoknok sua pa lutuunu bizin be tikam uraata. —He keeps speaking to his children about [the need to do] work.
Mankwoono mi rou, tomtom ti inoknok lele ti marŋana. —Morning and afternoon, this man keeps coming to this place.

nol N
▸ specific time, appointed time, appointment
Nio aŋbuk wooro tabe iwe nol pini be ito be ikam koŋ ye imar. —I tied knots into a rope to indicate the time for him to bring me some fish.
Nol tabe imiili pa i, ina tuute som. —The time when he is to return, we do not know it.
Molo som, to nol kizin ipet. —It won't be long and then their time will come.
nol biibi ki Mbeŋ Kaimer —the time appointed for the Last Judgement
Ka nol igarau kek. —The time for it is near.
Indeeŋe nol tana, … —At that time, …
▸ market
nol muriini —marketplace
nol uunu —marketplace, place or event of market

-ur/ -mbuk nol
▸ set a time for something to take place
Zin tiur nol pio be aŋsa i pa Sande. —They set a time for me to wait for him on Sunday.
Niam amur nol pizin Koobo be tikam koyam ye. —We (EXC) arranged a time with the inner island people to bring us some fish.
Kenako itum ur nol sa. —In that case, you yourself set a time.

urnol V_Intr
▸ fornicate

nomnom N Redup
▸ mosquito
Nomnom tiku yo ma tau! —The mosquitoes are all over me!
Nomnom tikan yo ma aŋsaana. —The mosquitoes bit me real bad.
mete nomnom kana
▸ malaria

nonor N
▸ tidal wave
def. *Tai imuzuuru ma ila, to ipol ma imiili mini. (Ina nonor.)* —The sea recedes and then it breaks and returns again. (That is a tidal wave.)
Nonor ise ma ikas Bas ma timbiriizi. —The tidal wave rose up and cut down Bas village and they all disappeared.
nonor ile, nonor ise, nonor ipet
▸ flood, storm surge
Nonor ikelkel kat. —The storm surge/flood was very strong.
nonor ka se
▸ area where the flat land along a beach ends and the ground level starts to rise sharply.

nooŋgo N
▸ snake type (short, stomach is yellow, top is brown, comes to houses, used in curses when one wants to cause bad luck for someone going fishing)
Sombe ni ipatubudu u ma iso: "Kam kom nooŋgo!" inako pai ku iur ŋonoono som. —If he puts a curse on you (SG) and says: "May you get a *nooŋgo* snake to eat!', your [fishing] trip won't produce any fruit/ results.

nooro N
construction: *ka- nooro*
▸ brother's widow
...to tiziini bela iwoolo ka nooro. —...then the younger brother must marry his older brother's widow.

nora N
▸ widow
Waene imeete, mi ni iwe nora. —Her husband died and she became a widow.
norabi —respected term for a widow (older woman)
noratuunu
▸ widow who has no one to take care of her (expresses sympathy and compassion)
noroŋa
▸ widows (PL)
Ituyom kusiyom bizin ko tiwe noroŋa. —Your (PL) own wives will become widows.
Tiuluulu zin noroŋa mi zin monmoondo pa pataŋana kizin. —They helped the widows and orphans with their problems.
see also: *kisa* 'widower'

nu Pronoun
alt. *niwi*
▸ you (singular), you (SG), (second person singular nominative pronoun)
Nu la. —You (SG) go.
Nu zom asiŋ? —What is your (SG) name?
Nu tina, kozo re u! —You (SG) there, had better watch out!
dial. var. *niu* (Gauru), *ŋu* (Northern), *ŋue* (Sakar)

numur N
▸ morning dew
Mankwoono mi numur ikam yom paso? Kombot ma zoŋ mataana ise, tona kamar. —Why should you (PL) come in the early morning and get wet with dew? Stay and once the sun has risen, then come.
Numur ise pa mbutmbuutu mi ke ruunu ma… —There is dew on the grass and tree leaves and [other things].
def. *Tolou ipet muŋgu, to numur.* —The night coldness appears first, and then the morning dew.

-nun V_Tr
▸ press down
▸ push downwards gradually, push through
Tinun mbaara ila ŋge kwoono mi ŋge iweeze. —They pushed a *mbaara* [stick] gradually into the pig's mouth and the pig was squealing.
Mburu isula baket, to nun be pakan isula mini. —Put the clothes into a bucket, and then press them down, so some more can go down into it.
-nunun V_Tr Redup

nuŋuuru N
▸ fish type, trevally, (= Tok Pisin *langur*, valued fish for eating)

nus N
▸ squid type (smaller-sized)

Nus ikol tai/ipeeze tai mi iyo kini pa namaana. —A squid swims in the sea and collects food with its hands/tentacles.
Nus tiene/kusuunu gabgapŋana. —The excrement/gall of a squid is black.
Kam taraŋgo ma ŋgal nus. —Take a fishing spear and spear the squid.
Teneene nus sala you. —We (INC) roast squids over a fire.
Re kat nus, to ŋgali. Ko kusuunu isu, to ipakaala motom mi ŋgali som. —When you (SG) see the squid clearly, then spear it. Otherwise its gall/ink will come out and prevent you from seeing it, and then you will not be able to spear it.
see also: *mbornaŋ* 'larger-sized squid type'

-nuumbu V_Intr
▸ hunt for seafood at night using a torch (*kai bolom*)
Mbeŋi amla amnuumbu pa ŋgereeme ma ye. —Last night, we (EXC) went hunting with torches for crayfish and fish.

-numnuumbu V_Intr Redup
similar: *-tun*

ŋ

-ŋ Genitive suffix
▸ my, (first person singular genitive suffix that occur on inalienable nouns.
kumbu-ŋ —my leg
nomo-ŋ —my hand
tama-ŋ —my father

-ŋa1 V_Tr
▸ bite, take hold of in the mouth (used of crocodiles, snakes, birds)
Puge iŋa me. —A crocodile got hold of a dog.
Mooto iŋa se kumbuunu dibiini. —The snake bit at his heel.
Laion zoŋon zirzir be tiŋa kan buzur. —The lions are showing their teeth and are ready to bite an animal.
▸ hold in the mouth
Man tiŋa kini pa lutun bizin. —The birds brought food in their mouths for their young.
Ŋa kini mi wawa? Nu we kaibiŋom kek. Mbulem su som? —(Why) are you (SG) walking around with food in your mouth? You are adult already. Why don't you sit down (and eat)?
▸ verbally attack, (verbally) tear into
…iwal biibi tiŋa ziru ma tau. —The crowd really tore into the two of them verbally.

-ŋa sua
▸ overhear something and then tell it to other people
To tana iŋa sua tiam, ta ima ma keleŋ na. —It is because that fellow overheard our (EXC) talk [and passed it along to others], that it has come to you (PL) and you have heard it.

-ŋaŋa V_Tr Redup
Me saŋsaŋŋan dudut ma timar, mi tiŋaŋa maare pa kumbuŋ mi nomoŋ. —A bunch of wild dogs came and kept biting at my legs and arms.

-ŋakiskis V_Tr Redup
▸ hold tightly in one's mouth
Ŋakiskis wooro tumbuunu tana mi nomom imaare pa toro. —Hold that end of the rope tightly in your mouth, and take hold of the other with your hand.

-ŋa nama-
▸ speechless, amazed, unable to reply to what has been said (Lit. 'bite one's hand')
Wal tana tire mos ki Yesu na, zin ta boozomen tiŋa naman. —When that group saw Jesus' miracles, they all bit their hands in amazement.

-ŋa mata putuunu pa
▸ stare at in anger, stare at because of being upset, glare at (Lit. 'bite the shell of one's eye at')
Ni keteene malmal kat pini, tana iŋa mata putuunu pini. —He was really angry at him, and therefore glared at him.
similar: *mata- putput ma -ŋa zuru-*

-ŋa zuru-
▸ bite one's lip in anger or rage (a sign that one is about to physically attack)
Matan mburmbur pini mi tiŋa zurun. —They were jealous of him and bit their lips in rage.

-ŋasasaara V_Tr
▸ scold in loud voice, chew out

-ŋa-2 Nominalising suffix
▸ nominalising suffix
▸ one that characteristically, habitually, typically, usually does or is
Paradigm: *-ŋoŋ* '1SG' *-ŋom* '2SG' *-ŋana/-ŋaan/-ana* '3SG' *-ŋanda* '1PL.INC', *-ŋoyam* '1PL.EXC', *-ŋoyom* '2PL', *-ŋan* '3PL'
dial. var. 3SG *-ŋaan* (Gauru)

dial. var. 3SG *-ana* (Northern)
-meete/ meeteŋana —die/ death
ŋeu/ ŋeuŋana —joke/ funny
-pakaam/ pakaamŋana —lie/ deceptive ~ deception ~ false ~ falsehood
parei/ pareiŋana —what, how/ what kind
-muŋgu/ muŋguŋana —precede/ old
-mboro/ mboroŋan —care for/ village or church elder
niom moori uraataŋoyom —you (PL) are hard-working women
som/ somŋana —no/ lacking
ŋono somŋana —fruitless, lacking results, in vain
za- somŋana —lacking name, status, authority
-paaza/ paazaŋana —plant/ planted area planting
mete/ meteŋa- —sickness, illness/ sick person
-ŋgiimi/ ruumu ŋgiimiŋana —buy/ store
Moori ŋgiimiŋana imap. —The buying of the woman is completed.

noun + ŋa

▸ plural form
zin noroŋa —the widows

kin term + ŋan

▸ vocative (added to inalienable kin terms, used when addressing a group of people)
Atoŋan mi tiziŋan, keleŋ sua tio ti. —My older and younger brothers, listen to this talk of mine.

pronoun + ŋa-

▸ with, together with
niamŋan —we (EXC) together with them
itiŋan —we (INC) together with them
ziŋan — they together

ta + clause + ŋa-

▸ characteristic activity
wal ta timborro mbiliŋan i —shepherds
wal ta tito i ŋan i —his followers

ŋaara$_1$ N

▸ leftover cooked food (often taken as travelling food or as a school lunch)
def. *Kini mazeene, ina ŋaara.* —Leftover cooked food, that is [called] *ŋaara.*
Nio kini tio ŋaara imbotmbot. —I still have some of my leftover food.
Kuur ŋaara sa pa aigule toro. —Put aside some leftover food for the next day.

-ŋaara$_2$ V_Intr

▸ blow inside (used of rain)
Miiri biibi ma yaŋ iŋaara la ruumu leleene. —There was a strong wind, and rain blew into the house.

-ŋaara$_3$ V_Tr

▸ leave behind, let go, abandon
Iti taŋaara ndaama muŋguŋana raama ka mbulu ila ne, mi toto ndaama popoŋana. —Let us (INC) leave behind the old year along with the behaviour we did during it, and follow the new year.
def. *Tezem mbulu muŋgunana, mi toto mbulu popoŋana.* —We (INC) leave behind old behaviour, and follow a new kind of behaviour.

▸ change someone's name because one's behaviour does not fit with the behaviour of the one whom he or she is named after.
Taŋaara pisis kini ma ila ne, mi tapaata zaana popoŋana. —We (INC) got rid of his name and called him by a new name.
similar: *-zem* 'leave'

-ŋaara$_4$ V_Tr

▸ yell at, shout at, scold in a loud voice
Ŋaara zin be tiko ma tila len. —Yell at them to go away.
Wal tana tiŋaara zin mi timiili ma tila kar kizin raama kan miaŋ. Pa tikam ŋoobo tau. —Those people scolded them in a loud voice and they returned to their village ashamed. For they had done wrong.

-ŋarŋaara V_Tr Redup

Nu ŋarŋaara zin paso? Zin irao timbot. —Why are you yelling at them. They can stay.

-ŋaarakaala kalŋa-/ kwo- V_Tr

▸ try to stop someone from doing something (by speaking to them in a loud voice)
Pikin taŋga itaŋtaŋ. La ŋaarakaala kwoono. —That kid over there keeps crying. Go try to stop him.

-ŋai V_Tr

▸ call for dog (using the sound *'ŋai'*)
Ni iŋai me. —He called the dog.

ŋak V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

▸ be full, satisfied, satiated
Nio kopoŋ ŋak. —My stomach is full.
Nu kan ma irao? Ŋak! —Did you (SG) eat enough? (I am) full!
Ni izeebe mburu isula bokes kini ma ŋak kat. —He filled his box real full.

-ŋakiskis V_Tr Redup
▸ hold tightly in one's mouth, bite and hold on to
Ŋakiskis buza mi sala ni. —Hold the machete in your (SG) mouth and go up the coconut palm.
Mooto iŋakiskis lae pa Paulus namaana. —A snake bit Paul's arm and was holding on tightly to it.
see also: *-ŋa*

-ŋalili V_Tr
▸ see something new, spot/ notice something when it is just beginning to happen
Ni iŋalili puulu. —He spotted the new moon.
Niam amŋalili pa pin indu. —We noticed the banana plant was bent over with a heavy bunch of bananas.

ŋana Adv_Pred1
▸ a little distance, a little while, a bit further, closer, more
La ŋana! —Go a bit further!
Mar ŋana! —Come a bit closer!
Mbot ŋana! —Wait a bit!
Imbot molo ŋana ri. —It is a bit further away.
Kitiimbi tana imender kat zen. Ilela ŋana, to izal. —That post is not standing straight yet. Push it in a bit, and then it will be straight.
musaana ŋana —a bit smaller
biibi ŋana —a bit bigger

ŋanramba N
▸ rosewood tree (= Tok Pisin *nar*. It is used for building, the resin is used as a kind of glue or putty, and the leaves are boiled to make a bitter tasting cough medicine)
Amsap ŋanramba ka mbol ma iwe kitiimbi. —We (EXC) hewed rosewood posts.

ŋaŋ Adv_Pred0
construction: *-re ŋaŋ*
▸ idly watch while other person works
Re ŋaŋi pepe! La uuli be loŋa men mi uraata imap. —Don't just watch him! Go and help him so that the work gets finished quickly.
Nu motom potŋom! Rre ŋaŋi pa uraata paso? —You (SG) slacker! Why are you just watching him working?

ŋaono N
▸ slime (on eels, fish, snakes, yams etc.)
▸ phlegm, pus (thick, yellow)
Tuunu ŋaono ikam ma kuliini isipirpir. —The slime on an eel makes its skin slippery.
Tikis biidi mi isula yok, to ŋaono ikam ma biidi isipirpir. —they peeled the yam and it went down into the water, and then the slime [on it] made the yam slippery.
similar: *ŋgursaana, marwoono, ŋe naana*

met ŋaono
▸ jellyfish

-ŋarakrak V_Intr Redup
▸ scream, cry out (because of pain, hunger, sudden fear)
Aŋpamururi ma iŋarakrak. —I startled her and she cried out.
Me ikamtoto i ma iŋarakrak mi iko ma isala ruumu. —A dog was chasing him and he ran away screaming up into the house.
Bubuŋana sananŋan tiŋarakrak ma kalŋan sanaana, mi tiyotyooto pizin. —The evil spirits came out of them screaming very loudly.
Kala kere pikin. Pa iŋarakrak a. Ko peteli? —Go see the child. For he keeps screaming over there. Maybe he is hungry?

ŋarap N
▸ python
Ŋarap iwon man tatariigi/ ŋge lutuunu. —The python gulped down a chicken/ piglet.
Zin naŋgaŋ tisambarmbar, mi tire ŋarap ta. To tipuni ma tineeni ma tikan. —While the boys were cutting grass, they saw a python. Then they killed it and cooked it and ate [it].

ŋas$_1$ N
▸ left
Tooru ma tipeeze poŋom ŋas tomini. —Turn yourself so they can slap your left cheek too.
Ni ila imbot su namaana ŋas. —He went and stayed at his left side.
Toro imbot la ki ŋas. —The other was on the left.

Ŋas$_2$ N_Proper
▸ male name

-ŋasaara V_Tr
▸ scold, rebuke, yell at, reprimand (with anger and a loud voice)
Ni iŋasaara zin raama keteene malmal. —He angrily scolded them.
Yesu imaŋga mi iŋasaara miiri ma duubu. —Jesus got up and scolded the wind and the waves.

-ŋasasaara V_Tr Redup
Iŋasasaara zin, pa tikam orooro biibi. —He was scolding them, for they were making a lot of noise.
Aŋkam mbulu ambai som, tana tamaŋ iŋasasaara yo. —I did something bad, and therefore my father scolded me.

-parŋasasaara V_Middle Redup
▸ scold each other, yell at each other
Zin keten malmal mi tiparŋasasaara zin ma tau. —They were angry and really yelling at each other.

ŋasasaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ always yelling/ scolding
Moori tana kwoono ŋasasaaraŋana kat. —That woman is always yelling/scolding.
Ni ipakeŋ kumbun pa sua ŋasasaaraŋana. —He frightened them with scolding talk.
similar: *-ŋaserem, -ŋaara, -yespokpok*
see also: *-ŋa, sasaara*

-ŋaserem V_Tr
▸ scold, rebuke (with anger, in order to drive away a disturbance)
Ni iŋaserem zin naŋgaŋ ma tila len. Pa zin kolman tikenene. —She scolded the kids and [sent] them away. For the old people were sleeping.

ŋau Adv_Pred1
alt. *ŋoobo*
▸ incorrectly, wrong

ŋauŋau N Redup
▸ fog, cloud, vapour
Ŋauŋau izuk abal uteene. —Fog covered the top of the mountain.
Ukarumpa na ŋauŋau biibi, tabe mbalus irao isu som. —In Ukarumpa, there was a thick fog, so the plane was not able to land.
Kasam Pas na ŋauŋau muriini. — The Kasam Pass is a place where there is always fog.

ŋauŋauŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ foggy, cloudy
Lele ŋauŋauŋana. —It is foggy.

ŋe N_Event
▸ pneumonia, bad cough
def. *Ŋe ikam ti, to ketende ipazas, mi tuŋguŋ mi tikiziu kanda ŋe naana.* —When pneumonia gets us (INC), then we quickly get out of breath, and cough and spit out phlegm.

ŋe naana N
construction: *ka- ŋe naana*
▸ phlegm (thick, yellow, Lit. 'mother of pneumonia')
Asiŋ ipiri ka ŋe naana isu ti? —Who has spat out [Lit. 'threw'] phlegm here?
Piri kom ŋe naana sorok pepe. Kokena tapadaaga. —Don't spit your (SG) phlegm just anywhere lest we step on it.
Kala kini pepe. Pa yaŋyaaŋa ikami ma ipiri ka ŋe naana isu ma ambai som. —Don't go to him. For he has pneumonia, and he spits his phlegm all over the place, and it is not good.
similar: *ŋaono*

-ŋeele V_Intr
▸ sing with a high pitch (the way women sing)
Moori, to tiŋeele. —The women, they sing with a high pitch.

-ŋelŋeele V_Intr Redup
Zin tamuriŋ tiŋelŋeele mi tisula yok a. —The young girls were singing as they went down to the river.
see also: *-mbo* (used of men singing)

-ŋeeŋe V_Intr_Stative
▸ be close together
Ziru tiŋeeŋe ma timbot. —The two sat very close to each other.
Mbalmbal ru tiŋeeŋe ma timbotmbot sala kaŋar namaana taŋga. —Two pigeons are sitting close to each other on that *galip* tree branch over there.
similar: *-mbutul la mbata, -sekap*

-ŋeete V_Intr_Stative
▸ fit, match, agree, accord with, line up
Nu sua ku iŋeete pa ŋgar tio. —Your (SG) talk is in accord with my thinking.
Parseeŋgeŋana tana, kere ma iŋeete kat. —That joint, see that [its parts] fit well.
similar: *ŋes, -ndeeŋe, raraate*

ŋek V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ creak (caused by wind, earthquakes)
Ruumu ŋekŋek. —The house was creaking.

ŋekŋek1 N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam ŋekŋek*
▸ squeaky or creaking sound
def. *koroŋ ru tiparmbekes zin*
Soolo ikam ŋekŋek paso? Asiŋ isala ruumu? —Why is the flooring creaking? Who has gone up into the house?

Miiri ikam ma kataama ikam ŋekŋek. —The wind caused the door to make a creaking sound.
Yeŋyeeŋge biibi ikam ma ruumu ila imar ma ikam ŋek. —A big earthquake caused the house to move back and forth and make creaking sounds.

ŋekŋek$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ gnash (used of teeth, when someone is experiencing great pain)
Zoŋoono ŋekŋek. —He gnashed his teeth in agony.
Tiyeryer ma zoŋon ŋekŋek ma timbotmbot. —They are wailing and gnashing their teeth in agony.
Zoŋoono ŋekŋek, ka toptoobo izzu, mi ikadat. —He was gnashing his teeth, saliva was dripping down [from his mouth], and he was jerking. [i.e. He was having an epileptic fit.]

ŋenŋeene V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: *mata- ŋenŋeene*
▸ be sleepy
Zin matan ŋenŋeene ma tisaana kat. —They were very sleepy and could not keep their eyes open.
Mboroŋan ku, ni mata ŋenŋeene somŋana. —Your (SG) guardian/shepherd [God], he is one who never has sleepy eyes.
see also: *-keene* 'sleep, lie'

ŋeŋeŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
construction: *kwo- ŋeŋeŋŋa-*
▸ crying, screaming, whining
Pikin tana kwo ŋeŋeŋŋana. Mbuuli pepe. Ko itaŋ mini. —That child is always crying. Don't disturb him. He might start crying again.
similar: *taŋtaŋŋa-*

ŋerek N
▸ parrot type (green with red under the wings, and a little blue on the wings, noted for its destructive, thieving behaviour in gardens)
Ŋerek, ni kuumbu tiene. —The green parrot, it is a real thief.
Ŋerek ikaaza, to zoŋ. —When the green parrot screeches, then it is going to be sunny time.

ŋerekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ green in colour

-ŋeres V_Intr
▸ scold, give strong talk to, charge
…tanata ŋeres pizin be tila tikam uraata. —… therefore scold them so that they will go and do some work.
similar: *kwo- imbol, -ŋasasaara, -ŋaserem*

-ŋerŋer V_Intr Redup
▸ growl at, snarl at
Me iŋerŋer pio. —The dog growled at me.
▸ speak harshly/ angrily to, snap/ snarl at
Ni iŋerŋer pa Pita. —He snapped at Peter.
Kozo kala pepe. Beso kozooro ma kala, to ni iŋerŋer piom. —I warn you (PL) don't go. If you are disobedient and go anyway, he will speak harshly to you.

kalŋa- ŋerŋer (pa)
▸ speak harshly to, snarl at, snap at
Mi kalŋom ŋerŋer pizin pepe. —And do not speak harshly to them.

-paŋerŋer V_Tr Redup
▸ upset, disturb, cause to be afraid, cause to cry
Nu paŋerŋer lutum irao. Ko mete ikami. —You (SG) have upset your child enough. You are going to cause him to be sick.
Wer ipaŋerŋer zin pikin. —An illness of the spleen is disturbing the babies [and causing them to cry].

ŋerŋerŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ snarling, snappish, easily angered, ill-tempered
Ni tomtom ŋerŋerŋana. Kala kagarau i pepe. —He is a person who is easily angered and snaps at people. Don't go near to him.
me ŋerŋerŋana —dog that growls at people all the time

ŋes$_1$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be exactly even, lined up, in time, synchronised
Kamaata ki pepe. Kombo ma ŋes pa tamen. —Don't drag behind [in your singing]. Sing in time.
Ituru tarak ŋes kat zen. —The two of us (INC) are not dancing in time yet.
Kitiimbi timender raraate men, ina ŋes kat. —When the posts are standing the same, then they are perfectly lined up.
similar: *-ŋeete, -ndeeŋe*

ŋes$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ become broken in two
Aŋseboogo teu ma ŋes. —I broke a piece of sugarcane in two.
Ni isala mbu ma itop, to ilikat kumbuunu ma ŋes. —He climbed up the betel-nut

palm and fell down, and then he hit his leg badly and it broke.
similar: *-pol*

ŋes lae V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ move from one thing to another in the air, swing over, jump over from stone to stone
Naŋgaŋ tana isombe ŋes lae mbu toro, tabe imel. —The youngster wanted to shift from one betel-nut palm to another [in the air], and ended up falling down.
Ŋes lae namaana toro. —Swing over to another branch.
Ŋes lae wooŋgo toro. —Go across to another boat [while at sea].
similar: *-kakes, -yabakes*

ŋeu N_Event
▸ joke, joking, fun
▸ make fun of
Tikamam ŋeu. —They are joking/ being funny.
Ni ikam ŋeu pizin. —He made fun of them.
Kakam kombol ma iwe ŋeu pepe. —Do not use foul language as a joke.

-we ŋeu pa
▸ be a laughing stock to
Tirepilpiili yo mi aŋwe ŋeu pizin. —They despise me and I have become a laughing stock for them.
Niam amwe kembei ta ŋeu pizin wal matan munŋan. —We (EXC) have become like a joke for the pagans.

ŋeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ funny
Nu ŋeuŋom. —You (SG) are funny.
sua ŋeuŋana —funny talk, joking talk, joke

ŋeuŋeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ always joking
Tomtom tana, ni ŋeuŋeuŋana. —That person, he is always joking/ he is a real joker.

-peŋeu V_Tr
▸ treat as a joke, make fun of, mock
To tiŋgun kumbun mbukuunu pini mi tipeŋeu i. Tiso: "Aa, king kizin Yuda, niam ampakuru!" —Then they knelt before him and mocked him saying, "Ah, king of the Jews, we exalt you!"
▸ act irreverently towards something
Zin tipeŋeu Merere urum kini. —They are treating God's house irreverently.

Ŋg

ŋgaala$_1$ N
▸ fish type (lives in rivers, iconsidered to be stupid because it never tries to hide)
def. *Ye borau, yokŋana.* —A stupid fish, found in rivers.

kwo- ŋgaalaŋa-
▸ quiet, not easily agitated or upset, not usually making any fuss
Moori/ Tomooto sa ta izzo sua som, to toso tomtom tana kwo ŋgaalaŋana. —A woman/ man who does not talk [a lot], then we (INC) say that person is a 'quiet mouth.'

-ŋgaala$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ hot enough to cook on (used of cooking stones)
def. *You itun tiama ma you isu ma ila kek. (=Tiama iŋgaala.)* —Fire has heated up the cooking stones and burned down. (=The cooking stones are heated up.)
You ikan tiama ma iŋgaala, to ito meene rekrekŋana sala. —The fire heated up the stones until they were hot enough to cook on, and then she roasted the sago on top of them.
dial. var. *-ŋgalaŋ* (Birik)
similar: *-muta, -kuruk*

-ŋgaama V_Tr
▸ harvest taro, pull up out of the ground and tie up
Nio aŋla aŋgaama mok pizin Koobo. —I went [and] got some taro from the garden for the inner island people.
Kini imetmet kek, tamen ka tomtom be tiŋgaama na som. —The food is ready to be harvested, but there are no people to do the harvesting.
Mi toro, ni le uraata be iŋgaama. —And another man, his job is to harvest.

-ŋgamgaama V_Tr Redup

ŋgaamaŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ harvesting
Mazwaana ti na, mazwaana ki kini ŋgaamaŋana. Pa kini imetmet kek. —This time is the time for harvesting food. For the food is ready to be harvested.
see also: *-tou* (used of sweetpotatoes)

ŋgaara N_Stative
▸ oily liquid (yellow or tan in colour due

to the presence of the oil)
Moori taŋga ikam koroŋ boozo isula yambon ma yambon kembei ta ŋgaara. —That woman put many things into the soup and the soup is a nice yellow colour (because of the fat from meat).

ŋgarŋgaara N_Stative Redup
Buzur sa ta sobe tonoi mi ka yambon iŋgalutlut/ ŋgalapitpit mi iwe ŋgarŋgaara, ina tina ta tapaata be ŋgaara. —Meat that we (INC) boil and the soup from it is oily, that is what we call *ŋgaara*.
see also: *weŋgaara* 'yellow'

ŋgal$_1$ N
▸ fork

-ŋgal$_2$ V_Tr
▸ add to and fill up, dish out, serve
Zin tike pooro pa kinzi mi tiŋgal kaŋar guuzu isula. —They wove a *kinzi* vine into a netbag, and filled it with *galip* nuts.
Amgal kan kini ila plet. (=zoobo sula) —We (EXC) filled the plates with their food.
▸ add a few more to a group to complete their number, complete
Matias ikam Yudas muriini mi iŋgal zin laamuru mi ta ma ila imun mini. —Matias took Judas' place and joined the eleven [apostles], and their number was again complete.
Tomtom pakan timar ma tiŋgal ti, to tarao. —If some people come and join us (INC), then there will be enough of us [to do the work].

-ŋgal$_3$ V_Tr
▸ pierce (penetrate something perpendicularly to its surface), spear, stab, stick, jab
Wooro matan matanŋana iŋgal nomoŋ. —A thorny vine stuck my hand.
▸ throw a spear at something
Nio aŋgal ŋge (aŋzem marakete/izi). —I threw a spear at the pig (I release the spear [from my hand]).
▸ inject, give someone a shot (injection)
Dokta iŋgal yo. —The doctor gave me a shot.
▸ sting
Sombe zirkuumbu iŋgalu, nako re yoyouŋana biibi. —If a scorpion stings you, you (SG) will have a lot of pain.
▸ produce a new shoot
Ni ka kem iŋgal. —New young coconut fruits start to appear on a coconut flower.
Ni ta waswaaza na, tiwe bibip kek? Wai, tiŋgal kek. —Those coconuts that you (SG) planted, have they become big already? Hey, new coconuts have are already started to appear on the flowers.
▸ bubble up
Buri na, mbeere ŋgalŋgal i. —Just now it is starting to bubble
▸ affect and cause to dry (used of the effect of fire or smoke on foods)
Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana, bekena you/ka koi iŋgalŋgal (=ikudut) —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up above a fire so that the fire/smoke can affect them. (=it smokes them dry)
dial. var. *-pai* (Northern)
▸ sew up (roof thatching)
Moori tipai, mi tomooto tiŋgal kooto. —The women take off the midribs of the sago leaves and the men sew the leaves onto sticks [making the thatching].
▸ hollow out
Zin tiŋgal wooŋgo leleene. —They hollowed out the inside of the canoe.
similar: *-sap, -kan*
▸ affect strongly, convict, make a strong impression (used of words, speech)
Sua iŋgal zin, to tiurla. —The talk convicted them (Lit. 'pierced them'), and then they believed.

-ŋgalŋgal V_Tr Redup
▸ always accusing
Ni tomtom ki iŋgalŋgal sua. —He is always accusing.

kwo- iŋgal
▸ warn, remind (Lit. 'mouth pierces')
Kwoŋ iŋgalŋgal Atai be mataana iŋgal nol. —I kept reminding Atai about the market.
▸ keep talking about
Kwon iŋgalŋgal tomtom un pitŋana ndabok. —They have talked enough about people's ancestries. They should stop it.

mata- iŋgal
▸ remember, think of, be aware of, pay attention to (Lit. 'eye pierce')
Ni mataana iŋgal sua mbukŋana kini som. —He did not remember his promise.
Motom iŋgal uraata ku mi kam kat. — Pay attention to your (SG) work and do it well.
Motom iŋgal mbulu ta muŋgu ipet pa tumbundu bizin na. —Think of what

happened to our (INC) forefathers.
▸ be careful, take care of, make sure that
Matan iŋgal zitun men. —They only think of/ take care of themselves.
Motom iŋgal itum pa zin mbeŋ kan. —Take care of yourself and watch out for the criminals [Lit. 'night ones'].
Ni kozo mataana iŋgal be iwoolo tomooto urlaŋana men. —She must be sure to only marry a believing man.

mata- parŋgal
▸ look at each other
Matan parŋgal zin. —They looked at each other.

-ŋgal kopo-
▸ stab someone in the stomach
▸ stir up, incite, provoke (Lit. 'pierce the stomach')
similar: *-kuru kopo-*

-ŋgal lele-
▸ convict, convince, persuade (Lit. 'pierce the insides/heart')
Sua ki Yesu iŋgal leleŋ ma ŋgar tio itooro kat. —Jesus' words convicted me and my [way of] thinking has really changed.

-ŋgal mata-
▸ chastise, punish in order to correct (Lit. 'pierce the eye')
▸ confront and condemn (often pointing one's finger towards the accused person's eyes as well)
similar: *-seeze mata-*

-ŋgal sua pa
▸ accuse someone (often without a real basis) (Lit. 'throw talk at')
Zin timbel sua ŋgalŋana pu. —They accuse you (SG) of many things.
Tiŋgalŋgal sua pakaamŋana pio. —They kept accusing me falsely.

-ŋgal talŋa-
▸ inform someone confidentially about what other people have said, warn secretly, tip off, tell a secret (Lit. 'pierce the ears')
▸ warn secretly

-ŋgal wak
▸ pound, mash pudding (made of tapioca or taro and *galip* nut or coconut oil)
Zin naŋgaŋ tiŋgal wak pa kuŋ niini. —The young men mashed the starchy pudding with a pestle.

-ŋgalŋgal ŋgolo
▸ fit/ accord with one's normal behaviour
Mbulu ta kembei iŋgalŋgal ŋgolo kini som. —This is not his normal behaviour.

-ŋgalaken V_Intr/Tr
▸ join together, put together
Ŋgalaken ke mataana ru. —Join the two ends of the timber together.
Tiroŋ ipol mi dokta iŋgalaken tiroŋ mini. —My bone broke, and the doctor joined the ends of the bone back together again.
Ŋgalaken you, pa inabe imeete na (=ur kiliiti matan ila mbata). —Put the pieces of burning wood closer together, for [the fire] is about to go out.

-ŋgalakenken V_Intr/Tr Redup
Tiroŋ ta boozomen iŋgalakenken ma aŋwe tomtom. —All my bones were knit together and I became a person.

ŋgalaŋ$_1$ N
▸ Croton plant, decorative red, yellow, and green leaves
Tomooto tiboogo ŋgalaŋ ma iwe pesel mi tirak kai. —The men broke off some Croton leaves for their backside decorations and danced the *Kai* dance.
Timbalis pikin kwoono pa ŋgalaŋ baba. Pa itaŋtaŋ mete. —They rubbed the child's mouth with a wide Croton leaf. For she was crying too much.
ŋgalaŋ ki toono —leaf used as land boundary/ border marking/ landmark

ŋgalaŋ baba/ babaŋana
▸ type of Croton leaf with broad leave

ŋgalaŋ kuzi wiini
▸ Croton type (very narrow leaves)

ŋgalaŋ man wiini
▸ Croton type

-ŋgalaŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be clear, transparent, clean, pure
Yok iŋgalaŋ kat. —The water is really clean/clear.
Koroŋ tana iŋgalaŋ kat kembei ta ŋgalas. —That thing is very clear/ transparent like glass.
Ŋguuru yam pa siŋ ku potomŋana tana ma amgalaŋ kat. —Wash us (EXC) with that holy blood of yours (SG) and [make us] truly clean.
▸ hot enough to cook on
You ikan tiama ma iŋgalaŋ, to ni ito meene

rekrekŋana sala. —The fire heated up the stones until they were hot enough to cook on, and then she roasted the sago on top of the stones.
dial. var. *-ŋgaala* (Yangla)

ŋgalaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ clear, transparent, clean, pure
yok ŋgalaŋŋana —clear water
lele- ŋgalaŋŋana —clean, pure heart

ŋgalapitpit N Redup
construction: *ka- ŋgalapitpit*
▸ grease or oil that floats on the surface of water
Kere pa disel. Pa isula tai ma ka ŋgalapitpit ise i. Kokena naŋgaŋ tiwe, to disel ka ŋgalapitpit isekap la kulin. —Look out for diesel. For it has gone down into the seawater and now its grease/oil is rising and floating on the surface of the water. If the kids bathe [there], the diesel will get on their skin.
Zin moori tinoi ŋge ma ka yambon ŋgalapitpit. —The women boiled pork and the grease rose to the surface of the water.

-ŋgalapitpit V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be greasy and tasty (used of soup)
Man mbuyeene mete, ta ka yambon iŋgalapitpit. —The chicken had a lot of fat, so the soup is nice and greasy.

ŋgalapitpitŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ murky, not clear
Sombe yok mi tai tilup, to tere kei ta ŋgalapitpitŋana. —If freshwater and saltwater meet, then we [will] see that the water is murky.
similar: *-ŋgalut*

-ŋgalke V_Tr
▸ rinse off (clothes, plates, saucepans)
Tuŋguuru mburu tiŋtiiŋgiŋana, to taŋgalke pa yok ŋgalaŋŋana. —We (INC) wash the muddy clothes, and then rinse them with clean water.
similar: *-yelke*

ŋgalpeene N
▸ raw fruit that has fallen down (not edible)
def. *We ŋonoono popoŋana. Iur putuunu kek mi mazaana som. Irao be takan zen.* —A new mango fruit. Its seed has formed but it is not yet ripe. We (INC) cannot eat it yet.

-ŋgalraama V_Tr
▸ teach, instruct how to do something
Zin kolman tiŋgalraama zin naŋgaŋ, mana tila pa uraata. —The older men instructed the youngsters [on how to do the job], and after that they went off to work.
similar: *-paute, -kam ŋgar pa, -sope, -ŋgamaara*

-ŋgalseeŋge V_Tr
▸ graft, join into
Ta buri iti taŋgalseeŋge kakau popoŋana ila kakau muŋgunana, bekena itum ambai mi ŋonoono. —In these days we (INC) graft new cocoa branches to old ones so that they will grow well and produce fruit.

-ŋgalseŋseeŋge V_Tr Redup
Anutu iseboogo olib ŋonoono tana naman naman pakan ma tisu len, mi ikam yom ma ila iŋgalseŋseeŋge yom la, bekena kakam murin. —God broke off some branches from that true olive tree, and took you (PL) and grafted you into it, so that you would take their place.

-ŋgalsek V_Intr/Tr
▸ forbid someone from doing something, prohibit
Ni iŋgalsek pizin be tiso uruunu pizin tomtom ma tileŋ pepe. —He forbade them to tell other people about him.
Nio aŋgalsek pizin, irao timar ruumu tio pepe. —I forbade them from coming to my house.
Ni iŋgalsek pini be iwoolo pepe. —He forbade her to marry.
Mbulu ta kembei, tutu iŋgalsek pa. —That kind of behaviour, the law forbids it.

-ŋgalseksek V_Intr/Tr Redup
Tiŋgalseksek zitun pa kini kanŋana. —They habitually forbid themselves to eat food [=they fast].

ŋgalsekŋa- N_Inal Compound
▸ forbidden, prohibited, taboo
Koroŋ sa ko iwe ŋgalsekŋana piom som. —Nothing will be forbidden to you (PL).

ŋgalseki N_Event
▸ taboo, prohibition, restriction, ban (for ceremonial reasons)
Tiur ŋgalseki pa ŋge kanŋana. —They put a prohibition on the eating of pork.
Ka ŋgalseki sa som. —There is no prohibition concerning it.
Nu tana, ke tau aŋur ŋgalseki pa be kan pepe, ta ko kan sa kek, na? —You (SG) there, the tree on which I put prohibition that you were not to eat from it, you have eaten from it, haven't you?

-ŋgaltekeere V_Tr
▸ push the bow/front of a canoe away from something by using a stick
Kam te mi ŋgaltekeere wooŋgo. Kokena isala magat. —Take a pole, and push the boat away. Otherwise it is going to run aground.
Kozo ŋgaltekeere ri mi teperae liŋana, to pu tiom isula. —Push the canoe out a bit to a deeper place, and then your (PL) net(s) [can] go down.

-ŋgaltiti V_Intr_Stative
▸ have spots
We karriŋana na, mazaana kat mi iŋgaltiti. —The juicy kind of mango is really ripe and has black spots.
Ŋguuru mburu tio kokouŋana tiŋgi. Pa yaŋ iteege. Kokena iŋgaltiti. —Wash this white shirt of mine. For the rain got on it. It would not be good if it was to get mould spots.

ŋgaltitiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ having spots, spotted
ŋge ŋgaltitiŋana —spotted pig

-ŋgalut$_1$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be greasy and tasty (used of soup)
Ŋge mbuyeene isula kuuru, to ka yambon iŋgalut. —When pork fat goes down into the pot, then the soup is greasy and tasty.

-ŋgalutlut/ -ŋgalulut V_Intr Redup

ŋgalutŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ greasy and tasty
similar: *-ŋgalapitpit*

-ŋgalut$_2$ V_Tr
▸ choke off, prevent other things from growing (used of trees, grass, weeds)
Ke yapyaaba iŋgalut koroŋ ma tinmeete. —The *yapyaaba* tree choked off things and killed them.
Kakas ke pakan ma tisu. Pa tiŋgalut pin ma pin itum kat som. —Cut down some of the trees. For they are choking off the bananas and preventing them from growing well.

ŋgalwi- N_Inal
▸ scales of a fish
note: Birik and Marile form
dial. var. *ŋgauli-* (Central), *ŋgara-* (Kampalap)

-ŋgamaara V_Tr
▸ scold, advise, teach
Kala to kaŋgamaara zin naŋgaŋ, kokena tipasaana ŋgar pa kar lene. —Go and scold the boys, lest they do bad things in the village.
similar: *-kam peeze pizin, -tut, -yaamba*
see also: *-ŋgalraama*

ŋgamar N
▸ basket type (made of coconut fronds, has a woven 'tail')
Amkam ni ruunu mi amwe ŋgamar be meene/ manioka isula. —We (EXC) took coconut leaves and wove them into a basket for sago/ manioc.
Zeebe manioka isula ŋgamar, mi koko kezeene. —Put the manioc tubers down into the basket and tie the mouth of it shut.
ŋgamar kunduunu —a small basket of sago.

ŋgar N
▸ knowledge, mind, intelligence, opinion, idea
Ŋgar kini biibi kat. —He has a lot of knowledge.
Ŋgar kini ilip pa niom ta boozomen. —He is the smartest of you all.
Ni le ŋgar ambaiŋana. —He is wise/ He has a good mind.
Tomtom ta timbot la ŋgar sananŋana men na, ŋgar kizin imun. —Those who only live with bad thinking, their minds are closed [i.e. they are not teachable].
Niom kakamam mbulu ta irao ŋgar tio som. —You (PL) keep behaving in a way that is not acceptable in my opinion.
▸ meaning, explanation
Ka ŋgar ta kembei: —Its meaning/ explanation is like this:
E, nio aŋute nu ŋgar ku ambai. —Yes, I know you (SG) meant well.
N_Event
▸ thinking, way of thinking
Ni ikam ŋgar ta kembei. —He thought like this.
Kuurpe ŋgar mi mbulu tiom ma iŋgeeze men. —Straighten your (PL) thinking and behaviour and [make them] clean.

ŋgar bozboozo/ mbulu bozboozo
▸ all kinds of evil/ bad/ cunning/ sly thoughts/behaviour

-kam ŋgar (pa)
▸ learn (Lit. 'do/receive thinking/ knowledge (about)')

Ni ikam ŋgar karau. —He learned quickly.
▸ think about, study
Aŋkam ŋgar pa sua ki Merere. —I am thinking about/ studying the Lord's word.
-kam ŋgar boozo
▸ worried, anxious, perplexed (Lit. 'do much thinking')
Kam ŋgar boozo pa koroŋ tana pepe. —Don't worry too much about that.
-pei ŋgar
▸ stir up thinking, stimulate thinking
-ru (ka-) ŋgar
▸ think through something well (Lit. 'seek knowledge/thinking concerning something')
Ru ŋgar pa muŋgu, to maŋga pa ka uraata. —Think it through well ahead of time, and only then begin the work.
ŋgar imbol
▸ not willing to change one's mind, stubborn, obstinate (Lit. 'thinking is strong/firm')
▸ determined
Ŋgar kini imbol kat. Irao loŋa itooro ŋgar kini na som. —He is very determined. He is not going to quickly change his mind.
Ŋgar kini imbol kat be molo som to… —He has firmly decided that soon…
▸ mature (in one's way of thinking)
ŋgar imun (pa)
▸ have a closed mind, unwilling to change one's mind about something (Lit. 'thinking is closed concerning')
ŋgar pepepŋa-
▸ easily persuaded, habitually agreeing without thinking something through properly (Lit. 'thinking is soft')
Ŋgar ku pepepŋana. Nu yok men. Kam ŋgar pa som. —You (SG) are too easily persuaded. You just agree without thinking it through.
▸ immature (in one's thoughts and behaviour)
Ŋgar kini imbol zen, pepepŋana. —His thinking is not yet mature. He is like a child.
ŋgar naŋgaŋ
▸ immature, childish, way of thinking, not adult yet
Ni na imbot la men ŋgar naŋgaŋ, kolman zen. —He still has an immature way of thinking,[he is] not like an adult yet.
ŋgar ipet (pa)
▸ come to know, understand, comprehend, realise (Lit. 'thinking appears (about)')
Ŋgar tiam ipet kek. Irao tipakaam yam mini som. —Now we (EXC) understand. They can't deceive us anymore.
▸ be clear about
ŋgar ise (pa)
▸ understand (Lit. 'thinking ascends')
Ŋgar kizin ise kek. —They have understood.
-palpaala ŋgar
▸ distract, confuse someone's thinking (Lit. 'be breaking someone's thinking')
Zin tipalpaala ŋgar tio, pa tiso sua boozo mete. —They confused me, because they talked about too many things.
-tooro ŋgar
▸ change one's mind
Ni itooro ŋgar kini kek. —He has changed his mind.
ŋgar somŋa-
▸ stupid, foolish
zin ta len ŋgar somŋan i —stupid ones, those who don't have knowledge/understanding
ŋgar itooro
▸ one's thinking changes
Mazwaana tiŋgi, tomtom ŋgar kizin itooro kek. Tikam ŋgar kembei muŋgu som. —These days people's thinking has changed. They don't think like they used to.

ŋgarŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ clever, knowledgeable, intelligent, wise, well-educated
Nio aŋso aŋpaute u pa sua ŋgarŋana. —I want to teach you (SG) with wise words.
Tana kam ta kembei. Naso we tomtom ŋgarŋom. —So do like that. Then you (SG) will become a wise/ smart person.
zin ŋgarŋan ki tutu—the scribes (in the Bible), ones with [a lot of] knowledge about the law

ŋgara- N_Inal
▸ gills
ye/ tuunu ŋgaraana —fish's/ eel's gills
Ye ŋgaraana, takanan som. —The gills of the fish, we (INC) do not eat.
Yembut ye ŋgaraana isu lene. Imbot, to ye ibuuzu. —Cut off the fish gills. If they remain, then the fish will rot.
Re, ko ye ŋgaraana iyembut nomon. —Look out lest the gills cut your (SG) hand.
▸ scales of fish (Kampalap dialect meaning)

Kaza ye ŋgarana. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.

ŋgaraama N
▸ slit gong, slit drum (=Tok Pisin *garamut*)
alt. ŋgarama
Zin Kampalap mi Kabe tizabzap ŋgaraama. —The Kampalap and Kabi people carve slit drums.
Sombe lelen be tisotaara zin tomtom, na tipun ŋgaraama. —If they want to notify people about something, they hit a slit drum.
▸ tree type

-ŋgaraapi V_Tr
▸ fix, repair
dial. var. *-karakiti* (Central)
similar: *-urpe, -pazal*

-ŋgaraŋkaala V_Tr
▸ tuck one's clothes in while sitting down, arrange one's clothes modestly (used of women)
def. *Tumbutul mi mbulende su na taŋgaraŋkaala itundu. Tuurpe iti to tumbutul.* —When we (INC) are sitting down together, we tuck our clothing in modestly. We fix ourselves first and then sit down.
similar: *-urpe*

ŋgariŋ$_1$ N
▸ stick (long, made of hard wood) used for handling hot stones
Motoyom iŋgal ŋgariŋ kini. Kokena iru zalaana. —Remember her cooking stick. It would not be good if she has to look for it.
see also: *kipin* 'tongs used for removing hot things'

-ŋgariŋ$_2$ V_Tr
▸ push hot stones away using a stick
Kaimer sombe ito kini, ko iŋgariŋ tiama pa sokorei? —Later when she roasts food on hot stones, what will she use to push the hot stones away?

-ŋgas V_Tr
▸ arrange things carefully (stack up, line up)
Ŋgas pat be sekaala/ peene yok! —Arrange the stones to block the water!
Ŋgas zin buk sala silaŋ. —Stack up the books on the shelf.
Zin pikin tiŋgas naman pa ke. —The children played by putting their fists on top of each other [game done with a stick].
Tiŋgas tiama. —They arranged the cooking stones.

-ŋgasŋgas V_Tr Redup

ŋgat$_1$ N
▸ prop, barrier put under something to keep it from moving
Ko imuzikzik. Tana ur ŋgat ila mon be ikeene kat. —It might rock. Therefore put a prop for the canoe so that it stays firm.
Ur ŋgat ila kuuru, kokena yok imiliŋ. —Put a prop under the pot lest [it tip over and] the water spill.

-ŋgat$_2$ V_Tr
▸ set up a barrier, support (in order to secure something)
Ŋgat pikin ma ikeene, ko itimbil lene mi itop. —Put a barrier around the child while he sleeps lest he roll over and fall down.
▸ prop up
Ŋgat mbalia tio ise ŋana ma raraate. —Prop up my bed a bit, so it is level.
▸ support by leaning on, resting against
Aŋgat uteŋ ise kiliigi. —I rested my head on the pillow.
Iŋgat kezeene mi ikeene. —He slept leaning his chin on his hand.

ŋgauli-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ scales (of a fish)
No ye ŋgauliini isu lene. —Scrape off the scales from the fish.
Mban na, ŋgauliini somŋana. —The bait fish does not have scales.
dial. var. *ŋgalwi-* (Birik, Marile), *ŋgara-* (Kampalap)

ŋgauli-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ surface of the sea, water
Bensin imiliŋ sula tai, ma ikam ma tai ŋgauliini ŋgalapitpit. —Petrol spilled in the ocean and the surface of the ocean had a thin layer of petrol floating on it.
dial. var. *tai ŋgalwiini* (Marile), *tai kuliini* (Northern), *tai kuliyeete* (Yangla, Gauru)

ŋgauŋgau V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ feel upset, feel something unpleasant, be upset
Ni leleene ŋgauŋgau. Ko sokorei ipasaana leleene? —He is upset. What might have upset him?
similar: *-ŋu, lele- mbukmbuk*

ŋgauŋgauŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ old and no longer good (often because termites have gone into something)

Serembat tana ŋgauŋgauŋana. Kakam ma ila pizin ŋge. —That sweet potato is old and no longer good. Take it and give to the pigs.
similar: *ndomdomŋa-*

ŋge N
▸ pig
▸ pig meat, pork
Zin Yuda tikanan ŋge som. —Jews do not eat pork.
ŋge aikou —white pig with no fur
ŋge aikuba —pig without a tail (especially valuable because of being unusual)
ŋge amal —red pig (Marile)
ŋge balut —pig with multiple colours
ŋge buriigi —reddish brown pig
ŋge koskoozo —black pig
ŋge mo —pig with big ears
ŋge nusup —pig that is very white
ŋge ŋgaltiti —spotted pig
ŋge sapalpaala —pig with multiple colours (Marile)
ŋge baadaŋana/ ŋge kwaazaŋana —pig that is middle-sized [and therefore can be easily carried by one person]
ŋge kereene —front part of pig, stomach of a pig, greasy part (highly prized)
Ŋge kereene na mbuyeeneŋana, ka mbuuru men. Kam pa tomtom toro ma ikan mi mbuyeene ipuni, tona ni ikam ŋgar be ipekel ŋge ku kereene ma imiili. —The front part of a pig has a lot of fat. When you (SG) give it to someone else and the fat of it 'hits' him, then he will think that he has to return the front part of your pig [(by giving you one of his pigs].
ŋge kereene, ndeme kiini, ka ŋgereeze — various choice parts of pork
ŋge paŋgaara —female pig, sow
ŋge naana uumbuŋana —very large female pig which does not bear young any more
ŋge saŋsaŋ —pig that has gone wild, feral pig
ŋge zazuubu —domestic pig that has gone wild, feral pig
-baada ŋge —carry a pig
-kwaara ŋge —carry a pig on one's shoulder
-mbis ŋge —carry a pig on one's back
-mbit ŋge —tie a pig up [in order to prevent it from running away. Often done to newly purchased pigs, or to pigs that will soon be slaughtered for ceremonial purposes.]
-ŋgal ŋge —spear/kill a pig
-pal ŋge —butcher/ cut up a pig
-siŋ ŋge —carry a pig that is hanging by its legs from a pole [done by two or more men]
-sou ŋge —catch a pig
Ŋge iti pu. —The pig got caught in the net.
Kilis ikam ŋge. —The snare got a pig.
Ŋge ikurus (=imorsop, iso "Uuh!" mi iko ma sisiraana ise). —The pig gets startled, says "uuh!" and runs away with its hair standing on end.
Ŋge imboros. —The pig screeched/squealed [out of fright or aggression].
Ŋge iŋguŋ. —The pig coughs.
Ŋge iŋurŋur lutuunu bizin. —The pig called her piglets by grunting.
Ŋge ipo ŋgini. —The pig built a nest.
Ŋge isus toono. —The pig rooted up the ground.
Ŋge iti la pu ma tisoui, to isuulu. —A pig got stuck in the net and when they grabbed it, then it squealed in protest.
Tiŋgal ŋge ma iweeze. —They speared the pig and it squealed.
ŋge uunu biibi —a big herd of pigs
tomtom ta timborro ŋge ŋan i
▸ shepherds [of pigs or other animals]
mbulu kizin me ma ŋge
▸ immoral, shameless open immorality

ŋge ndomoono N
▸ big piece of timber at the bottom of a fence, base of a fence (prevents pigs from slipping underneath the fence, literally: 'pig's forehead')
Topo siiri na, takam ke biibi isula muŋgu ma iwe ŋge ndomoono, tona toyo ke munmun ise ŋwaana. —When we (INC) build a fence, we first put a big piece of timber down to be the 'pig's forehead', and then collect smaller sticks and put them on top.

ŋgeele$_1$ N
▸ clam (general name)
ŋgeele yok kana (munmun) mi ŋgeele tai kana (bibip) —freshwater clams (small) and saltwater clams (big)
Takan ŋgeele ŋonoono, mi putuunu ila ne. —We (INC) eat the clam creature, and the shell [is thrown] away.
Takamam ŋgeele putuunu pa zwor. —We (INC) get giant clam shells to use as feeding troughs for pigs,

ŋgelŋgeele N Redup
▸ many small seashells

ŋgeele$_2$ N
▸ ridge (of a roof)
ruumu ka ŋgeele —ridge of the roof of a house
Man imbutultul sala ŋgeele. —The bird is sitting on the ridge of the roof.
Sola ikeene se ŋgeele. —The solar panel is lying above the ridge of the roof.
Tikau ŋgeele pa ruumu, to imbol. —They tied the ridge cap onto the house, and then it was firmly in place.

-ŋgeele$_3$ V_Tr
▸ discuss some matter in a group
Zin tiŋgeele sua pa naroogo. —They discussed together about the dance.
▸ plan
Sombe tomtom sa iŋgeele naroogo ma ipet, na ni tomtom ŋonoono. —If someone plans a dance ceremony and it takes place, then he is a true/ real/ capable man.

-ŋgelŋgeele V_Tr Redup

-ŋgeele mburooŋo
▸ negotiate/ discuss about business matters

-ŋgeele ka kiizi
▸ plot against, plan how to kill someone
similar: *-mbuuru*
dial. var. *-ŋgele* (Northern)

ŋgele N_Event
▸ discussion

-yo ŋgele
▸ have a discussion
▸ start to talk (used of babies)

ŋgeelŋaan N
construction: *ka- ŋgeelŋaan*
▸ punishment, penalty
note: Gauru form
similar: *ka- mbaara, yeeleŋana, pokotŋana, kadoono*

ŋgeeme$_1$ N
▸ shellfish type
▸ armband type (made from a *Trochus* shell, has designs in it, worn by women on ceremonial occasions, put above the elbow, usually several of them are worn at the same time, used as a sign that someone is engaged)

Tizun ŋgeeme sala namaana kek. —They have put *ŋgeeme* armbands on her arm [to show that she is engaged].
Ni izun ŋgeeme sala namaana. Koozi ko naroogo? —She put armbands on her arm. Is there a ceremonial dance today?
see also: *lokoloko* (also made of *Trochus* shell, has added decorations (feathers, beads, etc)

-ŋgeeme$_2$ V_Tr
▸ mix different things together, have different things at the same time
Nio aŋgeeme ye ramaki meene. —I mixed fish with sago.
Keŋgeeme sua irao. Koso kat sua ta tamar pa i. —You (PL) have talked enough about all kinds of things. Speak plainly about the topic we came here for.

-ŋgemgeeme V_Tr Redup
Niom tubudu na keŋgemgeeme kini. —You white people eat different kinds of food at the same time.
Ni iŋgemgeeme Tok Pisin mi kalŋanda. —He keeps mixing in Tok Pisin with our (INC) language.
Teŋgemgeeme sua. —We talked about different topics.

-ŋgeere V_Tr
▸ tie together with rope
Nio aŋgeere kotkot. —I tied the driftwood together.
Nio aŋgeere ni mazaana ila mbata. —I tied the dry coconuts together into a bundle.
Aŋgeere naŋnaŋ ila ŋgureŋ pa naroogo. —I tied a flower necklace onto my neck for the dance.
Ŋgeere wooŋgo ru tana, mi peeze zin ma pera Koobo. —Tie those two canoes together and paddle them out to Aramot Island.
▸ put together
Aŋgeere nomoŋ mi tipo. —I put my hands together (so that they cross), and they were tied.
Aŋgeere ze tio ila mbata be ila keteŋ mi aŋrak. —I tied my pig teeth decorations together so I could put them on my chest and dance.

-ŋgerŋgeere V_Tr Redup

-parŋgeere V_Middle
▸ do something in pairs (holding each other)

Ziru tiparŋgeere zin mi tirak. —They danced in pairs.

-poŋgeere V_Tr

▸ tie together (used of hands, legs)

Poŋgeere zin ŋge naman mi kumbun. —Tie the pigs' forelegs together and the back legs together.

-ŋgeete V_Intr

▸ penetrate deep into something (used of knives, arrows, sticks), stick into

Peene lutuunu iŋgeete ise ŋge kuliini. (Imender sala ŋwaana). —The arrow penetrated deeply into the pig's skin and was sticking up.

-ŋgetŋgeete/ -ŋgengeete V_Intr Redup

Marakete iŋgetŋgeete sala puge ndemeene ma ikoki ma ila. —The spear got stuck in the crocodile's back and it carried it away.

Nomnom isen tomtom sa ta ni le malaria imbot la siŋiini, mi kaimer imar ma iŋgengeete la ŋonom, nako nu kam mete tana tomini. —If a mosquito sucks the blood of someone who has malaria in his blood, and later comes and bites into you (SG), then you will get that disease too.

def. *mataana tiŋ la mi iŋgengeete*

-ŋgeeze V_Intr_Stative

▸ be clean, be pure

Waeŋ iŋguuru mburu ma iŋgeeze. —My wife washed the clothes and got them clean.

Leleŋ iŋgeeze. —I have a clear/ clean conscience. / There is nothing on my conscience.

Mbulu kini iŋgeeze men. —His/Her behaviour is completely clean.

Tiurpe zitun ma tiŋgeeze mini pa Anutu mataana. —They purified themselves and were clean again in God's eyes.

pat gol ta iŋgeeze kat —very clean, pure gold

similar: *-ŋgalaŋ*

▸ fluent, correct (language)

Kalŋaana iŋgeeze. —His language is fluent.

▸ clear (weather)

Saamba iŋgeeze. —Clear sky.

-ŋgesŋgeeze V_Intr_Stative Redup

ŋgeezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ clean, pure, nice

mbulu ŋgeezeŋana —clean behaviour

lele ŋgeezeŋana —nice, clean place

-peŋgeeze V_Tr

▸ clean, decorate, make attractive

Tipeŋgeeze urum pa Krismas. —They decorated the church for Christmas.

ŋgekereene N

▸ snail type, slug (white, has no shell; lives on tree leaves, vegetables, and sago palm fronds)

ŋgelbuk N_Event

▸ aghast (and therefore unable to swallow one's spittle), speechless (because of fear or embarrassment), can't say a word, frightened to death, heart sinks

Ŋgelbuk ileegi paso, ikam ŋgar kembei zin ko tipuni ma imeete. —He was frightened to death because he thought they might kill him.

Ŋgelbuk ileegi. Le sua som mi imborene. Pa ka miaŋ. —He was speechless and dumbfounded. For he was embarrassed.

def. *Ikam ŋgar boozo, iso sua som, ikeene som, ikan kini som ma irao iteene som.* —One does a lot of thinking, doesn't talk, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat food, and is unable to swallow.

similar: *lele- imbukmbuk, kete- ikam keŋ*

ŋgele N

▸ discussion

Nu leŋ ŋgele som? —Didn't you (SG) hear the discussion?

-yo ŋgele

▸ have a discussion

Zin kolman tiyo ŋgele sala urum. —The old men were discussing up in the clan house.

▸ start to talk (used of babies)

Pikin iyo ŋgele kek? E, iyo ŋgele kek. Wai, karau men! —Has the child begun to talk? Yes, she is already talking. Wow, [it happened] very quickly!

similar: *sua*

see also: *-ŋgeele* 'have a discussion, plan'

ŋgeŋ N

▸ wild pawpaw/ papaya (edible, round, surface is green, inside is yellow)

Ŋgeŋ tiŋgi suruunu men. —This wild pawpaw/papaya fruit is really juicy and tasty.

ŋgepŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ really ripe Malaysian Apple (= Tok Pisin *laulau*, dark red in colour, good to eat)

puke mazaana ŋgepŋana —really ripe, nice Malaysian Apple fruit

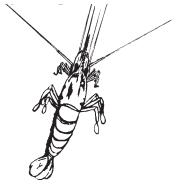
ŋger$_1$ N
construction: *ka- ŋger, le- ŋger*
▸ respect, consideration, courtesy
Nu kom ŋger pio som? —Don't you (SG) have any respect for me?
Kom ŋger pini! —Have respect for him!
Tana leyom ŋger pa tomtom ta boozomen. —Therefore have respect/consideration for everyone.
▸ hospitality, respectful behaviour
Sombe moori ŋger kini ambaiŋana, to amkami. —If the woman's behaviour of showing respect to others is good, we (EXC) will accept her [as a wife].
similar: *welu, ŋgar*

ŋgerŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ respectful, considerate
Tomtom taiŋgi, ni le/ka ŋgerŋana. —This man is respectful/considerate.
Nio tomtom luumuŋoŋ mi ŋgerŋoŋ. —I am peaceful and respectful towards people.

ŋger$_2$ N
▸ tune, melody
ŋger ki mboe/ mboe ka ŋger —tune of a song
▸ singing voice
Ibob ŋger kini ambai. —Ibob has a good singing voice.
Tikilaala ŋger kini. —They recognised his voice.

ŋgere N
▸ coconut oil, any kind of oil
Tipiizi ni ka ŋgere isula kini. —They squeezed some coconut oil into the food.
Tekeere ni makiŋ, to tipiizi, mi kasaana ila ndel, mi ŋgere ila ndel ma isula timbiiri. —After we (INC) have scraped the coconut, then we squeeze/wring it, and the leftover part is put aside, and the oil is put separate and goes down into the wooden dish.
Sombe tiŋgiimi yok pa masin, na tere be tiŋgiimi ŋgere tomini. —If we (INC) buy petrol [literally 'water'] for a machine, let us make sure to buy oil [for it] too.
Tizulzuulu ŋgere ise zin meteŋan kulin, mi tiurpewe zin ma nin ambai. —They rubbed oil on the skins of sick people and healed them and made them well.
see also: *mbuye-* (= all other types of oil, fat, and grease)

ŋgere kuziiniŋana
▸ fragrant oil, good-smelling oil, incense
Tiruk ŋgere kuziiniŋana. —They burnt some good-smelling oil./ They burnt incense.

ŋgereeme N

▸ prawn, crayfish (generic term)
ŋgereeme aipak —crayfish (female and small)
ŋgereeme banuuzu —small crayfish found in rapids [has no pincers]
ŋgereeme kwiili —crayfish [male with long pinchers]
ŋgereeme zoŋomolo —prawn [male, small]
ŋgereeme pakpak —prawn [female, small]

ŋgereeme zoŋo mat kana
▸ pincers of a crayfish (Marile dialect)

ŋgereeme kwiili
▸ pincers of a crayfish (Central)
Ŋgereeme kwiili ikan yo. —A crayfish pinched me with its pincers.

ŋgereeme dabaana/ garbaana
▸ empty shell of a crayfish, leftover after the inner parts have been eaten

-zibuuru ŋgereeme
▸ catch crayfish with a net (typically done by women)
Mbeŋ na, zin moori tila tizibuuru, mi tikam ŋgereeme boozo. —At night the women went to catch crayfish, and got a lot.

-sou ŋgereeme
▸ catch crayfish using one's hands only
Zin naŋgaŋ tila tisou ŋgereeme. —The boys went [and] caught some crayfish.

ŋgereeze N
construction: *ka- ŋgereeze*
▸ shoulder blade
▸ spatula (used to spoon *galip* nuts, made from a pig's shoulder blade)
Kam ŋge ka ŋgereeze be teser kaŋar pa. —Bring the spatula so we can push the *galip* nuts together again.

-ŋgeremreeme V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be oily, greasy
Aŋpiizi ni ma aŋgeremreeme. —I squeezed coconut to get the oil and now I am oily.

ŋgeremreemeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ shiny, glistening, oily, having a sheen
Moori ti, kuliini ŋgeremreemeŋana. —This woman has glistening skin.

-ŋgereŋgere V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be greasy, oily
Aŋteege wak ma nomoŋ iŋgereŋgere. —I handled the starchy pudding and [now] my hands are oily.

ŋgetŋgeete N Redup
▸ tadpole
Yok imaaga na, tendeeŋe ŋgetŋgeete boozo. —When the water recedes, we (INC) find a lot of tadpoles.
Ŋgeu ipeebe sula yok ma iwe ŋgetŋgeete. —The frogs spawn in water and [their eggs] become tadpoles.

ŋgeu N
▸ frog (generic term)
Ŋgeu tilulu zin pa zaala pa mbeŋ. —The frogs were jumping on the path at night.
Ŋgeu itaŋ pa lele be kozere/mbeŋ. —The frog croaked when it was close to morning/ night.
Ŋgeu itaŋ gorogorok. —The frog was croaking.
ŋgeu aipaal —frog type [lives in the forest, grey, not edible]
ŋgeu begeeneŋana —frog type [green, lives in trees]
ŋgeu bolom —frog type [lives by rivers, grey, edible]
ŋgeu salaŋ —frog type [reddish, edible]
ŋgeu zuk —frog type [edible, small, light-coloured]

ŋgezzu N Redup
▸ vine type (thorny, used for whipping)
ŋgezzuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Lele tana ŋgezzuŋana kat! —That area has a lot of thorny vines.
alt. ŋgezuzu, gezu

-ŋgiimi V_Tr
▸ buy, exchange, pay
Nio aŋgiimi koroŋ ti la kizin Koobo. —I bought this from the inner islands people.
Nio aŋso aŋgiimi koyam rais sa. —I want to buy us (EXC) some rice to eat.
-ŋgiimi kat
▸ pay a fair price or wage
-ŋgimgiimi V_Tr Redup
Zin tiŋgimgiimi kat yo som. —They keep underpaying me./ They are not paying me a fair wage.
ŋgiimiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ something that is to be bought, not free, for sale
Koroŋ ti ŋgiimiŋana. Irao tikam sorok na som. —This thing is for sale. They can't have it for free.
-ŋgiimi moori
▸ buy, pay for a wife
Niom, ŋiizi na kiŋgiimi moori? —When is it that you (PL) are going to pay for the woman?
Moori ŋgiimiŋana imap kek. —The buying of the woman [=brideprice ceremony] is finished.
-parŋgiimi V_Tr
▸ exchange
Ziru tiparŋgiimi koroŋ kizin. Ta iŋgiimi kana kini, mi toro iŋgiimi kana koi. —Those two were buying each other's things. One bought himself some food, and the other himself some tobacco.
similar: *-ŋgomoono* 'sell'

ŋgil N
▸ thatching stick (to which sago palm leaves are sewn)
def. *kooto kiini*
Tisupaala kaukau ma iwe ŋgil, mi tiŋgal kooto pa ruumu. —They split bamboo and it became a thatching stick, and they sewed thatching [onto it] for the house.
dial. var. *ro* (Marile)

ŋgini$_1$ N
▸ nest (used of pigs, birds, bandicoots, crocodiles)
Mangi tipo ŋgini kizin sala ne. —The *mangi* birds built their nests up in a *ne* tree.
Ŋge tiwwo ŋgini tomini. —Pigs make nests too.

ŋgini$_2$ N
▸ lower part of a *Nakanmut* dance costume (light-coloured made out of sago palm shoot fibres)
Nakanmut ka ŋgini. —The grassy lower part of a *Nakanmut* costume.
Indeeŋe naroogo, to timbat meene ka mbiili ma iwe Nakanmut ka ŋgini, mi timbat mermeere ma iwe nakereŋa. —When it is time for a dance ceremony, then [light coloured] new sago palm shoot fibres are tied together into a 'nest' for the *Nakanmut* [to cover the body of the person wearing the mask], and decorative Victory leaf plants are tied together into a kind of collar decoration.

-ŋgiriŋ V_Intr/Tr
▸ dodge, evade
Ŋgiriŋ ma ruk lae. —Dodge and move aside a bit.
Ni iŋgiriŋ izi tio. —He dodged my spear.
Ŋgiriŋi, kokena ipunu. —Dodge him lest he hit you (SG).
Tiŋgiriŋ pa malmal, tabe zaaba ikam zin som. —They evaded the fight, and so no harm came to them.
-ŋgiriŋriŋ V_Tr Redup
ŋgirokŋgirok N Redup
▸ all kinds of nameless little things
Zin koroŋ ŋgirokŋgirok ta boozomen ki toono. —All kinds of little creatures of the earth.
▸ noisy, little children
Zin ŋgirokŋgirok tizogzoogo lele. —The little kids are playing.
similar: *munmun*
dial. var. *ŋgorok ŋgorok* (Marile)
-ŋgis V_Intr_Stative
▸ be slanted, be crooked, be distorted
Mazwaana tana, zoŋ iŋgis kek. —At that time, it was already in the afternoon. [The sun is starting to going down.]
Ina iŋgis. —That is slanted. It is not straight.
-ur ŋgis pa
▸ sulk, be upset with, visibly offended, show disapproval of, ignore, be unkind/ unfriendly to someone
Tana tiur ŋgis pini, mi tiso sua pini som. —Therefore they were upset with him and would not speak to him.
Ur ŋgis pio paso? —Why are you (SG) so unfriendly towards me?
opposite: *-ur lele-*
lele- iŋgis
▸ hurt, upset, offended (Lit. 'insides are slanted')
Sua ku tana ikam ma leleŋ iŋgis. —That talk of yours caused me to feel hurt.
similar: *lele- ŋgauŋgau*
ŋgisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ slanted, not straight
lele- ŋgisŋa-
▸ be offended
Mbulu ki leleyom ŋgisŋana, ina ambai som. Kamar mi totoombo be tuurpe. —Your (PL) being offended, that is not good. Come and let us (INC) try to fix things.
kwo- ŋgisŋa-
▸ mouth is at an angle (physical)
▸ habitually misrepresenting/ twisting what people have said
To tana kwo ŋgisŋana, pa ni gorgori ipiŋgisŋgis sua. —That fellow is one who is always misrepresenting things. He is always twisting what has been said.
mbule- ŋgisŋa-
▸ hard worker
Tomtom ti mbuleene ŋgisŋana. —This man is a hard worker. (Lit. 'his arse is slanted')
nama- ŋgisŋa-
▸ inaccurate at throwing or shooting
-laŋgis
▸ move one's head aside in order to dodge something
▸ not go straight, fail, not succeed
▸ be reluctant, be hesitant, be disinclined, not accept, not agreeing
-piŋgis
▸ deflect, avert, ward off, cause to go aside
-peteŋgis
▸ cross at an angle
-peeteŋgis
▸ divide unevenly
-ŋgiu V_Tr
▸ remove, pull off leaves from midribs/ stems of coconut or sago palm leaves (ribs of palm leaves are bundled and made into make brooms)
def. *Tiŋgiu ni ruunu, mi takam kiini, mi tuurpe ma iwe malwe* —We (INC) pull off coconuts leaves from their stems, and take the stems/mid-ribs, and make them into brooms.
Ŋgiu lende malwe. —Pull off the midribs [of palm leaves and make them into] a broom for us (INC).
Tiŋgiu ram, mi tikam ma tila be tikam aigau pa urum. —They pulled off the new sago palm leaves and took them away in order to decorate the men's house.
-ŋgo V_Tr
▸ send someone
Niam amgo N. ma ila isala koyam kun. —We (EXC) sent N. to go up the breadfruit tree and get us breadfruits to eat.
Nio aŋgo u be la pa kar. —I am sending you (SG) to the village.
Nio aŋgo u? Itum tau. —Did I send you?

You yourself [wanted to do it)]. [implies that any bad consequences are your fault not mine]

Mandun iŋgo yaŋ be isu. —The *mandun* bird sent rain.

▸ try to seduce

Moori ila mokleene, mi tomooto ta ila ma iŋgo i. —The woman went to the garden, and a man went and tried to seduce her.

▸ put a curse on, wish evil upon someone

def. *So pa tomtom toro: "La meete! Lutum ko imeete!"* —You (SG) say to someone else: "Go die! Your (SG) child will die!"

Ŋgo mete pini paso? —Why did you (SG) send sickness to him? [by saying to him: "Go and die!"]

similar: *-patubudu, -suŋ sosor*

-ŋgo loŋ pa

▸ hire people for work

Nio aŋgo loŋ pizin wal. —I hired other people to do the work for me.

Itunu ikam uraata som, mi iŋgoŋgo loŋ men. —He himself did not do any work, and just kept on sending others to do it.

-ŋgoŋgo V_Tr Redup

ŋgoŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ workman, one sent for certain task, apostle, messenger, servant

Ni imbesmbeeze pa Ado, kei iwe ŋgoŋana kini. —He is always serving Ado, [it is] like he has become his servant.

ŋgoŋana laamuru mi ru ki Yesu —the twelve apostles of Jesus.

Uraata kizin Ŋgoŋana. —Acts of the Apostles [title of the book in the Bible]

Nio zoŋ pa uraata ki ŋgoŋana. —I have the authority to do the work of an apostle. (Lit. 'My name is for apostolic work?')

ŋgoŋana ŋonoono mi ŋgoŋana pakaamŋana —a true apostle and a false apostle

Ŋgoŋana ki Merere saamba kana ipet kini. —The angel of the heavenly Lord appeared to him.

▸ sending (the action)

ŋgok V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ pop up

Kotiizi mataana ŋgok ma ise, to pas su lene. —Once [the pus from the sago thorn pushes] the thorn out, then remove it.

ŋgolo N

▸ usual/ normal/ characteristic behaviour (not very well-known word)

Malmal iŋgalŋgal ŋgolo kini som. —Fighting is not his usual behaviour.

Ni mbulu ta kembei iŋgalŋgal ŋgolo kini som. —As for him, behaviour like this is not normal for him.

similar: *mbulu*

-ŋgoloŋgoloŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be too big, be too loose (used of clothing, ornaments)

Kiri iŋgoloŋgoloŋ. —The armlet is too big.

Trausis ti irau i som. Iŋgoloŋgoloŋ. Pa ni lwoono biibi som. —These trousers do not fit him. They are too loose. For he is not big around the waist.

similar: *-golok, -moŋgongon*

ŋgoloobo N

▸ river valley (created by water), ditch, trench

alt. *loobo*

yok ka ŋgolobloobo —river valley

Yok ireege se tana, tabe iur ŋgoloobоŋana. —The water broke through there and made a trench.

ŋgolobloobo N Redup

ŋgolobloobоŋa- N_Inal_Stative

lele/ toono ŋgolobloobоŋana —an area with many ditches/valleys

dial. var. *goloobo* (Marile)

-ŋgolop V_Tr

▸ steer a canoe (or the action of turning a steering wheel on a boat)

Kapten iŋgolop wooŋgo ma amla ki namanda ŋas. —The captain turned the boat's steering wheel and we (EXC) went to our left.

Sombe wooŋgo mataana ila ŋgis pa namanda woono, to ni ta ikemer i iŋgolop la namaana woono. Tona wooŋgo mataana imiili ma izal pa koŋana zalaana. —If the bow of the canoe goes astray to our (INC) right, then the one who is at the back, paddles on the right side. Then the bow of the canoe turns back and again follows the correct course.

similar: *-tooro wooŋgo, -kam peeze pa wooŋgo*

-ŋgomaŋmaŋ V_Tr Redup

▸ force/ press someone to do something, hurry up someone, nag, pester, badger

Nu ŋgomaŋmaŋi paso? —Why are you (SG) forcing him to do it right away?

ŋgomgomŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ narrow

Kataama kwoono ŋgomgomŋana. —The door opening is narrow.
Pelpeele kwoono ŋgomgomŋana. —The mouth of the basket is narrow.
Zaala kwoono ŋgomŋgomŋana. —The entrance to the road is narrow.
similar: *musaari*

ŋgomo N
▸ selling price, price which a seller desires, cost
Kan ŋgomo bibip. —They have high prices.
Toono ka ŋgomo munŋaana men ta ti? —Is this the whole price of the land?
E, ŋgomo ta tina. —Yes, that is the price.
Yok tana, ka ŋgomo somŋana. —That water has no cost [=it is free].
similar: *kadoono*
▸ for sale, selling
Buk ti, ŋgomo kana som. —This book is not for sale.
zin wal ŋgomo kan —sellers, merchants
ruumu ŋgomo kana/ ŋgiimiŋana kana
▸ store
similar: *diditu, didiunu*
-kam ŋgomo
▸ sell
Tikam ŋgomo pa mbu kizin, mi kadoono isala. —They were selling their betel-nut for a high price.
Yosep toono bizin tikam ŋgomo pini. —Joseph's older brothers sold him [into slavery].
similar: *-ŋgomoono*
-ur ŋgomo
▸ put up for sale
Ni tomini iur ŋgomo pa toono kini. —He also put his land up for sale.
Lelende be takam ŋgomo pa koroŋ sa. —We would like to sell something.

-ŋgomoono V_Tr
▸ exchange goods
Nio aŋgomoono ŋge pa timbiiri. —I exchanged a pig for a wooden dish.
▸ sell
Uraata kini be iŋgomoono mburu ta kan mos totoŋa. —Her work was to sell clothing that was purple in colour.
Ila iŋgomoono koroŋ kini ta boozomen ila kizin wal pakan. —He went and sold all his things to some people.
Be toŋgomoono, so takam pat biibi. —If we (INC) would have sold it, we would have got a lot of money
similar: *-kam ŋgomo pa*

-ŋgomonmoono V_Tr Redup
Zin tiŋgomonmoono makau ma sipsip isu Urum Merere kwoono. —They were selling cows and sheep in front of the Temple.

-ŋgooro V_Tr
▸ row (a boat)
Zin tiŋgooro wooŋgo ma mburan papiriizi be sor lela sousou uunu. —They rowed the boat and struggled hard to try and reach the beach.

ŋgor$_1$ N_Stative
▸ hard
Mbu tiwe ŋgor lup. —All these betel-nuts have become orange in colour and hard.
kaukau ŋgor —hard bamboo, [used for making combs—*kandaara*]
mbereeme ŋgor, soolo ŋgor —hard black palm, hard flooring

ŋgorŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ strong, hard
Mbu ti ŋgorŋana. —This betel-nut is hard.
▸ hard, experienced (worker)
Kere zin tomtom ŋgorŋan men, to tila pa uraata tana. —Look for strong men to go to do that work [not used often in this way]
similar: *mbolŋa-, tomtom ŋonoono, uraataŋa-*

-ŋgor$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ fill (used of stars in the sky)
Pitik iŋgor saamba. —The sky is filled with stars.

-ŋgor$_3$ V_Tr
▸ crack in half with one's teeth
▸ crunch with one's teeth
Ŋgor mbu. —Crack the betel-nut in half [so you can give the other half to someone else].

-ŋgorŋgor V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋgorŋgor bisket. —I was crunching on the biscuit.
Ŋge iŋgorŋgor kaŋar. —The pig was crunching *galip* nuts.

-ŋgorkat(kat) V_Tr
▸ really crunch
Aŋleŋ ŋge iŋgorkat kaŋar ma ikam puk. —I heard a pig really crunching *galip* nuts

and making cracking sounds.

-ŋgorkatkat mia-
▸ make a death groan
To ti iŋgorkat miaana. Ko tala risa, to imap. —This man is making death groans. It will probably only be a little while and then he will be finished/ dead.

-ŋgorpaala V_Tr
▸ break by biting, crunch
Nio aŋgorpaala mbolkai. —I broke open a betel-nut [with my teeth].

-ŋgorraaza V_Tr
▸ tear using one's teeth
Ŋgorraaza mbu kuliini, pin ruunu. —Tear off the skin from the betel-nut, tear the banana leaf into pieces [using your teeth].

-ŋgorsek V_Tr Redup
▸ pull off with one's teeth, gnaw
Me iŋgorseksek kurkuuru. —The dog is pulling the coconut flesh off from the coconut shell with its teeth.
Nu ŋgorseksek ŋge tiroono? We me? —Are you (SG) gnawing on the pig's bone? Have you become a dog? [Said as an insult]

-ŋgorut V_Tr
▸ bite, bite in half
Ni iŋgorut wooro. —He bit the rope in half.
Kalma/ ŋgereeme zoŋoono iŋgorut nomoŋ. —A crab/ prawn bit my hand.
Neeze tiŋgorut iti. —The red ants bite us.
Re ko iŋgorutu. Pa pikin tana, takwarra i to iŋgorrut iti. —Look out, he might bite you (SG). For that child, when we carry him, he usually bites us (INC) .

-parŋgorut V_Middle
Pikin tiparŋgorut zin. —The children bit each other.

-ŋgor$_4$ V_Tr
▸ push down, push over
Doza iŋgor zin ke. —The bulldozer pushed down the trees.
▸ gulp down food without checking it (could be potentially dangerous like food with lots of bones etc.)
Ni ire ye tiroono som. Iŋgorŋgor raama, mana iyamaana, tona ikam su lene. —He did not notice the fish bones. He just kept gulping it [i.e. the fish] down and then when he felt [the bones], he took them out.
▸ bump against, hit against (done for ceremonial purposes. When people are joyfully and enthusiastically pulling a big log for making a canoe and walking through the forest or a garden area, they cast off all restraint and bump into things knocking them over, especially things belonging to the future owner of the canoe. This is sometimes done to someone who is will soon put on a feast as well.)
Zin tisiŋ ŋge mi tiŋgor ke. —They carried a pig on a stick and bumped into trees.
Tiyaaru wooŋgo magor ma wooŋgo iŋgor ke, mi pin, mi mbu, ma. —They were pulling a huge log for making a canoe, and the log bumped into trees, and bananas, and betel-nut palms, and [other things].
Sobe tisiŋ pikin muŋgamuŋga be tireeti, to tipo mbalia ma isala, mi tila to tiŋgor zin mbu, ma papaia, ma ruumu, ma sokorei sokorei ta imbot la lele kizin na. —When they carry a first-born son to be circumcised, then they build a platform and [the boy is put] up on it [to honor him], and they go and bump against betel-nut palms, and papayas, and houses, and whatever else happens to be in their area.
▸ cut one's way through, hack one's way through (walk in the forest without following any path chopping things down as one goes along)
Ni iŋgorŋgor pa su leleene. —He cut his way through the forest.

ŋgora-/ ŋgora N_Inal/N
construction: *ka- ŋgora*
▸ brain
ŋgoroŋ/ koŋ ŋgora —my brain
Nu ŋgorom/ Kom ŋgora/ Utem ŋgoraana ikam sua tio risa, som som? —Do the brains in your (SG) head take in any of my talk, or not?
Ŋge ka ŋgora, takan na ambai. —Pig brains, if we (INC) eat [them], [they are] good.
see also: *ŋgar* 'thinking, knowledge'

ŋgul N
▸ parcel of sago (wrapped up, medium-sized, can be carried by one person)
meene ŋgul —medium-sized parcel of sago

ŋgulŋa- N_Inal_Stative

ŋgulŋgulŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Niam amkam meene mi amzukzuk zin ŋgulŋgulŋan men ikot yam. Ankam siŋ som. —We (EXC) processed sago and wrapped medium-sized parcels only.

We did not make big ones that need to be carried on a pole by two people.

ŋguloŋ N
▸ gecko (brown in colour)
Ŋguloŋ iro nomoŋ, mi aŋtirke i ma itop su lene. —A gecko grabbed on to my hand, but I shook it off.

ŋgumgumŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ crippled and curling hands, legs (not able to move them)
Ni namaana ŋgumgumŋana. —He has crippled hands with curling fingers.
▸ dull, blunt, ruined (cannot be fixed again)
Buza tana mataana ŋgumgumŋana. Isaana kat. Irao tuurpe mini som. —The blade of that knife is ruined and dull. It is really bad. We (INC) cannot fix it anymore.

ŋgumim N
▸ millipede
Teege su pa ŋgumim, to ka miaŋ ma iluli. —If you (SG) reach down and touch a millipede, then it will be fearful and roll itself up.
Kumbuulu ŋgumim pepe, kokena iser siŋiini ise kulim to ineene. —Do not bother the millipede lest it squirt its liquid on your (SG) skin and burn you.
ŋgumim siŋiini —poison that millipedes spray

ŋgumirmir N Redup
▸ inchworm, small millipede

ŋgumtur N_Event
▸ anxiety, worry that causes a person to just sit quietly
Lelem ipata mi ŋgumtur ikamu paso? —Why are you (SG) so troubled and anxious?

ŋgumur N
▸ plant type, wild yam (grows by riversides, can be eaten in times of hunger)

-ŋgun$_1$ V_Tr
▸ stand something up vertically by implanting it in the ground, stick into the ground (not too deep), plant something by sticking it into the ground
Nio aŋgun ke isula ti. —I stuck a stick down [in the ground] here.
Ni iŋgun mbalia mi ikam kini biibi. —He stood up a table and arranged a big feast.
Tiŋgun kulombo be tikam ŋge. —They set up sharp sticks [in a trap] in order to get a pig.
Niam amgun silou pa biidi. —We (EXC) stuck sticks into the ground to support the yams.
Aŋgun zeere was, teu, manioka, mi tuumbu. —I planted aibika greens, sugarcane, manioc, and wild sugarcane.

-ŋgun kumbu- mbukuunu
▸ kneel (Lit. 'plant one's knees')

-ŋgun talŋa- pa
▸ listen carefully to someone or something (Lit. 'stick one's ear to')
Nio aŋgun talŋoŋ pini. —I listened to him carefully.

-ŋgun ute
▸ stand on one's head
Ŋgun utem isula toono mi kumbum isala. —Stand on your (SG) head, with your (SG) feet up in the air.
▸ head first
Ni iŋgun uteene mi iloondo kat bekena ise londi ka seŋgaaŋa. —He runs with his head down [=tries to really run quickly] in order to reach the finish line of the race.

-ŋgungun V_Tr Redup
-suŋgun V_Tr
▸ put something to stand, stand something up
Suŋgun siel isu tana. —Put the rafters to stand there.

ŋgunŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ planted, implanted
Ke tiŋgi ndomŋana som. Iŋgi ŋgunŋana. —This tree has not come up on its own. This has been planted.

-ŋgun$_2$ V_Tr
▸ prevent someone from doing something, hold someone back
Nu ŋguni rimos. Kami ma ila ki hausik. —Quit holding him back. Take him to the hospital.
Ŋgun moori tiŋga ma molo pepe. Ila ki waene. —Don't hold that woman for a long time. She should go to her husband.
Tiŋgun galiki tana ma imbot ruumu leleene men. Iyooto som pa puulu ta. —They kept that first-born daughter inside the house. She did not go out for a month.
▸ keep something, reserve, preserve
def. *Aŋkam mbulu sa, bekena koroŋ tio imbot ambai ma irao ka nol ipet.* —I do something so that something of mine stays safe until the time for it [to be used] comes.
Aŋgun ŋge tio ma irao ka ze ila ma sik, to kanŋana. —I will keep my pig until its

tusks are fully grown, and then [will be the time for] eating [it].

-ŋgun moori

▸ perform magic on someone in order to cause them to lose their interest in marriage or prevent them from giving birth

Zin tiŋgun moori tana. Tikam konoŋai pini, tabe mburaana pa ula som. —They made the woman disinterested [in her spouse/fiancée]. They performed *konoŋai* magic on her, and so she is no longer interested in marriage.

Zin tiŋgun moori tana, tabe imender ma molo. —For a long time they prevented that woman from bearing children.

-ŋgun muuŋgu

▸ behave in certain ways to display grief (for example by not cutting one's hair, not shaving, or obeying certain food taboos.)

Ni iŋgun muuŋgu pa tiziini, ta iyal kezeene som. —The reason he is not shaving is that he is mourning for his younger brother.

-ŋgun ute-

▸ let one's hair grow long as a sign of sorrow

similar: *-potom*

-ŋgunkaala V_Tr

▸ mark something as being restricted/reserved (for example by tying a leaf around it)

Nio aŋgunkaala ni tio. —I put a mark on my coconuts to reserve them.

-ŋgunpalyaara V_Intr

▸ dive head first

Ni iŋgunpalyaara sula yok. —He dove headfirst into the river.

-ŋguŋ V_Intr

▸ cough

Ni iŋguŋ mete. —He coughs too much.

Nu ŋguŋ na, pakaala kwom! —When you (SG) cough, cover your mouth [with something]!

-ŋguŋguŋ V_Intr Redup

ŋguŋi N_Event

▸ cough

Ŋguŋi ikam kat yo. —I have a bad cough.

similar: *ŋe*

-ŋguraaza V_Tr

▸ scrape so that the skin breaks

Aŋsala ni ma aŋguraaza kumbuŋ. —I went up a coconut palm and scraped my leg(s).

Ke iŋguraaza yo ma siŋ ireere. —A stick scraped my leg and the blood flowed.

similar: *-ŋgursek*

-ŋguraŋ V_Tr

▸ rub, scrub

Ŋguraŋ kuuru pa magargaara. —Scrub the pot with sand.

Ŋguraŋ soolo pa ni ka kupunpun. —Scrub the floor with a coconut husk.

Ŋguraŋ kat kawaala ila pat, to muk ila lene. —Rub that cloth well against stone and then the dirt will come off.

-ŋguraŋraŋ V_Tr Redup

Ŋge iŋguraŋraŋ itunu ila kitiimbi. —The pig rubbed itself against the post.

see also: *-ŋguuru* 'wash, scrub'

ŋgure- N_Inal

▸ throat, neck

Ŋgureŋ katŋana. —My neck is short.

Ŋgureene worwooroŋana. —He has a long neck.

kumbu- ŋgureene

▸ ankle

nama- ŋgureene

▸ wrist area

ŋgure- sumbuunu

▸ upper part of the oesophagus (Lit. 'hole of the throat')

ŋgure- mbukuunu

▸ Adam's apple

ŋgure- bulbul pa

▸ disgusted by a bad smell, nauseated by something

Aŋyoozo te ma ŋgureŋ bulbul pa. —I smelled the excrement and was nauseated by it.

ŋgure- ikam ŋuk(ŋuk)

▸ make a low-pitched noise of disapproval

def. *Ituru toso sua ma A. ŋgureene ikam ŋuk piti. Iso "Mm." Ni niini gesges pa sua kiti ma isombe ipeteke ti.* —The two of us (EXC) speak and A. makes a low-pitched noise in his throat. He says "Mm." He doesn't like what we are saying and wants to stop us.

▸ make a low-pitched noise, coo

Ŋgureene ikam ŋukŋuk kembei ta mbalmbal. —He is cooing like a dove.

ŋgure- ikam pus

▸ get one's voice back after loosing it (Literally: 'throat does opening')

ŋgure- ikam pus pa mboe

▸ good singer who can sing high notes well

ŋgure- kerekere

▸ thirsty, throat is parched (Lit. 'throat is dry')

ŋgure- kiskiiziŋa-
▸ creaky voice, hoarse voice
ŋgure- kutkut pa
▸ hungry for meat, wanting to eat meat, desire to eat meat (Lit. 'throat is beating for')
Ŋgurem kutkut pa kini kizin pepe. —Do not get attracted by their food.
ŋgure- mamaaza
▸ thirsty (Literally 'throat has dried out')
ŋgure- imbeeze
▸ throat feels better after having drank water (after having been very thirsty, Lit. 'throat is soft')
ŋgure- mbeeze pa
▸ enjoy a certain food (Lit. 'throat is soft for')
ŋgure- imun
▸ get out of breath (Lit. 'throat is closed'), choke
Pikin itaŋ itaŋ ma ŋgureene imun. —The child cried and cried until it ran out of breath.
ŋgure- pa
▸ desire certain kind of food, meat
ŋgure- isaana pa
▸ hungry for meat, really wanting to eat meat or drink something (Lit. 'neck deteriorates for')
ŋgure- sirkiŋa-
▸ one who laughs easily
note: Northern dialect form
ŋgure- itautau
▸ dry mouth
def. *Ŋgureene itautau, tabe kauziini idadaada (=ipet som, imamaaza). Bela iwin yok, tona ambai.* —He has a dry mouth, and so his saliva is dried out and gummy. He must drink [some] water, and then he will be okay.
ŋgure- iwidit
▸ sore throat
ŋgure- iwizis pa
▸ desire a certain kind of food strongly
ka- ŋgure-
▸ something good to eat
Kanda ŋgurende sa, som som? —Is there something good for us (INC) to eat, or not?
-kam ŋgure-
▸ satisfy the need for meat, taste good to, have a pleasing taste (Lit. 'get one's throat')
Ni iwin yambon ma ikam ŋgureene. —He drank the soup and it tasted good to him.
-keene ŋgure-
▸ hang oneself (Lit. 'catch one's throat')
-kuru ŋgure-
▸ clear mucus and blood from a baby's throat after birth (Lit. 'put through the throat')
▸ able to sing any note (because one's throat has cleared well)
-mbit ŋgure-
▸ hang somebody
Timbit ŋgureene ma imbiŋbiŋ sala ke. —They hung him [Lit. 'tied his neck'] and he was hanging up in the tree.
-pasiksik ŋgure-
▸ crave for more food or drink (Lit. 'provoke the throat')
-patuntun ŋgure-
▸ crave for more food or drink (Lit. 'stir up the throat')
-ur ŋgure-
▸ talk like, have the same intonation, speak the same dialect as someone else
Nio aŋur ŋgureŋ kei ta zin Ŋguuru. —I spoke like the Gauru people do.
-yembut ŋgure -
▸ cut off someone's head (Lit. 'cut the neck')
-zuuru ŋgure-
▸ taste really good (Lit. move/push the throat a bit further)
Takan ye tana na, izuuru ŋgurende. —When we (INC) ate that fish, it tasted really good to us.

ŋgursa- N
▸ slime (in intestines, on fish, eels, jellyfish, some root crops etc.)
Ŋge kopoono kopoono leleene ŋgursaana. Tuŋguuru ma ila lene muŋgu. —The intestines of a pig are slimy. We (INC) wash that away first.
Swiili ye ŋgauliini, to ŋguuru ŋgursaana ila ne. —Scrape off the scales of the fish, and then wash off the slime.
Teneene manioka, to tono ŋgursaana/lumbuunu/ŋaono ila lene muŋgu, mana ilas. —When we (INC) roast manioc, we first scrape off its slime, and then it is roasted.

similar: *marwoono, ŋaono, umbuunu, lumbuunu*

-ŋgursek V_Tr
▸ scrape, scratch (the skin off of something)
Aŋmel ma aŋgursek kumbuŋ mbukuunu. —I fell and scraped my knee.

ŋguruŋ ŋguruŋ N_Event Redup
▸ low pitched sound, rumbling sound (as of falling water or a distant motor)
Yok ndunduŋana ta ikam ŋguruŋ ŋguruŋ a. —It is a waterfall that is making the rumbling noise over there.
Wooŋgo ka masin ikam ŋguruŋ ŋguruŋ a. —The ship's engine was making a rumbling noise over there.

-ŋguruumu V_Tr
▸ bend and break
Ŋguruumu koŋ teu suruunu sa imar. —Break me off a section of sugar cane and bring it here.
Yesu ipas bubuŋana mi iŋguruumu ka bolboolo. —Jesus gave up his breath/spirit and bowed his head and died.
similar: *-seboogo, -bokat*

-ŋgutguutu V_Intr_Stative Redup
alt. *-ŋgunguutu*
▸ stand up straight, be in standing position, be vertical, steep
Wooŋgo ka palyaara iŋgutguutu. —The canoe's mast is standing straight.
Aŋpiri ke ma ila iŋgunguutu. —I threw a stick and it landed in a vertical position.

ŋgutŋguutuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ steep, sheer, precipitous
Ruumu uteene ŋgutguutuŋana. —The roof of the house is steep.
abal uteene ŋgunguutuŋana —steep mountain

-ŋguulu V_Intr_Stative
▸ dried out and wrinkled
Serembat imbot imbot ma iŋguulu kek. Kipiri ila lene. —The sweet potatoes have been around for a long time and they have dried out and become wrinkled. Throw them away.
▸ live in need because of being lazy or lethargic
Ni iŋguulu pa ka kini, pa ikam uraata som. —He lacks food, because he did not do any work.

ŋguuluŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ lazy, lethargic, lacking vigour
To tana ŋguuluŋana. —That fellow is lazy.
Ŋguulu rimos! Maŋga mi la pa uraata. —Quit being lazy! Get up and go to work.
Sombe peteli, to iŋguulu. —If he is hungry, then he must be lazy.
see also: *-maol, mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋgwol*

ŋguumu N
▸ hermit crab (walks with its shell, lives near the seashore, =Tok Pisin *guma*)
Zin moori tipera Gebuzu be tiyo ŋguumu be tikan. —The women went out to Gebuzu to collect hermit crabs to eat.
Ŋguumu tiwwa raama putuunu. —Hermit crabs walk around with shells.

ŋguuru$_1$ N
▸ tree type (has rough leaves which are used for scrubbing pots)
Kikin ŋguuru be kopot kuuru pa. —Pick *ŋguuru* leaves with which to scrub the pots.

Ŋguuru$_2$ N_Proper
▸ Gauru village or the people who live there
zin Ŋguuru —people who live in Gauru village, Gauru villagers

-ŋguuru$_3$ V_Tr
▸ rub against, wash, scrub clean
Aŋguuru nomoŋ. —I washed my hands.
Waeŋ iŋguuru mburu ma iŋgeeze. —My wife washed the clothes and got them clean.
Nio aŋguuru motoŋ. —I washed my face.
Posi iŋguuru i la kumbuŋ pa ka kini. —The cat was rubbing against my leg [hoping to get some] food to eat.
Ke iŋguuru ke toro, mi ikam kalŋaana ŋekŋek. —A tree rubbed against another tree and made a creaking noise.

-ŋgurŋguuru V_Tr Redup

-parŋguuru V_Middle
▸ rub against each other
Ke ru tiparŋguuru zin, ina tapaata be parambel. —When two trees rub against each other, that kind of noise we call *'parambel'*.

ŋguuruŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Mburu ti ŋguuruŋana kek. —These things have been washed already
tutu ki namanda ŋguuruŋana —a law concerning hand washing

-ŋguutu V_Tr
▸ hit walls of something (canoe or a slit

drum, in order to inform other people about something)
Zin tiŋguutu ŋgaraama, pa tomtom imeete/ pa naroogo. —They hit the slit drum, because somebody died/ because of the dance.
Tiŋguutu wooŋgo leleene, pa tikeene ye ma wooŋgo bok. —They hit the insides of the canoe, because they had caught so many fish that the canoe was full [of them].

-ŋgunguutu V_Tr Redup

ŋgwaara N
▸ copra, coconut (dry, smoked)
def. *Ŋgwaara, ina ni mazaana ta tukut ma ikeke.* —Copra, that is coconut flesh that we (INC) have smoked and is hard.
Ŋgwaara taiŋgi igorok kek. Irao isula bek. —This copra has dried. It can go down in the bag.
▸ candle (made out of a piece of dried coconut)
Kutun ŋgwaara mi tere: Serembat inoi kek some zen? —Light some dry coconut flesh and we'll see whether the sweet potatoes have started to boil or not.

ŋgwaata N
▸ grub (edible, found in dead, rotting trees and at the base of mangroves)
def. *Kaimer iwe magum.* —Later it becomes a *magum* beetle.
Zuk ŋwaata ma tuumbu. —Cover the grubs with leaves and roast them.

ŋgwatŋgwaataŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ having many grubs
Kun na, ŋgwatŋwaataŋana. —A breadfruit tree has many grubs.

ŋgwalum N
▸ caterpillar (edible, found in the following trees: *karame, sorwor, bou.* Later it becomes a blue butterfly.)
Zuk ŋgwalum pa rom ma tuumbu. —Cover the caterpillars with *rom* leaves and roast them.

-ŋgwol V_Intr_Stative
▸ be stagnant, not flowing
Yok iŋgwol. —The river/water is stagnant.
▸ be sluggish, lazy, unproductive and not accomplishing anything
Wal maolŋan na, tiŋgwol kat. —The lazy ones are truly unproductive.

ŋgwolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
dial. var. *lugoogoŋa-* (Gauru)
▸ inefficient, unproductive, sluggish, lazy, not accomplishing anything, idler
Tomtom ŋgwolŋana na, mbura somŋana. —A sluggish man is one with no strength/ will [to work].
Nu mbesooŋo sananŋom, mi ŋgwolŋom kat. —You are a bad and very unproductive servant.
see also: *beleegeŋa-, lugoogoŋa-, -maol, mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋguulu*

-paŋgwol
▸ cause others to be lazy

-ŋgwor V_Intr
alt. *-gwor*
construction: *kopo- iŋgwor*
▸ growl, make noise, rumble (used of stomachs)
Ko aŋzemu, pa kopoŋ iŋgwor. —I will leave you (SG), for my stomach is growling.

-ŋgworŋgwor V_Intr Redup

ŋgworŋgworŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

ŋiizi Adv_PredP
▸ when?
Ŋiizi mi nu zem mbulu tana? —When are you (SG) going to quit doing that? [You have done it long enough!]
Imar ŋiizi? —When did he come?
Ŋiizi na uulu yo? —When will you (SG) help me?
Ko pataŋana ti imap ŋiizi? —When will this problem come to an end?

-ŋin V_Tr
▸ stick something into/onto something else (decoration, mark)
Nio aŋin pesel tio. —I stuck my backside decoration on.
Zin tiŋin iili sala uten. —They stuck feathers on their heads as decorations.
Ŋin mermeere isula nomoŋ. —Stick the Victory leaf down onto my arm.
Ŋin ye tiroono isala kooto be wal tire. —Stick the fish bone up in the thatch, so people will see it [and thereby know we are interested in getting some fish].
Ŋin buza lae pa palaŋ, kokena iŋgal zin pikin. —Stick the knife between the planks lest it jab the kids.

-ŋinŋin V_Tr Redup

-parŋin V_Tr
Kaparŋin aigau tiom! —Put on each other's decorations!

ŋirŋir V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: *zoŋo- ŋirŋir*
▸ show one's teeth in a smile or grin
Duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir. — The waves are smiling [=there are whitecaps].
similar: *-sir*

ŋirŋirŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Tomtom ti zoŋo ŋirŋirŋana. —This person is always smiling.
▸ whitecaps
Duubu zoŋo ŋirŋirŋana. —There are whitecaps.
you ŋirŋirŋana
▸ blazing fire
You ŋirŋirŋana, ina ibilbil ma biibi, mi ibayou kat. —A blazing fire, that is flaming and big and very hot.

-ŋit V_Tr
▸ bite
Bidbiidi iŋit ti. —Bedbugs bite us (INC).
▸ bite and pull off (used of the skins of nuts and fruits)
Nio aŋit mbolkai. —I bit off the skin of a betel-nut.
▸ bite to test
Ŋit we mi re. Mazaana, som som? —Bite the mango and see whether it is ripe or not.
Ŋit mbolkai. Imbol, som som? —Bite the betel-nut. Is it hard or not?
Teu tarkatŋana, aŋur su tana. Kam ma ŋit. —The chopped up sugarcane, I put [it] down there. Take it and bite off the skin with your teeth.

-ŋo V_Tr
▸ chew on, gnaw on, crush in one's mouth
Ŋo pe kini, to teene. Won pepe. Kokena ileege ŋgurem. —Chew the food properly and then swallow [it]. Don't gulp it down lest it get stuck in your throat.
Nio aŋo mbu kuliini. —I chewed on the skin of the betel-nut.
Ni iŋo teu. —He chewed on a piece of sugarcane.
Ŋo mermeere tio uunu bekena imbeeze. —Chew the stem of my Victory leaf to soften it.

-ŋoŋo V_Tr Redup

ŋono- N_Inal
▸ main part, most important part
▸ body
Nio ŋonoŋ biibi. —My body is big./ I have a large body.
Ŋge ŋonoono na, amkam ma ila. Mi ka mamus na, isu pizin moori. —The main part of the pig, we (EXC) took it away. But the other parts went to the women.
Tomtom tana, ni iurur som. Ire men mi sombe pat imbot la ŋonoono, na ikam men tau. —That man does not hesitate. He just looks and if he has some money with him, then he just gives it.
▸ edible part of a fruit, nut, tuber, shellfish, fruit, nut, kernel
we, kun, kaŋar ŋonoono —mango fruit, breadfruit fruit, *galip* nut
ke ŋononŋan matakiŋa —many kinds of fruit and nut trees
Ni, liliibi, we, ip, kaŋar tipiyotyooto ŋonon. Mi peege, guava, puke, rok, papaya tipiyotyooto pwon. —Coconuts, *talis* nut trees, mangoes, *ip* nut trees, and *galip* nut trees produce their kind of fruit. And betel-peppers, guavas, Malaysian apples, walnut trees, and papaya trees produce their kind of fruit. [note: Different terms are used for the fruits and nuts of the two groups of trees: *ŋono-* and *pwo-*]
Takan ŋgeele ŋonoono, mi putuunu ila ne. —We (INC) eat the clam creature, and the shell [is thrown] away.
▸ contents
Tinpis ti ŋonoono imbot, som putuunu men? —This tin of fish, is there anything in it, or is it just an empty container?
Ŋonoono imbotmbot. —It has contents (i.e. it is not empty).
Ni tiŋgi, ŋonoono, som pugor? —This coconut, does it have edible flesh inside, or is it without?
▸ result, product, consequences
Uraata kizin ka ŋonoono, ta iti tere kek. —The results of their work, we (INC) have seen them.
ula kizin ka ŋonoono mataana kana —the first product/ fruit of their marriage [i.e. their first-born child]
-ur/ -piyooto ŋonoono
▸ be fulfilled, produce results, bear fruit, come true, real
Sua kini iur ŋonoono. —His talk came true.

Uraata kizin iur ŋonoono. —Their work bore fruit/ had results.
Pai kini ko iur ŋonoono, som som? —Will his trip produce results, or not?
Toono ipiyooto kini ŋonoono. —The land brings forth the food crops.
▸ important tool for one's everyday work, main tool
Komputer na, nu ŋonom, mi pail ma buza na niam ŋonoyam. —The computer is your (SG) main tool, whereas a file and a bush knife are our (EXC) main tools.

-teege ŋono-
▸ have sex with (Lit. 'hold the body of)

ŋonoonoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ productive, producing fruits, bearing fruits, having results
Sua kini ŋonoonoŋana. —His talk produced results.

ŋono somŋa-
▸ fruitless, useless, futile, in vain, having no results
Sua kizin ŋono somŋana. —Their talk had no results.
Urlaŋana kizin ŋono somŋana. —Their faith is useless [i.e. it does not produce any practical fruit/ changes in their lives.)

ŋonoite N
▸ main part of some event
Naroogo ŋonoite zen. Buri kumbuunu isu toono i. —The real dancing has not taken place yet. It is just now starting.
uraata ŋonaite, sua ŋonaite —main part of the work, most important part of the discussion
dial. var. *ŋonaite (Marile, Birik)*

ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ N_Event Redup
▸ noise, disturbance made by mouth
Pikin tikam ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ boozo mete. —The children are making too much noise.
Kam ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ paso? —Why are you (SG) making noise?
similar: *orooro*

ŋonoono$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ very, really, truly
pataŋana biibi ŋonoono —a truly big difficulty/ problem
Lutuŋ tamen ŋonoono ta ti. —I have only this one child.
wal rimen ŋonoono —a truly small group of people

ŋonoono$_2$ N_Stative
▸ true, truth, real, reality, basis
sua ŋonoono —true talk, truth
lutum ŋonoono —your (SG) true child
Oo, ina ŋonoono kat! —Oh, that [is] so true!
ŋonoono ma ŋonoono kat —really true
Kini kini ŋonoono kat tau yagoŋ, pin, mi papaya. —Its real [i.e. favourite] foods are corn, bananas and papaya.
Sua tana ka uunu ŋonoono, som som? —Does that talk have any truth/ basis to it, or not?
Ŋgar ambaiŋana uunu ŋonoono ta kembei... —The true beginning/ basis of the wisdom is…
Ina mbulu ŋonoono ki toŋmatiziŋ. —That is the true behaviour of brothers.
▸ truly valuable, precious
Aŋre kembei koroŋ tio ŋonoono kat na… —I consider that my most valuable/ precious thing is…
▸ capable
tomtom ŋonoono —true/ capable man
moori ŋonoono —capable woman [For the Mbula people, this is a woman who is a hard worker and serves her in-laws well.]
Ur zin wal tau malmal kan ŋonoono. —Appoint men who are truly good at fighting.
▸ just, just about
buri ŋonoono —just now
neeri ŋonoono —just yesterday
Rimen ŋonoono, mi aŋtop pa urlaŋana tio. —I just about fell away from my faith. / I almost fell away from my faith.
▸ hard, difficult (used of work)
Soolo na, uraata ŋonoono som. —Making the floor is not hard work.
dial. var. *ŋonŋono* (Kampalap)

mata- ŋonoono
▸ surpassingly good at doing something (Lit. 'eye fruit/ true')
▸ capable, strong, the best
def. *Imuŋmuuŋgu pa koroŋ* —He/ She/ It habitually surpasses in something.
Ni mataana ŋonoono pa malmal. —He is the best in fighting.
Me mataana ŋonoono tana ila iŋa ŋge na, ŋge irao ila som, isu. —When that very best hunting dog went and got hold of a pig, the pig could not get [away], it went down.

mbotŋana ŋonoono ta ki Anutu i
▸ eternal life (true life that comes from God)
similar: *mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana*

ŋonoono … mi/ tamen$_3$
Conjunction
▸ even though, although
Ŋonoono, iwal biibi taŋga, zin zorzooroŋan kat. Tamen lelem isaana piam mi muŋai yam. —Even though/ [It is true] that crowd over there, they are really rebellious. But have compassion on us (EXC) and have mercy on us.

ŋoŋi N_Event
▸ quarrel, quarrelling, conflict, upset
Zin tikam ŋoŋi paso? —Why are they quarrelling?
Ŋoŋi ku ka uunu sa? —Is there a reason for your (SG) quarrelling?
Kam sorok ŋoŋi piam paso? —Why are you (SG) quarrelling with us (EXC) for no reason?
Ŋoŋi imbotmbot la mazwan. —There was a quarrel between them.
-piyooto ŋoŋi, -pei ŋoŋi —cause quarrelling
-punmeete ŋoŋi —cause a quarrel to calm down, resolve a quarrel
see also: *-ŋooŋo* 'quarrel'

ŋoobo Adv_Pred0&1
alt. *ŋau*
▸ wrong, incorrectly, improperly, by mistake
-leŋ ŋoobo —hear incorrectly
Ni iso ŋoobo ta kembei… —She spoke incorrectly like this…
Ni ipekel ŋoobo sua. —He answered incorrectly.
Nu kam ŋgar ŋoobo. —You (SG) are thinking incorrectly.

-kam ŋoobo
▸ mistreat, treat unfairly, do wrong to, treat poorly
Ni ikam ŋoobi. —He mistreated her./ He treated her unfairly.
Toroŋ, nio aŋkam ŋoobu som. —My friend, I have not done anything wrong to you.

-kam ŋoobo mbulu (pa)
▸ treat unfairly, do wrong to, do incorrectly, do improperly
Tomtom tana ikam ŋoobo mbulu pio. —That man treated me unfairly/poorly/ incorrectly.

-mbot ŋoobo
▸ be in need, lack necessities
Ni imbot ŋoobo pa ka kini. Asiŋ ko ikam pini? —She is in need of food. Who will give some to her?

-pa ŋoobo
▸ be inaccurate
Sua ku ipa ŋoobo. Nio aŋso ta kembena som. —Your (SG) talk is inaccurate. I did not say that.

-pal ŋoobo
▸ cut inaccurately, miss
dial. var. *-palrau* (Northern)*, -palŋau* (Marile)

-paŋoobo pa
▸ diverge from, not follow properly
Zin tipaŋoobo pa sua ki Anutu. —They don't follow God's word properly.

ŋobŋoobo Adv_Pred0&1 Redup
▸ incorrectly, improperly
Ni ikamam ŋobŋoobo mbulu. —He is always behaving incorrectly/ improperly.

-la ŋau/ -la ŋoobo
▸ miss
Ni isombe itaara ke, mi ila ŋau. —He was intending to cut a tree, but he missed it.

ŋooŋo$_1$ N_Event
▸ cold (runny nose, watery eyes)
Ŋooŋo ikam yo. —I have a cold.

-ŋooŋo$_2$ V_Intr
▸ quarrel, argue, be upset and complaining
Niamŋan Misek amŋooŋo. —We are quarrelling with Misek.
Nio aŋŋooŋo, pa tipun ŋge tio. —I complained, because they killed my pig.

-ŋoŋooŋo
Zin wal tana tiŋoŋooŋo len sorok. —Those people are always quarrelling for no reason.
Tinoknok zooroŋana mi tiŋoŋooŋo. —They keep on rebelling and quarrelling.

ŋoŋooŋoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ always quarrelling, quarrelsome, contentious
Tomtom tana, takam koroŋ kini, iŋooŋo, takam koroŋ kini iŋooŋo. Ni ŋoŋooŋoŋana kat. —That man, if we (INC) take his things, he quarrels, [if] we take his things, he quarrels. He is really quarrelsome.

-ŋooŋokaala V_Tr
▸ protect by complaining, make a fuss over something
Ni iŋooŋokaala guava kini. —He complained about his guavas in order to protect them.

ŋoŋi N_Event
▸ quarrel, conflict

ŋooro N
▸ nose decoration (goes into pierced noses, made of *boi* seashell, spire shaped, with black and white spots, not worn any more)
Ni ikam ŋooro milmilŋana ma iur la Rebeka kuzuunu. —He took a golden nose decoration and put it on Rebeka's nose.

ŋor V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ fall into a deep sleep
Ni isu ma ŋor ma ila lene. —He fell off into a very deep sleep.
alt. *ŋorok*
similar: *-zem itu-*

-ŋor kaibiim V_Intr
▸ pretend to be young and pretty again, try to make oneself attractive (used of older women)
Ni iŋor kaibiim ma tau! Ikam aigau ma imbonboreen, mi zin pakan na tilala tikaam uraata. —She has really tried to make herself attractive. She has put on nice decorations and is just staying around doing nothing [like pretty young girls do], while other [women] go [and] work.
Ni iŋor kaibiim, mi ikarakiti i be iwoolo mini. —She is making herself attractive like a young woman in order to get married again.

ŋos V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ slip away without notifying anybody
Ni ibeleu ma ŋos. —He just slipped away
similar: *-beleu ma pos, ma pis, -pas*

ŋu$_1$ Pronoun
▸ you (singular), you (SG), (second person singular nominative pronoun)
dial. var. *niu* (Gauru), *nu ~ niwi* (Central), *ŋue* (Kabi, Sakar)
see also: *pu ~ piu ~ pue, ku ~ kiu ~kue, -m*

-ŋu$_2$ V_Intr
▸ be offended, sulk, be upset (and therefore avoid someone)
Tikam mbulu sa ma ipasaana leleene, ta ikami ma iŋu pa. —It was because they did something that upset him, that he got offended.
Tikam sua boozo pio, tabe aŋŋu pizin, mi aŋko ma aŋla leŋ. —They said a lot of [unpleasant] things to/about me, so I got upset with them and ran away.
Tomas ipasaana lutuunu Yoan moni kini, mi ipekel som. To Yoan iŋu ma iko ma ila lene. Igarau tamaana mini som. —Tomas wasted his son John's money and did not replace it. Then John got upset and ran away. He does not come close to his father anymore.

ŋuŋuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ easily offended, easily upset
Ni tomtom ŋuŋuŋana. —He is someone who is easily offended.

-ŋu$_3$ V_Tr
▸ keep water in one's mouth
Zin mbia tiŋu tai. —The bats carried saltwater in their mouths.
Mooto ŋarap tiŋu tai mi yok. —Python snakes keep saltwater and freshwater in their mouths.
Ŋu yok ma pures. —Keep water in your mouth and spit it out.

-ŋuŋu V_Tr Redup

ŋue Pronoun
▸ you (singular), you (SG), (second person singular nominative pronoun)
dial. var. *niu* (Gauru), *nu ~ niwi* (Central), *ŋu* (Kampalap)

ŋuk N_Event
construction: *ŋgure- ikam ŋuk*
▸ make a low-pitched noise of disapproval (because one is tired of hearing something)
def. *Ituru toso sua ma A. ŋgureene ikam ŋuk piti. Iso "Mm." Ni niini gesges pa sua kiti ma isombe ipeteke ti.* —We two (EXC) speak and A. makes a low-pitched noise in his throat. He says "Mm." He doesn't like what we are saying and wants to stop us.
▸ make a low pitched noise, coo
Man mbalmbal ŋgureene ikam ŋuk. —A pigeon makes the noise "*ŋuk*."

ŋunruk N
▸ pandanus type (has a red, edible fruit)
Makele ila ikeende ŋunruk mazaanaŋana. To waene inoi ma tikan. —Makele went and twisted off a ripe pandanus fruit. Then his wife boiled it and they ate it.

ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ N_Event
▸ murmuring, complaining, grumbling
Koso ma kalŋoyom biibi som? Kakamam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ paso? —Why don't you (PL) speak up? Why do you keep murmuring?

Tire mbulu tana na irao lelen som. Tabe tikam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ pa. —When they saw that behaviour, it was not pleasing to them. So they murmured about it.

ŋuŋ$_1$ N

▸ insect type (big, black, found in sago palms, the three stages of its life cycle are: 1. *welŋan*, 2. *kiri*, and 3. *ŋuŋ*)

ŋuŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ thud, thump, make a low-pitched thudding noise

Likati ma ŋuŋ su imbot. —Hit him hard and he will thump down and stay.

ŋuŋuŋ N_Event Redup

construction: *-kam ŋuŋuŋ*

▸ buzzing sound (made by mosquitoes, flies, and some other insects)

Nomnom timar mi tikamam ŋuŋuŋ ila talŋoŋ. —Mosquitoes came and were buzzing in my ears.

ŋurŋur$_1$ N_Event Redup

▸ growling

Me ikam ŋurŋur pa me toro/ piti tomtom. —The dog is growling at the other dog/ us (INC) people.

-ŋurŋur$_2$ V_Intr Redup

▸ grunt at, growl at (used of pigs and dogs)

Ŋge naana iŋurŋur pa lutuunu bizin. —The mother pig was grunting at her piglets.

Ŋge sa iŋurŋur lela mbaŋbaŋ taŋga. —A pig is grunting inside that thicket over there.

Tiŋurŋur kembei me ta ikamam be ikan tomtom. —They growl like a dog that is about to bite a person.

▸ crackle (of fire)

You ikan mbooro ma iŋurŋur. —The fire consumed the coconut shells and was crackling.

Paala pinpin ke pepe. Kokena ilela you to ŋurŋur baram. —Don't split the wood too small. Otherwise, when it is put onto the fire it will burn too quickly.

ŋurŋurŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ crackling

You ŋurŋurŋana tana isu, to ye isala ineene. —Once the fire stops crackling, then the fish can go on top of it and roast.

ŋuru- N_Inal

▸ mucus of nose, snot

Mus ŋurum! —Wipe off the mucus [from your (SG) nose]!

Ŋurum mbeumbeu. —You (SG) always have a runny nose.

Ŋuruunu isu ma imamaaza, to ka mbakereene imbot se ka yok. —When the mucus runs down and dries up, then the dried up mucus is left on the area between the nose and mouth.

▸ sap

meene ŋuruunu —sap of a sago palm

-ŋuru V_Tr

▸ straight towards (only occurs in compounds)

-koŋuru V_Tr

▸ go/come straight toward, go directly

Nio aŋkoŋuru atoŋ, pa tiso tipun yo. —I went straight to my older brother [for help], because they were intending to hit me.

-loondoŋuru V_Tr

▸ run straight towards somebody

Zin boogo ru tiloondoŋuru yo. —The twins ran straight towards me.

-paŋuru V_Tr

▸ walk straight towards, walk directly, walk right towards

Ni ipaŋuru naala ki Lazarus ma ila. —He walked straight towards Lazarus' grave.

ŋuzu- N_Inal

▸ back part of the head

Aŋpa ki ŋuzuŋ. —I walked backwards.

Aŋmalaala, mi aŋtut ŋuzuŋ isala pat. —I fell over backwards and hit the back of my head on a stone.

▸ blunt side of an axe or knife

nakabasi/ buza ŋuzuunu—blunt side of an axe knife

kumbu- ŋuzuunu

▸ heel

Isou kiskis toono kumbuunu ŋuzuunu mi isu. —He was holding tightly to his brother's heel, when he was born.

ŋwa- N_Inal

▸ top of something, on, over someone or something

Ni iur namaana isalakaala tomtom tana ŋwaana. —He put his hand on that man.

Liŋ yok isala ŋwaana. —Pour water over him.

Tipiri mburu siŋsiŋŋana sala ŋwaana. —They threw a piece of red clothing on him.

Tamaana imeete, to itop sala ŋwaana mi itaŋ. —When his father died, then he threw himself on top of him and cried.

Pat itoptop zalla Setepan ŋwaana. —Stones were falling on Stephen.

Pataŋana biibi isala ŋwoŋ, tana aŋpa kar keteene som. —I have a big problem [weighing] on me, and therefore I do not walk around in the village.

Zin ndiili tiral sala ye ŋwaana = tiralpandeeŋe ye. —The *ndiili* birds soared in circles over the fish. = They rounded up the fish.

-ur sala ŋwa-

▸ stack up

Ur ke toro isala ke toro ŋwaana. —Put a piece of wood on top of the other piece of wood.

-sala ŋwa-

▸ have sexual intercourse, copulate with (lit. 'go on top of')

O

O$_1$ Adv_S

alt. *go*

▸ REM (remote, completed action), has already happened, -en

Ni ila o. —He has already gone.

o$_2$ Conjunction

▸ or (used when listing some, but not all of the envisioned possibilities)

Me ko tikam kanda moozo, o ŋge, o wok, o… —The dogs will get us a bandicoot, or a pig, or a wallaby, or [something else].

Nu sombe kam sanaana pa lutuŋ moori bizin, o woolo moori pakaŋ, na kozo re u.—If you (SG) mistreat my daughters or marry other women, then you had better look out.

O$_3$ Intj

▸ attention getter, vocative

O biibi tio,.. —Oh my master/lord/boss,…

▸ oh!, hey!, express sudden comprehension "Now I know this!" or surprise

O, Akep ta itunu ti. —Hey, here is Akep himself.

O, malmal biibi ta iŋgi be ipet i. —Hey, a big fight is about to happen.

def. *Ina tomtom iute som, mi buri be iute.* —With this, a person did not know something, but right now is coming to know it.

o ina ko Conjunction

alt. *ina ko, nako*

▸ then (in conditional apodoses)

Nu sombe leŋ sua tio som, o ina ko aŋpunu. —If you don't listen what I say, I'll hit you.

Sombe mete tio inmbot men, o ina ko aŋmar pa uraata som. —If I am still sick, I won't come to work.

o yae Intj

▸ If only!, Oh my! (expresses longing, frustration, sorrow, wishing, sympathy)

O yae, waende bizin timbot, so ambai… —If only our (INC) friends were here…

O yae, nio loŋa amar, so niamŋan amla Karapo. —Oh, if only I had come quickly, then I could have gone together with them to Karapo.

O yae, muŋgu wal pakan titut yo. Mi padei ta aŋleŋ la kalŋan som? —O my, before some people gave me advice. But why did I not listen to them?

def. *Nu twer pa koroŋ.* —You (SG) long for something.

o yalei Intj

▸ Oh if only... (expresses longing for something that is not possible)

O yalei, begeŋ sa kembei man mbalmbal, so ndabok! —Oh, if only I had wings like a dove, it would be great!

def. *Iti lelende pa koroŋ sa, tamen irao takam som.* —We (INC) want something, but we are not able to get it.

▸ Oh sorry! (expresses sorrow, sympathy)

O yalei, kembel kat yom. Pa mbu som. —Oh sorry, you (PL) are really in trouble. For there are no betel-nuts.

▸ frustration

O yalei, mbulu mi tutu boozmen ta ipombolmbol mbotŋana ambaiŋana, ta iŋgi tomtom tipasaana ma isaana kek. —Oh, all the customs and laws that encourage good living, now people have destroyed them.

ogaoga N Redup

▸ headdress type worn in *Sia* dances

Tipo ogaoga, pa tiso tirak Sia. —They made *ogaoga* headdresses because they want to dance the *Sia* dance.

def. *Tipo pa teene, tisese ruŋ ila, mi tiŋgal man ruunu ila, to tipun mos pa ma iwe ogaoga.*

similar: *naol*

ogeoge N_Event Redup

▸ carry many things at the same time

def. *Moori imbeli pa mburu. Ipoi ke, to kini isala, to pikin isala, mi iteege kuuru mi buza ma nogo, ina ogeoge tau.* —A woman has a lot of cargo. She carries firewood hanging

from her head, then food is on top of that, and a child is on top of that, and she is holding a pot, and knife, and axe, in doing that, she is doing *ogeoge*.
Moori ta ogeoge ma ila ga. Mi waene iŋgi namaana men mi leŋleŋ ki pai ma ila. —The woman over there is carrying a lot of things as she goes. And her husband has nothing in his hands and is just happily strolling along.

oi Intj
▸ Oh no! (expresses dismay)
Oi, ŋge ta ila a. —Oh my, the pig got away.
def. *Aibike ilu marakete be iŋgal ŋge. Mi tamen marakete ila ma ikam supuuru, mi ŋge iko ma ila ne. To imar ma iso sua tana, mi B. ileŋ. Pa leleene be ŋge ila lene pepe.* —A. throws a spear at a pig. But the spear goes and misses/ only goes partly into the pig, and the pig gets away. Then he comes and says this expression, and B. hears. For he did not want the pig to get away.
▸ response when one is called
▸ def. A. iru B. To A. iboobi na, B. iso sua tana (ina kembei itur tau) Mi B. iso: "Nio ituŋ ti." Tona A. ila kini. —A. looks for B. Then when A. calls to him, B. says this expression. (It is like he is responding.) And B. says: "I myself am here." After that, A. goes to him.

ois Intj
▸ What a pity!, Darn!, Rats! (expresses dismay or disgust at not having done something correctly)
def. *Sombe kam supuuru koroŋ, to so "Ois!"* —If you (SG) do something only partially [i.e. unsuccessfully], then you say "Ois!"
Ois, ye ta aŋkami som ma ila! —Darn/Rats, the fish that I caught got away!

olib N
▸ olive
loan from: Tok Pisin, English
ke olib —olive tree.
Abal Olib —Mount of Olives
olib lene —olive garden

ooi Intj
▸ Oh sorry! (expresses pity/ sympathy)
Abaraam iso pini: "Ooi lutuŋ, motom la pa mbotŋana ku ta kam su toono na." —Abraham said to him: "Oh my son, think of your (SG) life that you had on earth."

oo, Intj
▸ expresses realisation of something
Oo, ŋonoono kat, ituru siŋ tamen. —O yes, it is really true, both of us are from the same family (Lit. 'blood').
Oo imap. —Oh that is it, it is finished.
Oo buri na, ŋgar tio ipet mi aŋkilaala. —Oh, now I understand.
Oo kenako, aŋla mi aŋre i. —If that is the case, then I will go and see him.
▸ Hey (said to attract attention)
Oo Dabit lutuunu, muŋai yam lak! —O Son of David, please have mercy on us!

opapo Intj
note: Marile form
dial. var. *opopop* (Central)

opas N_Stative
▸ medium-sized pig
ŋge opas
similar: *ŋge baadaŋana*
note: not widely known

opopop Intj
alt. *opapo*
▸ Oh no!, I knew this would happen! (expresses dismay that something bad has happened even though you have warned people about the possibility of it happening)
Opopop, aŋso aŋso ma som, talŋan pampam. —Oh no, I knew this would happen! I kept warning them, but they were obstinate/ refused to listen.
Opapo, wal ti talŋan som! —Rats, these people have no ears! [i.e. they don't listen and act on what they hear]
▸ Watch out! (expresses fear that something bad is going to happen)
Opopop, kam ta kembena pepe! —Watch out, don't do that!

oraa Intj
alt. *oora/ eraa*
▸ poor [thing/ man/ woman/ person/ child] (expresses sympathy and sorrow for someone else)
Oraa, imeete kek. —Poor fellow, he is dead.
Oraa, tila som. —O sorry, they did not go.
▸ woe to
Oora niom Korazin koyom!. —Woe to you people of Korazin!
def. *tumuŋai tomtom* —We (INC) feel compassion for a person.
see also: *raa*

orka- N_Inal
▸ side, straight edge of something
tebol orkaana —edge of the table
▸ side of the body, hip
Moori imbisiŋ lutuunu ila orkaana. —The woman carried her child on her hip/ on her side.
ke orkan orkan
▸ dice
orka- orka-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ square-shaped
Kasap kitiimbi orkan orkanŋana. —Hew square shaped posts.
orooro N_Event
▸ noise, commotion (verbal)
Orooro biibi isala. —There was a big noise.
malmal ka orooro —commotion, noise of a fight
-kam orooro
▸ make noise
Tikam orooro pa zaala ma timar a. —They were making noise as they came along the road.
-yo orooro
▸ make noise (Lit. 'pull noise')
Ziŋoi ta tiyo orooro ma timar? —Who are the ones making noise and coming?
ou Intj
▸ Hey!, "Listen to me!"
Ou, tala tere kolman. —Hey, let's go and see the old man.
Ou, mbotmbot? —Hey, are you (SG) there?

P

pa$_1$ Conjunction
▸ because, for (expresses reasons, grounds)
Ni leleene be imbot su lele tana som. Pa imoto kana. —He did not want to stay in that place. For he was afraid.
Wai, nio aŋute koroŋ tana som. Pa muŋgu nu so yo som tau. —Hey, I did not know about that. For you (SG) did not tell me about it.

pa$_2$ Preposition
see also: *pio, pu ~ piwi ~ piu ~ pue, pini ~piin, piti ~ pindi, piam, piom, pizin*
(Referent pronouns formed with *pa*)
▸ to, at, from, for, concerning, about, with, because of (The referent preposition encodes a wide variety of oblique semantic roles in the clause including: Goal—inanimate, Source, Location—inanimate, Time, Instrument, Benefactive, Malefactive, Cause, Addressee, Circumstantial, and Experiential Stimulus)
▸ to (inanimate Goal)
Zaala ta ila pa Lablab na, molo som katŋana? —The road that goes to Lablab, is it long or short?
Ziru tilela pa su. —The two went into the forest.
▸ at, in (inanimate Location)
Zin timbot pa Karapo. —They live at Karapo.
▸ at, in (Time)
Ni imar pa mbeŋ. —He came at night/ in the night.
Ni ipeebe pa Septemba. —She gave birth in September.
▸ to (Addressee)
Ni iso pa waene. —He spoke to his spouse.
▸ for, to (dative, benefactive, recipient)
Nio aŋkam uraata pini. —I worked for him.
Nu kam pio sorok, som aŋgiimi? —Are you (SG) giving it to me for nothing (free), or am I to buy [it]?
▸ about, concerning
Nio aŋmiu pini. —I dreamt about him.
Nio aŋkam ŋgar boozo pini. —I thought/ worried about him a lot.
Zin tiuulu yo pa uraata tio. —They helped me with my work.
Zin tiso pini. —They spoke about him [also could mean 'They spoke to him.']
▸ because, for (causal), on account of, of (causal)
Nu so mini, pa nio aŋleŋ kat som. —Say it again, because I didn't hear it well.
Tikam mbulu tana pa uunu toro. —They did that for another reason.
Koŋ miaŋ pa ituŋ. —I am ashamed of myself.
Nu lelem pa yok? —Would you (SG) like water? (Lit. 'Are your insides for water?')
▸ for (temporal duration/ extent)
Nio aŋbot pa ndaama lamata. —I stayed [there] for five years.
similar: *irao*
▸ from, out of (Source)

Titatke yo pa uraata ki misin. —They took me out of the mission work.
Nio aŋko pini. —I ran away from him.
Ni keteene su pa uraata kini. —He rested from his work.
Anutu iut mat pa zugut. —God separated light from darkness.
▸ in
Ni tomtom ambaiŋana pa Anutu mataana. —He is a good man in God's eyes/sight/ opinion.++
▸ with (instrumental)
Nio aŋtaara ke pa nakabasi. —I cut the tree down with an axe.
Wok ikowo pa kumbuunu mi namaana, mi ikeltapaara pa wiini tomini. —The wallaby flees using its front and back limbs, and springs with its tail also.
Tire pa/ki matan. —They saw [it] with their eyes.

pa + Numeral
▸ once, twice, never, times
Ni ikam pa tamen. —He did it once/ one time.
Ni ikam pa ru. —He did it twice/ two times.

pa sa zen
▸ never
Nio aŋre i pa sa zen. —I have never seen him.

-pa3 V_Intr
▸ walk, travel, wander, move, come
Ni ipa ma ila. —He walked along.
Zin tipa toono. —They travelled by/on land.
Miiri ipa pa re ma imar. —The wind came from the southeast.
Pa lak! Pa iŋgi zoŋ mataana isula kek. —Start walking! For the sun has already started going down.
Tipeeze wooŋgo ma tipa ndapet ma tibeleu kur ndemeene. Tipa pa ndapet a. —They paddled their canoes and moved out towards the sea and went around the area of the reef where the waves break. They travelled along further offshore.

-pa pa
▸ walk throughout
Kapa pa lele ta boozomen. —Go and visit every place.
▸ have a close relationship
Ziru tipa. —They are having a close relationship/ an affair.

-pa kaimer
▸ walk behind, come behind, come later

-pa ki
▸ follow the behaviour of one's parents (or close relatives), do as one's parents do, follow in the footsteps of one's parents
Pikin tana ipa ki tamaana. —That child follows his father's ways.

-pa ki mos
▸ walk quietly
Pa ki mos, kam kuruŋ kuruŋ pepe. —Walk quietly, don't make noise.

-pa ki ndeme-/ -pa ki ŋuzu-
▸ walk backwards

-pa le-
▸ walk or live following one's own desires
Nu pa ki tomom som. Nu pa ndel. Pa lem ki asiŋ? —You (SG) are not following your father's behaviour. You behave differently. In following your own desires, whose behaviour are you following?

-pa ndel pa
▸ diverge from, be different from, not the same as, miss
Lutum tana ipa ndel pa mbulu ku. —That child of yours (SG) diverges from your way of living.
Mbulu tiom ipa ndel pa Anutu sua kini. —Your (PL) way of life is different from [the way of life pictured in] God's word.

-pa ndeme-/ -pa kere-
▸ walk close to someone in front of them/ behind them
Pikin lautabe, o tomtom yaambaŋana, na irao tapa kouluŋana su kereene uunu pepe, tapa kolouŋana pa ndemeene uunu pepe. Topou pini. —A first-born child or a sorcerer, we (INC) must not walk too close to him, either in front of him or behind him. We must show respect for him.

kosasa ipa ndeme- som
▸ nothing is impossible for someone (i.e. they are strong, wise, capable, Lit. 'nothing walks/moves behind someone')
Anutu, kosasa irao ipa ndemeene som. —God, nothing is impossible for him.
▸ know and properly follow all the rules of ceremony, do everything properly
Ni ikam mailaŋ na, kosa sa ipa ndemeene som. —When he put on the feast, he properly followed all the customs and laws associated with it.

-pa pai mos
▸ live prudently, circumspectly

Putuundu yam. Naso ampa pai mos men, mi amsosor som. —Strengthen us (EXC). Then we will walk/live truly prudently and not do wrong.

-pa pakaana

▸ be located along one side of something

Yok Taroobo iut ma Salapoŋgo ipa pakaana, Kipiili ipa pakaana. —The Tarawe river divides the land, with the Salaponggo clan's land being along one side and the Kipiili clan's land being along the other side.

-wwa, -wawa V_Intr Redup

alt. *-wawa*

Pikin iwwa kek. —The child is walking already.

-wwa le-

▸ stroll for pleasure, walk without having a clear purpose or goal

Niom kala swoi? Soom. Niam amwwa leyam men. —Where are you (PL) going? Nowhere in particular. We (EXC) are just having a pleasurable stroll.

-wwa le- sorok

▸ go one's own way, follow one's own [immoral] desires, be promiscuous

Moori tana iwwa le sorok, ta iŋgi kopoono i. —It is because that woman followed her own sensual desires that she is now pregnant.

-pawa V_Tr Redup

▸ help to walk

Ni ipawa lutuunu, pa ni itoombo pai. —He is helping his child to walk, for the child is trying to learn how to walk.

Teteegi mi tapawa i ma tala. Pa ni mata pisŋana. —Let us (INC) hold his hand and help him walk along. For he is blind.

Kumbuunu ipawa i ma ila. —His feet lead him along.

-paki V_Tr

▸ walk carrying something

Aŋkwaara pikin mi aŋla aŋpaki mi naana iteege you. —I carried the child and walked around with him, while his mother was cooking.

-papaala V_Tr

▸ break/ crush by stepping on

-pa-/ -pV-$_4$ Prefix

▸ cause, make (causative prefix, usually changes intransitive verbs into transitive ones, but also makes some transitive verbs more 'intense'—i.e. it indicates greater force or care in doing the action or increases the valence of the verb. Note that the vowel frequently harmonises with the first vowel in the following root.)

▸ converts intransitive verbs to transitive ones

-pabayou (pa+-bayou 'be hot'*)* — heat up 'make hot'

-pasaana (pa+-saana 'deteriorate, be bad'*)* —destroy, harm, injure, ruin, 'cause to deteriorate'

-pomon (pa+-mon 'sink'*)* —make sink, cause to sink

-pombol (pa+-mbol 'be strong'*)* —strengthen, encourage, fortify 'cause to be strong'

-pandel (pa+ndel 'be different'*)* —cause someone to go astray, mislead

-pumun (pa+-mun 'be closed'*)* —close up, fill 'cause to be closed'

-pelek (pa+-lek 'fold up'*)* —make shorter, more concise

-pasom (pa+som 'not'*)* — scorn (Lit. 'cause not')

▸ expresses that an action is done with greater force or intensity

-pakaaga (pa+kaaga 'open'*)* — force open, manage to get open 'cause to open'

▸ expresses that an action is done with greater care

-pamboro — escort/guide carefully (Lit. 'cause look after')

-pitiiri — 'examine carefully' (Lit. 'cause-examine')

▸ increase valency of transitive verbs

-powoolo — marry someone to someone/ officiate at a wedding, pollinate

-paute (pa+-ute 'know'*)* —teach 'cause to know'

-piwin (pa+-win 'drink'*)* —make to drink, offer a drink to someone

-pakan (pa+-kan 'eat'*)* —feed someone, get someone to eat something poisonous

-pagaaba (pa+-gaaba 'accompany') — join oneself to

paaga N

construction: *ka paaga*

▸ shavings, woodchips (left over after hewing or cutting wood with an axe)

Tataara ke, to ka paaga itoptop su toono. —When we (INC) cut a tree, then the shavings drop down on the ground.
Ke matum iur pini som. Tana ni ikan kini pa ka paaga, mi ilulu. —*Matum* wood does not suit him. So when he ate using a chip of it, he vomited. [Some people are allergic to this particular kind of wood.]

paagapuk Quantifier
▸ a lot, more than would normally be expected
Su pini ma paagapuk ta kembena? (ro biibi) —Why did you (SG) give her as much as that? (You gathered up a lot [of salt].)
Mbu tiam kureene siŋaanabi ta pikin ti isu pa ma paagapuk ma ila pizin Mutu, mi niam koyam ri taiŋgi. Amso sua som, pa ni ta kembeiŋana. Namaana ti iuri. (=Ikam biibi kat ila pizin.) —The huge betel-nut branch of ours (EXC), this child gave most of it to the island people, and there is just this little bit of it left for us. [But] we did not say anything, for he is just like that. His hand causes him to do it. (=He gave a very large amount to them.)
similar: *-re ki som, ikam biibi*

-paala$_1$ V_Tr
▸ split into pieces lengthwise (both men and women can cut things this way)
Nio aŋpaala ke pa nakabasi. —I split the wood with an axe.
Paala pinpin ke pepe. Kokena ilela you to ŋurŋur baram. —Don't split the wood too small. Otherwise, when it is put onto the fire it will burn too quickly.
▸ split/ cut open
Tipaala ni. —They split open coconuts.

-palpaala/ -walwaala V_Tr Redup
Palpaala ye ma ka kopoono isu lene. —Cut open the fish and remove the entrails.
Mi mbili ta imeete na, ziru ko tipalpaala ma ni kana ni kana. —And the animal that has died, they will cut it up into pieces and share it between them.

-palpaala mata-
▸ captivate, fascinate, get caught up with, confuse (Lit. 'be splitting someone's eyes')
Moori aigauŋana ipalpaala tomtom tana mataana, tabe ikamam uraata som, mi imborene. —The woman who was decorated, captivated/fascinated that man, and so he was not doing any work and was just hanging around doing nothing.
Koroŋ matakiŋa ki toono ipalpaala matan. —Different things of the world are captivating their thinking.

-palpaala ŋgar ki
▸ confuse thinking, captivate (Lit. 'be splitting someone's thinking')
Pat ipalpaala ŋgar kizin. —The money captivated/ confused their thinking.

paalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative/ N_Inal_Event
▸ split, broken, breaking
Ke tiŋgi paalaŋana kek. —This timber is split up already.

-mapaala V_Intr
▸ break, burst
Wooŋgo imapaala. —The canoe broke up.

-mapalpaala V_Intr Redup
alt. *-mawalwaala*
Pat popoŋana isala you ma imapalpaala ma muunu men. —The new [cooking] stone went on the fire and broke up into lots of tiny pieces.

-pamapaala V_Tr
▸ accidentally break something, break by accident
Ni ipamapaala kombom/ kuuru. —He accidentally broke a drum/ pot.

Other compound verbs containing *–paala*:

-kelpaala (meene, kun, toono) V_Tr
▸ break up using a sharp stick or knife (sago, breadfruit, earth/ground)

-kinpaala (wooro, teene, muzil) V_Tr
▸ break off with one's fingers (rope, cane, *muzil* cane)

-kotpaala (ni, pa buza) V_Tr
▸ break in half (coconuts, with a bush knife)

-ŋgorpaala (mbu) V_Tr
▸ break open by biting (betel-nut)

-papaala V_Tr
▸ break something by stepping on it
Popoŋana kini sa ko ipapaala utem. —One of his offspring will step on your (SG) head and break it.
Kumbum sala ko mi papaala. —Step on the bamboo and break it.

-petepaala V_Tr
▸ break by throwing

-roupaala V_Tr
▸ split in half by striking (done to bigger logs to provide firewood for smoking coconuts or cocoa)

Amroupaala ke pa nakabasi ma iwe ru. —We (EXC) split the log in half with an axe.
Zin tomooto men irao tiroupaala, pa ke bibip. To tikwaara tataŋa ma timar. —Only men are able to split big logs in half, for [they are] big pieces of wood. Then they carry them back one by one.

-supaala V_Tr
▸ cut in half with a knife
Tisupaala ŋge ma iwe ru. —They cut the pig in half.

-tarpaala (mbu, peege kiini, soolo)
▸ split up into small pieces

-tutpaala V_Tr
▸ bump into something, knock against
Nio motoŋ sanaana pa uraata ma aŋre ke som, mi aŋtutpaala kumbuŋ ila. —I was concentrating on the work and didn't see the stick and hit my leg on it.

-paala$_2$ V_Tr
▸ walk in a river
Ni ipaala yok. —He walked in the river.
Paala yok pepe. Kokena kom muk isula. Pa zin tiwinin yok ta ndapet. —Don't walk in the river lest your (SG) dirt get into it. For they normally drink the water downstream.
▸ move across, walk across (the village)
Atai ipaala kar keteene. —Atai walked across the village.

paanda N
▸ pandanus (=Tok Pisin *karuka*, scientific name: *Pandanus sp.,* leaves are sewn into sleeping mats, fruits are edible)
Paanda pwoono, iti takanan, mi paanda ruunu na iwe mi. —The pandanus fruit, we (INC) eat, and the leaves are made into sleeping mats.

paara$_1$ N
▸ platform, shelf on which food items are put
Kom kini ta ise paara na, kam su to kan. —Your (SG) food that is on the shelf, take it down and then you can eat [it].
▸ structure for pulling a big log across a river
Tipo paara be tiyaaru wooŋgo. —They built a bridge over which to pull the log for the canoe.

parpaara N Redup
▸ shelf

-paara$_2$ V_Tr
▸ look after a rejected child or an orphan
Iti tapaara pikin ti ma iwe kolman. —We (INC) looked after this child until he grew up.
similar: *-mboro*

-paara$_3$ V_Tr
▸ smoke, dry (on a wire grid over a fire)
Iti tapaara ye/ koi. —We (INC) smoke fish/ tobacco over a fire.
similar: *-kut*

paaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ dried, smoked
Koi paaraŋana. —dried tobacco

-tunpaara V_Intr
▸ have a steam bath, steam treatment (done for some illnesses)

-paata V_Tr
▸ read, call
Raaza pepe, pa nio aŋpaata zen. —Don't tear it, because I haven't read it yet.
Nio aŋpaata sua. —I read the text.
Paata ma kalŋom biibi! —Read it in a loud voice!
Pasaana nio zoŋ mi paata sorok pepe. —Do not do ruin my name and call it in vain.
▸ name (give a name to someone or something)
Naŋgoŋ ipaata zoŋ Salme. —My mother named me Salme.
Adam ipaata zin zan zan makiŋ. —Adam named them all.
Mat tana, ni ipaata be aigule, mi zugut be mbeŋ. —That light, he called day, and the darkness, he called night.
▸ consider
Tomtom takena, niam ampaati be tomtom ambaiŋana. —A man like that, we (EXC) consider him a good person.
Wal tipaata yom be biibi kizin pepe. —People should not call you (PL) [=consider you to be] their masters.
Nio ko aŋpaata zin be wal tio. —I will call them my people.

-paata ten
▸ guess

-paata ka-
▸ plan to do something to someone
▸ intend, mean, do on purpose
Nio aŋpaata kana, tabe aŋpuni ma imeete. —I intentionally killed him.

Nio aŋpaata kom, ta aŋmar i be re leŋ ŋge sa pa bugoŋ. —I have been planning to see you (SG), and that is why I came. I want you to look for a pig to give me so I can satisfy my ceremonial obligation. [said to a *guraaba* 'trading partner']

Mooto tina ipaata kom be iketo u. —That snake intends to chase after you (SG).

-watwaata V_Tr Redup

paataŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ reading

paataŋana mi beedeŋana —reading and writing

Ni kwoono imbeeze pa paataŋana. —He is a good reader.

paaza$_1$ N

▸ tree type (very long-lasting, prized for house posts)

Kala kasap paaza pa kitiimbi. —Go and hew *paaza* tree wood for house posts.

-paaza$_2$ V_Tr

dial. var. *-paas* (Gauru), *-paza* (Northern)

▸ plant, put into ground

def. *Kel toono mi koroŋ isula (ni, mbu, pin, ŋgalam, mok, yagoŋ iweene.)* —Dig a hole into a ground and [put] something down into it (coconut, betel-nut, banana, taro, corn seeds, etc.)

Aŋpaaza mok. —I planted taro.

Aŋpaaza kitiimbi. —I planted the house posts in the ground.

Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana bekena you/ka koi iŋgalŋgal (=ikudut). Mi tuurpe muriini makiŋ, tona tuputke su ma tala tapaaza. Sombe yagoŋ, na tapaaza pataaŋa. Mi sombe koi, nako tala titiyaara, ma perper to tala tupuru mi tapaaza. —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up above a fire so that the fire/smoke dries them. Once we have prepared a place [to plant them], then we undo them and go [and] plant them. If it is corn, then we plant [the seeds] right away. And if it is tobacco, then we go [and] scatter [the seeds], and when they start to come up, we pull them up and replant them.

-waswaaza, **-wazaas**, **-pazaza** V_Tr Redup

Waswaaza kom kini. Naso kan seeŋge. —Keep planting food. Then you (SG) will continue to be able to eat.

paazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative/N_Inal_Event

▸ planted, planting

Tisula Nakayobi paazaŋana, mi tiru mbu ma som. —They went to the area old Nakayo had planted to look for betel-nuts but did not find any.

nio paazaŋoŋ —my planting, my plantation, thing(s) I planted

Mazwaana ki biidi paazaŋana na ila kek. —The time for planting yams has already passed.

-pabarau V_Tr

▸ tame, cause to be unafraid

Iti irao tapabarau zin mbili, to matan isu mi tiute iti. —We (INC) are able to tame animals, then their eyes go down [=they are no longer afraid] and they know us.

see also: *barauŋa-* 'tame'

-pabayou V_Tr

▸ heat up something, warm up

Pabayou ri, to tooro ma win. —Heat [it] up a bit, and then mix [it] and drink [it].

…aŋur lela koukou mi aŋdou you, to ipabayou koroŋ tina. —I put it into the white ashes and stir up the fire, and then it heats that thing. ['Thing' here is a fetish used for working magic on someone.]

see also: *-bayou, you, -lo, -kailes, -kaazakaala*

-parpabayou

▸ warm each other

Tulup ti mi tikeene, naso taparpabayou ti. Pa lele ilomo. —Let us (INC) sleep together, then we will warm each other up. For it is cold.

-pabeleu V_Tr

▸ rearrange the position of things (so that something moves from front to back, or back to front), swap places, change the order of something, do something in a different way, change a plan

Ni ipabeleu yo ma aŋla ndemeene, mi ni imuuŋgu, kokena tipun yo. —He and I swapped places, and I went behind him and he went in front [of me] so that they would not hit me.

▸ take another route (for purposes of secrecy), sneak away, slip away

Tiuri sula nakaral, mi tipabeleu i pa siiri ndemeene na titu i isula. —They put him into a basket and slipped him over the fence and lowered him down to the ground [by rope].

▸ swap things secretly, switch secretly, slip something to someone
Tipabeleu mbolkai pini, tabe iseŋ mi imeete. —They slipped the [poisoned] betel-nut to him, so he chewed it and died.
▸ swirl, turn forcefully (used of water)
Wo mburaana ipabeleu ke, som tomtom, ina tapaata be belut. —When the power of a flood forcefully swirls trees, or people [and carries them], we (INC) call it the force of churning water.
▸ roll around, put around something
Pabeleu wooro pa ke. —Put the rope around the tree.

-pabeleu mia-
▸ distort, misrepresent (because of mixing in one's own ideas to what is reported)
Nu pabeleu miom pa sua. —You (SG) are distorting/ misrepresenting the talk.

-pabeleu sua
▸ change topic, confuse a discussion
Nu pabeleu sua rimos! —Quit confusing the discussion!
▸ edit
Niam ampabeleu sua, bekena iŋgeeze pa tomtom talŋan. —We (EXC) rearranged/ edited the wording, so that it would be fluent to people's ears.

-parpabeleu V_Tr
▸ swap, switch
▸ go past each other
Kaparpabeleu yom! —Swap places!/ Switch places! Go past each other in different directions.
see also: *-beleu*

-pabil V_Tr
▸ wave at, wave back and forth, swing back and forth
Tipabil naman pini. —They waved their hands at him.

-pabilbil V_Tr Redup
Amkam kawaala pakaana, mi ampabilbil mi menmeen yam ma ampakur Anutu. —We (EXC) took a piece of cloth, and were waving it and rejoicing and praising God.
see also: *-bil*

-pabogboogo V_Tr Redup
▸ confuse, mix up, twist (used of talk, thinking)
Tipabogboogo sua ki Merere. —They twisted the Lord's talk.
Pabogboogo sua pepe. Sua pakan ila igaaba pepe. —Don't confuse the talk. Other talk should not accompany it.
Zin tipabogboogo ŋgar pa mini, tabe ambai som. —They confused the issue again, and so it is not good.
see also: *-boogo*

-padaada sua V_Tr
▸ argue back and forth over something, wrangle over words, have a dispute (Lit. 'intensely pull talk')
Timbutul pa sua karakitiŋana, mi tipadaada sua, ma sua sa iŋgeeze som. —They sat down for a meeting to straighten some talk, and argued back and forth so no talk got settled.

-padaaga V_Tr
▸ step on something
Re, ko padaaga te! —Look out lest you (SG) step on the excrement!
Nio aŋmar ma aŋpadaaga mooto. —I came and stepped on a snake.

-padagdaaga V_Tr Redup
▸ tread on
Bapalo ta so ikamam uraata pu mi ipadagdaaga kini wit,... —A buffalo that is working for you (SG) and treading on wheat [=threshing wheat],...
dial. var. *-panda* (Northern), *-pandaa* (Gauru) *-pandaaga* (Marile)

-padaban V_Tr
▸ fill up completely, put more and more into something
Tapadaban serembat ku isula ŋgamar ma bok kat. —Let us (INC) put your sweet potatoes into the basket and fill it up completely.
Ruumu leleene bok, mi nu padaban mini. —The interior of the house was full and you (SG) made it even fuller.
Yosep iwe mboroŋan mi iŋgiimi zin kini mi ipadaban zin ruumu kini kan ma bok kat. —Joseph became a leader and bought food and filled the food storage houses until they were really full.
see also: *-daban*

padei Adv_Pred1
alt. *parei*
▸ what?
Ni ikam padei? —What did he do?

be padei
▸ how?
Ko aŋkam be padei? —How should I do it?
padei ta
▸ why?
Padei ta ni ila som? —Why did he not go? (a more polite way of asking 'why?' than *paso*, which tends to imply criticism, Lit. 'How is it that he did not go?')
padeiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ what kind?
Sua tana, sua padeiŋana? —What kind of talk is that?

-padubup V_Tr
▸ step into something soft (like mud)
Opopop, aŋso ma som, mi ni ipadubup kumbuunu isula tiiŋgi kek. —Oops, before I could tell him, he had already stepped in the mud.
see also: *-dubup*

-pagaaba V_Middle/Tr
▸ join, put something together with something else
Nu koroŋ ku na, inmbot ndel. Pagaaba la koroŋ kizin pepe. —Your (SG) things should stay apart. Don't join them with their things.
Nio ko aŋpagaaba yo la kizin som. Pa niam uyam toro. —I will not join in with them. For our (EXC) lineage is different.
Pagaabu la ki tom bizin ma niomŋan kakam. Naso irao pa kar biibi. —Join your older brothers in doing it [=preparing a feast]. Then there will be enough [food] for the whole village.
Nu tina pagaaba kulim sorok imar tio paso? —You (SG) there, why are you associating yourself with me? You have no basis to do so.
▸ put against something
Ziru tila tipet Anutu kereene uunu, mi ipagaabi ila kataama, to ikam kiruuŋu mi iro to tana talŋaana. —The two of them are to go into God's presence, and he is to put him [=the other person] against a door, and then he is to take a nail and put it through that fellow's ear.
see also: *-gaaba*

-pagege V_Tr
▸ put something over one's shoulder and under the opposite arm (like a bandolier)
Ni ipagege i pa natabu mi irak. —He put *natabu* beads on over his shoulder and under his other arm and danced.

-pagerger V_Tr
▸ calm down by making certain noises, talk, sing songs or try to divert attention by giving something hold or see, soothe
Pagerger pikin ma imaane. —Soothe the child down and get him quiet.
see also: *-nene, -panene* 'rock a baby to sleep'

-pagesges V_Tr
▸ irritate, disturb, annoy
▸ wear out, make tired of
Aiss, pagesges yo paso! —Why are you (SG) disturbing me!
Kokena pagesges zin, to kam ma lelen be tire u mini som. —You (SG) might wear them out, and then they would not want to see you again.
see also: *-gesges, ni- gesges*

-paguluk V_Tr
▸ loosen a bit (a knot, bond, loop)
Paguluk wooro pa ŋge kumbuunu. Pa ibibiizi mete. —Loosen the rope a bit around the pig's feet. It is too tight.
Paguluk tuugu risa mi yo ke pakan isala. —Loosen the rope a bit and collect more wood on top of it [i.e. the tied up bundle of wood].
-pagulukguluk V_Tr Redup
see also: *golok* 'become loose'

-paguruk V_Tr
▸ move something aside a bit
Paguruk tebol ma ilae rimen. —Move the table aside a bit.
Kapaguruk kitiimbi ri. —Move the post a bit.
▸ rush and therefore do carelessly
Kapaguruk uraata pepe. Kakam kat. —Don't hurry the work unnecessarily. Do it carefully.
▸ startle, frighten, alarm
Kapaguruk yo paso? —Why did you (PL) startle me?
Kapaguruk kar pepe. Kokena motoŋana ikam zin tomtom. —Do not alarm the village lest people get fearful.
▸ loosen
Paguruk wooro ri, to ambai. Pa iŋgi ibibiizi mete. —Loosen the rope a bit, and then it will be okay. For it is too tight.
see also: *-guruk, -golok, -guluk, -pagolok*

pai$_1$ N_Event
▸ journey, trip
Amkam pai molo. —We (EXC) had a long trip.
Ko pai kini iur ŋonoono, som som? —Will his trip produce results, or not?
Maŋga pa pai! —Get going!
Mbuulu itum pa pai pepe. —Don't bother going.
Ni imbel pai. —He had a really long trip.
Pa aigule toro, to pai. —For the next day, then it would be time to leave on the trip.
Niini isaana pa pai kek. —He was already exhausted from the trip.
▸ walking, way of walking
pai londi —a fast walk
Ampa leyam pai ambai men. —We (EXC) had a good walk, trip.
Pai ise! —Let's go faster!
Amkilaali pa pai kini. —We (EXC) recognised him from his way of walking.
▸ conduct, behaviour, way of life
Pa pai ku ma ambai men pa Anutu mataana. —Live your (SG) life in a way that is truly good in God's eyes.
-kunkun ki pai
▸ walk bent over
Moori tana ikunkun ki pai. —That woman walked bent over.
kumbu- paipaiŋa-
▸ walker, someone who walks a lot
Ni tomtom ki buzur ruŋana mi kumbu paipaiŋana. —He was a hunter and a walker.
-pa pai mos
▸ live prudently, circumspectly
Putuundu yam. Naso ampa pai mos men, mi amsosor som. —Strengthen us (EXC). Then we will walk/live very prudently and not do wrong.

-pai$_2$ V_Tr
▸ pluck/take out, pick off, pull off, remove
Pai kom kweeŋge sa ma kan. —Take out a shellfish from its shell and eat [it].
similar: *-kelko, -kelpet, -kelwai, -wailep*
▸ pull off the midrib from a sago palm leaf to make the leaf flexible so it can be folded and used for thatching
Zin moori tipai kooto pa Akep ruumu kini. —The women pulled off the midribs from sago leaves so they could be used as thatching for Akep's house.
Ut kooto be moori tipai, mi tomooto tiŋgal be isala. —Cut sago leaves so that the women can take off the midribs and the men can sew [them onto sticks for thatching], so [they can] go up [on the roof].
▸ wake someone up from sleep by shaking them, poking them, or making some noise
Nio aŋpai zin pikin. —I woke up the children.
Pai i pepe! —Don't wake him up!
▸ raise from dead, resurrect
Mbeŋ Kaimer, Anutu kola ipai zin wal meeteŋan. —On the Last Day (Lit. 'night'), God will resurrect dead people.
similar: *-pamaŋga, -paŋga, -pei*
-payai V_Tr Redup
-paigeege V_Tr
▸ wake up a number of different people

painap N
▸ pineapple (scientific name: *Ananas sativas*)
Painap tio boozo, buri be tiur ŋonon. —Many of my pineapples are just now beginning to produce fruit [i.e. red flowers and small fruits have begun to appear].
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

pak N_Event
construction: *-kam pak*
mata- ikam pak
▸ wake up, open one's eyes
Iŋgi mataana ikam pak kek. Tama lak! —His eyes have opened. Let us (INC) go.
lele ikam pak
▸ become clear (of weather, after rain has stopped)
Yaŋ izzu men ta amzza i. Lele ikam pak, to amla. —Because it just keeps raining, we (EXC) are waiting. Once the weather clears, then we will go.

paka- (pakaana) N_Inal
▸ part, portion
Paradigm: *pokoŋ, pokom, pakaana, pokoyam, pakanda, pokoyom, pakan*
Peete mburu tana ma iwe pakaana laamuru. To pakaana ta ila ki Merere. —Divide those things into ten portions. Then one portion [=a tenth] is to go to the Lord.
▸ half
Ni ndaama kini ta mi pakaana. —He is one and half years old.
Tai pakaana ru tana timender kembei ta siiri. —The two halves of the sea stood up like a fence.

▸ blood relative
Nu mar, mi pokom ila parei? —You (SG) have come, but where did your relative go?
Pakanda bizin pakan timbot su Birik, mi pakan timbot su Kampalap. —Some of our (INC) relatives live in Birik, and some live in Kampalap.

lele pakaana
▸ region, area, province
lele pakaana ki Morobe —Morobe province
Timbot lele pakaana ta mbuleene kat. —They live in a region that is really far away.
Ni izem kar kini, mi ila imbot lele pakaana toro. —He left his [own] village and went [and] lived in another region.

pakaana pakaana
▸ both halves, both sides, one side and the other side
Tisupaala ŋge ma pakaana, pakaana. —They cut the pig in half.
Yok pakaana mbaagi, yok pakaana mbaaga. —This [near] side of the river, that [far] side of the river.
Sombe zin lamata, nako tel timbot pakaana, mi ru timbot pakaana. —If there are five of them, then three will be on one side, and two will be on the other side.

-pa pakaana
▸ be located along one side of something
Yok Taroobo iut ma Salapoŋgo ipa pakaana, Kipiili ipa pakaana. —The Tarawe river divides [the land], with the Salaponggo clan's land being along one side and the Kipiili clan's land being along the other side.
▸ piece
Mi tire len ke pakan pakan ta duubu ikiili pa wooŋgo i. —And they looked for some pieces of the boat that the storm had broken off.

pakan Quantifier
▸ some (other)
Zin pakan na, mbulen su mi tikan kini, mi pakan na timender. —Some of them sat down and ate, and some others were standing.

-pakaaga V_Tr
▸ get open, open with effort, manage to get open, unscrew
Pakaaga tin. —Get the tin open.
see also: *-kaaga*

-pakaala V_Tr
▸ obstruct, block, be in the way, hinder, prevent someone from doing something
Pakaala muriŋ paso? —Why did you (SG) take my place?
Mbeŋ/ Yaŋ/ Wo ipakaala yam. —Night, the rain, a flood hindered us (EXC).
Mutu tana ipakaala miiri. —That island blocked the wind.
Nu pakaala motoŋ ma aŋre video som. —You (SG) are blocking me from seeing the video.
Kosa sa ipakaala yom pa Anutu mini som. —Nothing obstructs you (PL) from God anymore.
▸ magically prevent someone from bearing children
Tamaana bizin tipakaali be ipeebe som. —Her fathers worked sorcery on her so she would not get pregnant.
similar: *-ŋgun*
▸ cover, protect, enclose
Amkam bandaid ma ampakaala zaaba kwoono muriini. —We (EXC) took a bandaid and covered the wound.
Iti tapakaala kulindi. —We (INC) cover our bodies [i.e. with clothes].
Tire len koroŋ sa ipakaala zin som, to kan miaŋ. —When they saw that they had nothing covering them, then they were ashamed/embarrassed.
Tipamender soŋsooŋgo, bekena tipakaala lele pa naroogo. —They stood up a wall made out of coconut fronds in order to enclose an area for dancing.

-pakalkaala V_Tr Redup
see also: *kaala*

-pakaam V_Tr
▸ lie, pretend, trick, deceive
Ni ipakaamu. —He tricked you (SG).

-pakamkaam V_Tr Redup

pakaamŋa-/ pakamkaamŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ liar, lie, dishonesty, deception, falsehood
Nu pakamkaamŋom! —You (SG) are a liar!
Ni ikam pakaamŋana pio. —He deceived me.
Tikaam pakaamŋana pa urlaŋana kizin. —They are hypocrites (Lit. 'They do deception regarding their faith')
To tana, ni le pakaamŋana sa som. —That fellow, he has no deception [in him, i.e. he is very honest, truthful].
Zin lelen bok pa pakaamŋana. —Their

hearts (Lit. 'insides') are full of falsehood.
▸ dishonest, deceptive, lying, false
sua pakaamŋana —false talk/ lie
mbulu pakaamŋana —deceptive behaviour
Ni iute pakaamŋana kizin kek. —He already knew/recognised their dishonesty.
merere pakaamŋana
▸ idol, false god
Tiurpe merere pakaamŋana ruŋguunu. —They made an idol.

-pakaara ka- V_Tr
▸ have bad consequences
Kam mbulu tana pepe. Ko ipakaara kom pa kaimer. —Don't do that. It will have bad consequences for you (SG) later.
def. *Sombe kam mbulu sa, to iwe uunu pu ma ndeeŋe pataŋana.* —If you (SG) do something, then it becomes a cause of your experiencing hardship/ difficulty.

-pakaibiim V_Tr
▸ decorate, put decorations on, make something attractive
Mi ruumu ku na, tipakaibiim pa aigau matakiŋa. —And your (SG) house, they have made it attractive with different kinds of decorations.
see also: *kaibiim*

-pakaka V_Tr
▸ get people to believe something that is not true, deceive or trick people into believing something that is false, dupe, fool
Zin wal tana timar ma tipakaka zin tomtom pa sua boozo. Kaimer ko kosasa som. —Those people came and truly duped the people with all kinds of talk. Later nothing will come of it.
def. *Ikam sua, tamen ni ka koroŋ sa som. Ikam ma tomtom tiur matan sorok.* —He talks, but doesn't have any way [to bring about what he has said]. He causes people to hope [lit. 'put their eyes'] in vain.
Sua kini ipakaka zin tomtom. —His talk fooled the people.
-pakaka itu-
▸ act important, pretend, bluff

-pakalaulau V_Tr Redup
alt. *-palaulau*
▸ mess up, foul up (writing, talk)
Wai, pikin tana ikam crayons, mi ipakalaulau buk ma isaana. —Hey, that child took the crayons and messed up the book [i.e. he scribbled all over it].
▸ confuse (talk)
Tipakalaulau sua ma isaana kat. Kosasa izal som. —They really confused the talk. Nothing is straight [now].
similar: *-yandelele sua, -piŋgis sua*
see also: *-pakaukau* 'tangle up', 'jumble up'

pakan$_1$ Quantifier
▸ some, several
Wal pakan tipera Koobo. —Several people went out to Aramot Island.
koroŋ pakan —some things
aigule pakan —several days
mazwaana pakan —sometimes
▸ some more
Kini ti irao som. Kam kini pakan imar. —This food is not enough. Bring some more food.

-pakan$_2$ V_Tr
▸ feed, make to eat, get to eat
Moori taŋga ipakan lutuunu pa kini, pa peteli. —That woman fed her child, for he was hungry.
▸ poison, get someone to eat something poisonous
Zin Koobo tipakani ma imeete. —The inner island people poisoned him and he died.

-pakan$_3$ V_Tr
▸ tune a drum (by making sure the spots of beeswax are positioned correctly and tight on the drumhead), tune a guitar
Pakan gita ku. Pa aŋleŋ itaŋ kat som. —Tune your (SG) guitar. For I [can] hear it does not sound right.
-pakankan V_Tr Redup
Ni ipakankan kombom. (=Ikam bigil ise kombom.) —He was tuning the drum. (=He put beeswax on the drumhead.)

-pakankaana V_Tr
▸ confuse, fool
Asiŋ ipakankaana ŋgar tiom? —Who has confused you (PL)?
Merere itooro kalŋan, bekena ipakankaana zin. —The Lord mixed up their languages in order to confuse them.
see also: *-kankaana*

-pakap V_Tr
▸ attach something to something flat, put onto, join together, put back into its place

Pakap bigil ila kombom. —Put beeswax onto a drum (to tune it).
Aŋpakap plasta ise mbeete. —I put the plaster on the sore.
Neeri, ampakap man ki Namele, be gaaga to iyooto. —Yesterday we attached the various pieces to Namele's bird headdress, so that tomorrow it can come out in the open.
▸ cover the surface of something with something
Koror tana, tiurpe pa ke mi tipakap gol ila leleene mi mat kana tomini. —That box [=Ark of the Covenant], they made it of wood, and covered it with gold on the inside and also on the outside.
similar: *-sekap*

-pakarra V_Tr
▸ mock, shame
Tise kombom ma tipakarra tomtom tana pa mbulu kini sananŋana. —They hit their drums, mocking that man for his bad behaviour.
Zin urum taŋga tipakarra zin urum taiŋgi, pa mailaŋ kizin iur ŋonoono som. —That clan over there mocked this clan, because their feast did not succeed.
▸ make somebody upset, angry
similar: *-pamalmal kete-*

-pakat V_Tr
▸ kick, strike with the sole of the foot
Nio aŋpakat me ma ikam kauk. —I kicked the dog and it yelped.
Nio aŋpakati ma imel su. —I kicked him and he fell down.
▸ kick off
Naŋgaŋ isala ni, mi ipakat koyam sur ma isu. —The young man went up the coconut and kicked down some green drinking coconuts for us (EXC).

-pakatkat V_Tr Redup
▸ be kicking inside mother's womb, strike at mother's womb
Pikin ipakatkat lela naana kopoono. —The child is kicking inside its mother's womb.
Pikin kumbuunu mi namaana ipakatkati. —The child's feet and hands were striking her [in her womb].
similar: *-muzik, -zoogo lele, -mbulbuuli*
dial. var. *-pandakat* (Gauru)

-pakaukau V_Tr Redup
▸ tangle up, entangle, snarl, jumble
To tana ipakaukau yaaba tio ma isaana. —That guy tangled up my fishing line and now it is bad.
▸ speak unintelligibly
Ni ipakaukau sua. —He is speaking unintelligibly.
see also: *-kau*

pakaukauŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
sua pakaukauŋana
▸ confused/ unintelligible talk
▸ speaking in tongues (in the Bible)

-pakeke V_Tr
▸ hold firmly, make firm
Pakeke nakabasi, kokena itaaru. —Hold the axe firmly lest it cut you (SG).
Pakeke nomoŋ be aŋdaada peene naana kekeŋana. —Make my hand firm so that I can draw the stiff bow.
see also: *-keke*

-pakeloogo V_Tr
▸ bend (iron, knife etc.)
Aŋpakeloogo ain be iwe palweezeŋana muriini. —I bent a piece of iron to be a hook for hanging things.
see also: *-keloogo*

-pakeŋ(keŋ) kumbu- V_Tr
▸ alarm a group of people, cause a group of people to be afraid, upset, frighten
Ni ipakeŋ kumbun pa sua ŋasasaaraŋana. —He frightened them with harsh, scolding talk.
Ni iso sua pizin, mi ipakeŋkeŋ kumbun kat. —He talked to them and really alarmed/ upset them.
similar: *-pamoto*

-paki V_Tr
▸ walk carrying something
Aŋkwaara pikin mi aŋla aŋpaki mi naana iteege you. —I carried the child and walked around with him, while his mother was cooking.
Ni iteege ke mi ipaki. —He walked carrying a stick.
▸ leave space between things
Zin tiŋgun ke pa kakau na koloulouŋan kat. Tana aŋpeleele zin pa ma aŋso: "Ee, kozo kapaki ri." —When they put sticks standing in the ground for the cocoa plants, they were really close. So I criticised them for it and said, "Uh-uh, put a bit more space between them."

-pakiiri V_Tr
▸ keep in line, keep in place, keep in order

▸ guide
Ke ta ise bapalo ru ŋguren na, ina be ipakiiri bapalo ru tina be tipa raraate men. —The stick [=yoke] that is placed on the necks of two buffaloes, it is to keep them in place so that they will walk together in the same direction.
Iti takam sua ki Merere be ipakiiri iti pa mboti kiti isu toono. —We (INC) received God's word to guide our (INC) lives here on earth.
Nio ituŋ ko aŋpakiiri yom pa mbulu tio. Naso itiŋan tapa raraate. —I myself will keep you (SG) in line [=guide you] with my behaviour. Then we (INC) will walk the same way.
Pun ke tana ila be ipakiiri ruumu. Kokena imbot ŋoobo. —Nail that piece of wood to the house to steady it and keep it from becoming unsquare.
▸ sustain, fortify, strengthen, support
Petel ti, to takan kini be ipakiiri iti ma takam uraata. —When we (INC) are hungry, then we eat food to sustain us and enable us to work.
Miiri ipamuzu teu ma isu, to tiŋgun ke isu mi tipo teu ila ke be ipakiiri i ma imbol. —The wind made the sugarcane fall over, so then they put a stick into the ground and tied the sugarcane to the stick in order to support it and [make] it strong.
similar: *-palot, -pombol*

-pakilaala V_Tr
▸ teach, help to understand
Pakilaala zin tomtom pa sua. —Help the people to understand the talk.
similar: *-paute*
see also: *-kilaala*

-pakilalan V_Tr
▸ signify to, be a sign to someone about something
Sombe tumbut saŋgia pa zaala, to tapakilalan zin wal pa zaala… —If we cut a leaf marker for the road, then we signify to them which way to go.
▸ be an omen/ portent to someone
Neeri niam ambot mi kosa sa ipet ma ipakilalan yam pa Akum imel pa mbu. —Yesterday we were together and something happened that was a portent that Akum had fallen down from the betel-nut palm.
see also: *-kilaala, kilalan*

-pakiliŋ V_Tr
▸ push down, throw down, wrestle down
Ni iso ipun yo, tabe nio aŋsou i ma aŋpakiliŋi isu toono. —He was about to hit me, so I grabbed him and wrestled him down to the ground.
Nio aŋsou ŋge saŋsaŋŋana ma aŋpakiliŋi su toono. —I grabbed the wild pig and wrestled it down to the ground.

-pakoikoi V_Tr Redup
▸ confuse, disorient, cause to do odd things
Kosasa ise mataana ma ipakoikoi i ma ila saŋsaŋ. —Something confused him and caused him to get lost.
▸ frighten, cause to be jumpy/ nervous
Wal sananŋan, zitun mbulu kizin ta ipakoikoi zin. —Bad people, it is their own behaviour that makes them jumpy/ nervous.
see also: *koi, mata- koikoi*

-pakokoogo V_Tr Redup
▸ make curvy, crooked, complicated
Ni ipakokoogo zaala kizin ma tindeeŋe pataŋana boozo. —He makes their ways crooked and they experience many difficulties.
see also: *-koogo*

pakpak$_1$ N Redup
▸ fish type
def. *zuruunu katŋana mi kezeene molo*

pakpak$_2$ N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam pakpak*
▸ popping noise, cracking noise, pop, crack
Sombe tapa ukar lene, nako teleŋ keembe ikam pakpak. —If we (INC) walk in a mangrove area, then we will hear shellfish making popping/cracking noises.
Sombe tapa sala met ŋaono, to ikam pakpak. —If we walk on top of a jellyfish medusa, it makes a popping noise.
Zin naŋgaŋ titun pul ma ikam pakpak. —The young men burned bamboo and it made popping/cracking noises.

-pakpak$_3$ V_Intr/Tr_Stative Redup
▸ be bitter, taste bitter
Marasin nomnom kana, aŋwin na ipakpak kat/ ipakpak kwoŋ. —The malaria medicine, when I drank it, it was very bitter/ it tasted bitter in my mouth.

Ye kusuunu, sombe takan na, ipakpak kwondo. —The gall of a fish, if we (INC) eat it, then it tastes bitter in our (INC) mouths.
Kaŋar ikeene ma molo, to ipakpak ten. —If *galip* nuts are kept for too long, then they get somewhat bitter.
Kaimer, mbotŋana ku ko isaana ma ipakpak. —Later your (SG) life will be bad and bitter.

pakpakŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ bitter, bad-tasting
marasin pakpakŋana —bitter-tasting medicine
Zeere kemyo uteene na, pakpakŋana. —The tips of *kemyo* ferns are bitter-tasting.
Ke pwoono pakan pakpakŋan, pakan ambai. —Some fruits/nuts are bad-tasting, others are good.

kete- pakpak
▸ furious, really angry, (Lit. 'liver [is] bitter')
Parzooroŋana/ Ŋoŋi ikam ma keten pakpak. —The dispute/ quarrel made them furious.
similar: *kete- malmal kat*

mbura- pakpak
▸ struggle, work hard (Lit. 'strength bitter')
similar: *mbura- papiriizi pa, -kam kinkiini pa*

nama- pakpakŋa-
▸ one who makes food items bitter when she handles them (said of some women who, when they pick *tulip* leaves and prepare them for eating, the food ends up tasting bitter, Lit. 'bitter handed')
Ni nama pakpakŋana, mi ikin kaiwos. Tana tomtom lelen be tikan kaiwos tana som. —She is 'bitter handed' and picked the *kaiwos* leaves. Therefore people don't want to eat those leaves.

-pakuluŋ V_Tr
▸ put something small into something big
Pakuluŋ pikin isula kaari kunaanabi tana paso? —Why did you (SG) put the baby to sleep in such a big netbag?
Pakuluŋ serembat sula kuuru biibi tana paso? Kam sula musaari som? —Why did you (SG) put the sweet potatoes into that big pot? Why not put them into a small one?

-pakur V_Tr
▸ exalt, honour, praise
Iti tapakur Merere zaana. —Let us (INC) exalt God's name.
Ni ipakur lutuunu muŋgamuŋga. —He honoured his first-born child.
Ni ipakur yo ma ikam leŋ ŋge. —He honoured me and gave me a pig.

-pakur itu-
▸ boast, brag, show off
Pakur itum pepe. —Don't brag/ show off.

pakurŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni ikam (mbulu) pakurŋana biibi mete. —He did too much bragging/ boasting (behaviour).
mboe pakurŋana —song of praise
see also: *kor* 'above'

-pakuru V_Tr
▸ push a plant into softened ground (like sweet potato or banana starters)
Taara toono mi pakuru yuugu sula. —Break up the ground and push/ plant the taro shoot into it.
▸ carefully put something through a hole
Nio aŋpakuru tret ila sor sumbuunu. —I put the thread through the eye of the needle.
see also: *-kuru*

-pakuruuzu V_Tr
▸ slide something by pushing it
Kapakuruuzu ke tana ma isula pa loobo. —Push that log down into the low area/ valley.
Zin pikin tipakuruuzu katen ma iwe kei ta wooŋgo pizin. —The children pushed a cardboard box and it was like a canoe for them.
see also: *-kuruuzu*

-pal V_Tr
▸ slice, cut
Nio aŋpal ŋge pa buza. —I cut up the pig with a knife.
Pal ŋge tana leleene ma isu. —Cut off the insides of that pig.
▸ cut the foreskin, circumcise
Tipal zin naŋgaŋ. —They cut the foreskins of the young boys.
similar: *-reete*

-pal lembe-
▸ castrate
Tipal ŋge lembeene ma isu. —They cut off the pig's testicles/ castrated the pig.

-palal V_Tr Redup

palŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Mberet ti, palŋana pataaŋa. —This bread is already sliced/ cut up.

-palrau V_Tr
▸ cut incorrectly, miss

Kurkur ipalrau Morkok lutuunu ma imeete. —Kurkur cut Morkok's son incorrectly and he died.
similar: *-pal ŋoobo, -pal supuuru*

-palaala V_Tr
▸ pull aside, lift off (used of cloth, fabric, blankets)
Palaala kawaala pa miiri kwoono be tere lele. —Pull the curtain away from the window so that we (INC) can see out.
Palaala kawaala ma tere mataana. —Lift off the cloth [covering a dead person's face], so we (INC) can see his face.
see also: *-laala*

palaeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
construction: *mata- palaeŋa-*
▸ distinctive (in positive sense) in colour or shape, unusual in appearance
Pat tana mataana palaeŋana. —That stone has a distinctive colour.
To tana, ni mataana palaeŋana. Pa kuliini bedbeedeŋana kat. —That person is different looking. For his skin is really light-coloured.

-palailai V_Tr Redup
▸ cut or pull out weeds and vines from garden site to get it ready for planting, and then let them dry in the sun
Nio aŋpalailai lele tio kunduunu ma isu pa zoŋ be ikan. —I pulled out weeds in the end of my area for the sun to dry them out.
similar: *-kintai*

palak Adv_S
▸ quit doing, stop doing
def. *petekeŋana*
Witapaara palak! Sua ta aŋso ma leŋ kek na. —Stop asking the same thing again and again. I have said what I have said and you have heard it.
Nu nok palak! —Stop it!
Pun tizim moori palak! —Quit hitting your (SG) little sister!
Taŋ palak! —Stop crying!
similar: *rimos, pepe*

-palaklak V_Tr Redup
▸ blow away, send flying, cause something thin to flap
Miiri ipalaklak mburu ta tiparaaza se wooro na. —The wind was blowing the clothes that they had hung out to dry.
see also: *-kalkal*

-palakoikoi V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be darkly overcast, be black (used of the sky and clouds)
Saamba ipalakoikoi (=zugut tenten, yaŋ ko imar). —The sky is overcast and dark (=somewhat dark, rain will come)
Miiri tiene igabgap, ina toso lele ipalakoikoi. —When the clouds are black, then we (INC) say the weather is dark and overcast
You biibi ka koi isala ma ipalakoikoi. —The smoke from the fire went up and darkened the sky.
similar: *-tuŋgap*

palakuutu N
▸ mid-day, noon, noontime
aigule palakuutu —noon
Palakuutu kek. —It is noon now!
similar: *aigule palmaŋ*

palam$_1$ N
▸ bowstring
Iti takam kiri ka teene ma iwe palam. —We (INC) use cane from a *kiri* vine to make bowstrings. [The island people use bamboo for the same purpose.]
Ni iur peene lutuunu ila palam be iser. —He placed/fitted the arrow on the bowstring in order to shoot [it].
Peene ti, palam imet ma le uraata sa mini som. —This bow, the bowstring has broken and has no more use.

palam$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ join a group without being asked
Zin wal pakan tomini palam se kizin ma tila. —Some others also joined in and went with them.
def. *-gaaba sorok*
alt. *baram se* (Marile)

palambo N
▸ vine type (thorny, leaves are rubbed onto sprained ankles to relieve pain)
Lo palambo ruunu ma ise kumbum sarŋana. —Heat some *palambo* leaves and [put them] on your (SG) swollen leg.

-palamuuzu V_Tr
▸ step on and crush with one's foot, crush by stepping on
Palamuuzu kiibi. Kokena iko ma ila ne. —Step on the cockroach and crush it. Otherwise it will get away.

-palamusmuuzu V_Tr Redup
Aŋpalamusmuuzu zin ma tiwe ululu. —I crushed them with my feet and they became dust.
similar: *-padaaga* 'step on'

palaŋgan N
▸ leaf (long), page, loose piece of paper
Koi palaŋgan sa imar! —Bring a tobacco leaf here!

palawa N
▸ flour, baked goods made of flour
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-palel sua V_Tr
▸ change talk
To tina ipalel sua mini. —That fellow changed the talk again.
similar: *-peleele*

palkat(kat)ŋa- N_Inal_Stative (Redup)
▸ striped (broader stripes)
Terteere palaŋgaari na, mooto ta palkatŋana. Ka mos palkatkatŋana. —The *terteere palaŋgaari* is a snake that is striped. Its pattern is striped.
Mburu kiti pakan palkatkatŋan. —Some of our clothes are striped.
see also: *parrisŋa-* 'striped (narrow stripes)'

-palkeete V_Tr
▸ throw down, cast down, knock down
Miiri ipalkeeti ma itop su toono. —The wind knocked it down to the ground.
Ni ipalkeete we pa ke. —He knocked down mangoes with a stick.
Bubuŋana sananŋana imaŋga pini mini ma ipalkeeti su toono mi ikadat. —The demon attacked him again and threw him down on the ground and he was shaking.
Kusula kuŋguuru mburu, na kapalkeete siot tio pepe. Ko imaraaza. —When you (PL) go down (to the river) to wash clothes, don't slap my shirt onto the stones. It might tear.

-palketkeete V_Tr Redup
Kapalketkeete we popoŋan paso! —Why are you (PL) knocking down the new mangoes!

-palketaanda V_Tr
▸ overturn, turn upside down
Miiri biibi ipalketaanda wooŋgo ma imon. —The wind overturned the canoe and it sank.
Yesu ipalketaanda mbalia kizin. —Jesus overturned their tables.

-palketantaanda V_Tr Redup

palmaŋ N
▸ mid-day, noon, noontime
aigule palmaŋ —mid-day, noon
Iti ketende su ri. Pa aigule palmaŋ. —Let us (INC) rest a bit. For it is noontime.
similar: *palakuutu*

palmbiaŋa- N_Inal
▸ something that is half-eaten by a bat
kaŋar/ we palmbiaŋana —half-eaten *galip* nut/ mango

-palomo V_Tr
▸ keep cool, make cool
Zin titwi serembat kizin sula naala be imbot ambai. (Toono ipalomo serembat kizin.) —They buried their sweet potatoes down in a hole so that they would last well. (The ground keeps their sweet potatoes cool.)
▸ cool, ease pain, relieve pain
Palomo kuliŋ pa yok sa. —Put some cold water on my skin to ease my fever/ pain.
similar: *-paluumu*
see also: *-lomo*

-palot V_Tr
▸ support, strengthen, make steady
Nio aŋpalotu pa mailaŋ ku ta uriizi. —I supported you (SG) in your recent feast.
Yembut ke sa imar be aŋpalot yo pa, mi aŋdu yok, mi aŋlae mbaaga. —Cut me a stick with which to steady myself, so I can go across the river to the other side.
Palot yo mi tatke yo pa pataŋana taiŋgi. —Strengthen me and deliver me from this hardship.
loan from: Mutu language
similar: *-pakiiri, -pombol, -we silou pa, -silou*

palpaaŋga N
▸ frond of a palm tree
Ni ka palpaaŋga ikam pok ma isu. Ke namaana na, ipol. —Coconut fronds come loose and fall down. Branches of a tree break off.
similar: *sulpaaŋga*
see also: *mbu ka kolou, mbereeme ka kil*

-palrau V_Tr
▸ cut incorrectly, miss
Kurkur ipalrau Morkok lutuunu ma imeete. —Kurkur cut Morkok's son incorrectly and he died.
note: Kampalap form
dial. var. *-pal ŋoobo, -palŋau, -pal supuuru* (Central)

-palut V_Tr
▸ cut off a small piece of something using a small knife
Iti tapalut namanda kukunkukun. —We (INC) cut our fingernails.
Palut koŋ ŋge suruunu ma imar. —Cut me off a small piece of pork and bring it here.
Palut wooro. —Cut a piece of rope.
see also: *-pal, -ut*

-paluumu V_Tr
▸ cool off, cause to become cool
Kiwin yok lomoŋana be ipaluumu leleyom. —Drink water to cool off.
Zin ŋge tila tipun zubup be ipaluumu zin. —The pigs went to wallow in the mud to cool off.
▸ moisten, water
Tolou ipalumluumu kini. —The dew is watering/ moistening the food crops.
Kam koŋ yok sa ma aŋpaluumu ŋgureŋ. —Give me some water so I can moisten my [dry] throat.
▸ ease, relieve (pain)
Talŋaana iyoyou, mi aŋkam marasin pini ma iwin be ipaluumu talŋaana. —His ear was hurting, and I gave him some medicine and he drank it to ease the pain in his ear.
see also: *-luumu*

-paluumu lele-
▸ placate, appease
Yakop iurpe koroŋ pakan be ipaluumu Isau leleene. —Jacob arranged some things (to give) in order to placate Esau's insides.
similar: *-urpe lele-*
▸ give inner peace, pacify, cause to calm down
Yesu ipaluumu leleyam. —Jesus gives us (EXC) peace in our hearts.

-palweeze V_Tr
▸ hang up
Nio aŋpalweeze kaari ise. —I hung up a netbag.
Naana ipalweezi lae ke tuunu. —His mother hung him/ her [i.e. a baby in a netbag] up on a tree stump.

-palwesweeze V_Tr Redup

palyaara N
▸ mast
Wooŋgo ka palyaara imender. —The canoe mast is standing.
Palyaara ki wooŋgo, ina be tutu le isala, mi takam peeze ma toko ma tala pa Koobo. —The mast of the canoe, that is for us (INC) to hoist the sail up on it, and then we do steering and run to the inner islands.

pam N
▸ palm type (very strong, black, used for making spears)
izi pam —spear made from a *pam* palm
Muŋgu, kolman tizabzap pam ma iwe izi. —In the past, the old people used to carve [the wood of] *pam* palms into spears.

-pa-ma- ~ -pa-mV- Prefix
▸ accidentally or involuntarily do something
-pamapaala —accidentally break
-pamiliŋ —accidentally spill
-pamekewe —accidentally break off
-pamekeende —twist off, remove by wiggling
-pamuzu —cause to fall down

-pamaala V_Tr
▸ display publicly, show, put out on display
Pamaala mburu be zin wal tire ma tiŋgiimi. —Display the clothes for people to see and buy.
Pamaala itum se mat ma tire u. —Show yourself out in the open and they [will be able to] see you.
see also: *-maala*

-pamaata V_Tr
▸ stay awake, keep awake
Pikin ti ikeene pa aigule, mi ipamaata pa mbeŋ. —This child slept during the daytime, and stayed awake at night.
Mbeŋ tomini, aŋpamaata mi aŋkamam ŋgar. —At night also I stay awake and keep thinking.
▸ sit around, watch through the night, stay up at night (When someone is sick or dies, the community usually gathers at the home of the immediate family and spends several nights sitting with them, and singing songs.)
Awoŋ ikamam be imeete, tana ampamaata pini pa mbeŋ. —My maternal uncle was about to die, therefore we (EXC) stayed with him keeping watch through the night.

Uri imar ta neeri, tabe mbeŋi ampamaata ki i. —The [dead] body came yesterday, therefore we (EXC) stayed awake all night around him.

see also: *-maata*

-pamai V_Tr

▸ provide people with something they need

Ni ipamai yam pa kini ma ambot ambai. —He provided us (EXC) with food and [so] we were all right.

Muriyam som, tabe ni ipamai yam pa ruumu. —[There was] no place for us [to stay], so he provided us with a house [in which to stay].

Meene ipamai iti pa peteele. —Sago takes care of our needs during times of hunger.

see also: *-mboro, -kampe*

-pamalaŋ V_Tr

▸ clear off so as to make visible

Nio neeri aŋlela Korobal na, aŋpamalaŋ zaala tio yok kana. —Yesterday I went to Korobal and cleared off my path to the river.

see also: *-malaŋ*

-pamalmal V_Tr

▸ provoke, anger, make angry

Tipamalmal Yooba keteene mini. —They made Yahweh angry again.

see also: *-malmal, kete- malmal, -pas kete-*

-pamaŋga V_Tr

▸ get someone to do something

Ni imbotmbot, mi Lukas ipamaŋga i pa pai, ta ila Ŋguuru. —He was staying [behind], but because Lukas got him walking, he went to Gauru.

Pamaŋga zin be tila titaara ke. —Get them moving to go cut the trees.

▸ wake someone up

Pamaŋga i paso! Pa ni buri ta ikeene na. —Why did you (SG) wake him up! For he only just now fell asleep.

▸ raise from the dead

dial. var. *-paŋga* (Northern)

see also: *-maŋga, -pai, -pei*

-pamapaala V_Tr

▸ break accidentally

Ni ipamapaala man kutuluunu. —He broke the egg by accident.

-pamaraaza V_Tr

▸ tear accidentally, unintentionally tear

Iŋgi asiŋ ta ipamaraaza kuliini tio ti? —Who has torn this piece of clothing [Lit. 'skin'] of mine?

see also: *-raaza*

-pamarra V_Tr

▸ ease one's weight onto something else, lean on, balance oneself

Kolman tipamarra zitun pa tete mi tiwwa. —Old people shift some of their weight onto [their] walking sticks and walk.

▸ lay down something carefully

Pamarra pikin isu ikeene. —Carefully lay the child down to sleep.

Kam ŋglas ti ma pamarra isu toono. Piri, o pundu pepe. Ko ipol. —Take this glass and carefully put it down on the ground. Don't toss it or hurl it. It would break.

▸ ease, make something easier, help

Ni ipamarra zaala pizin. —He made the road easier for them.

Nio aŋpamarra pataŋana tiom. —I eased your (PL) hardships.

see also: *-marra*

-pamasak V_Tr

▸ multiply, add, cause to become many

Ni ipamasak mbili kini ma tiwe boozo kat. —He caused his animals to multiply and they became very numerous.

see also: *-masak*

pambaara$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1

▸ across, crossed

Kozo ur ke ma imbot pambaara. —You (SG) must put the stick across it.

Tuŋgun aiwol kumbu, ina ke ru ta tuŋgun pambaara ma topo. —When we (INC) make a crossed frame, this is [made of] two sticks that we stick into the ground so they cross each other and tie.

-pambaara V_Middle/Tr$_2$

▸ put something across something else

▸ lie crossways

Keene kena pepe! Pambaaru. —Don't lie that way. Lie crossways.

-pambaara sua

▸ conceal one's meaning, speak about something indirectly, speak obscurely, speak in parables, speak using figurative language

Ni ipambaara sua pa itunu. —He spoke about himself indirectly.

Ni ipambaara sua ma ipet malaŋŋana/ mat som. —He concealed the talk and [the meaning] did not come out in the open.

-pambarmbaara V_Tr Redup
Nu pambarmbaara sua rimos. So kat sua! —Quit speaking figuratively. Speak plainly!
mata- pambaara
▸ make signs with one's eyes, eyes move sideways (usually to stop someone from doing something)
Ni mataana pambaara pini (petekeŋana). —He signed to her with his eyes [to not do something]
▸ look away from, not look directly at a person (because of being angry)
Kain mataana ipambaara pa tiziini Abel, ma ila ma puni ma kup. —Cain would not look directly at his younger brother Abel, and went and killed him.
ke pambaaraŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ cross
Yesu imeete sala ke pambaaraŋana. —Jesus died on a cross.
sua pambaaraŋa-
▸ riddle

-pambal V_Tr
▸ push by accident causing something to fall, knock accidentally
Nomoŋ ipambal yok ma imiliŋ. —My hand accidentally pushed the water and it spilled.
Aŋŋambal ke ma itop. —I accidentally knocked down the stick.
Kumbuŋ ipambal lam ma imeete. —My foot accidentally hit the lamp and it went out.

-pambiŋbiŋ V_Tr
▸ impel, push, drive, push back and forth, rock
Miiri mi duubu ipambiŋmbiŋ wooŋgo mataana ila kena, ila kena. —The wind and waves pushed the bow of the canoe back and forth.
Pambiŋbiŋ pikin be ikeene. —Rock the child so it will fall asleep.
-pambiŋbiŋ sua —bring up different subjects for discussion instead of keeping to the current topic
Sua ta toso ma imbol to imbot. Mi pambiŋbiŋ sua pa mini pepe. —The talk that we have discussed it and it has been settled, should remain that way. Do not bring other issues into the discussion again.

-pambiriizi V_Tr
▸ destroy, cause to disappear, eradicate, annihilate, wipe out
Aiss, iŋgi ko aŋŋambiriizi zin wal ta boozomen. —That's it, I am going to destroy everyone.
see also: *-mbiriizi*

-pamboro V_Tr
▸ escort, lead, guide, direct
Nio aŋŋamboro zin ma tila ruumu tana be keten su pa malmal. —I escorted them to that house to rest from the fighting.
Zin malmal kan tipamboro Yesu ma tila ki Kaipas. —The soldiers escorted Jesus to Caiaphas.
Tipamboro Kiri ma lutuunu bizin ma tila tikeene ta Namele bizin. —They directed Kiri and her children to go sleep with Namele's folks.
see also: *-mboro*

pambukaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *pambuŋa-*
▸ dull, not sharp
Buza ku ti mata pambukaalaŋana kat. —This knife of yours has no sharpness/ is very dull.
similar: *ndutŋa-, mata- somŋa-*

-pambukil V_Tr
▸ cause to move back and forth, rock, wiggle
Ni ikam ke mi ipambukil pat ma itop la muriini. —He took a stick and wiggled the stone back and forth until it fell back in to its place.
-pambukilkil V_Tr Redup
Nu se mon na, pambukilkil pepe. Ko moori tana itop. —When you (SG) get on the canoe, don't rock it lest that woman fall down.
-pambukil sua
▸ upset an agreement
Sua, tuurpe ma ambai kek. Mi ni ipambukil, ta isaana mini. —The talk, we (INC) had already settled it. But because he upset things, the talk is again unresolved.
def. *Piŋgis sua bekena pasaana tomtom lelen.* —You (SG) twist words in order to upset people.

-pambulel/ -pambuleele V_Tr
construction: *-pambulel mbuŋi-*
▸ go to a different place for awhile to get refreshed
Zem kar mi la lele toro be pambulel mbuŋim. —Leave the village and go somewhere else

[for awhile] to put your (SG) body excretions there [=in order to get refreshed].
dial. var. *-pambulelke* (Central)

-pamburri V_Tr Redup
construction: *-pamburri mata-*
▸ distract, confuse, get mixed up
Tapamburri zin pikin matan, to tereete zin. —We (INC) distracted the little kids (by carrying them around), and then we circumcised them.
▸ cause to be dazed or feel faint
see also: *mata- mburri*

-pameke V_Tr
▸ remove something which is only partially attached
▸ pull out, knock off
We mazaana kek. La mi pameke zin. —The mangoes are already ripe. Go and knock them off.
Pikin zoŋoono tui kana imiriri, to naana ipameke su lene. —When a child's baby tooth [Lit. 'milk tooth'] is loose, then his/her mother pulls it out.
Pamekewe ni ka sulpaaŋga/ palpaaŋga ma tisu len. Kokena nomom iteege sulpaaŋga tana to top. —Break off the loosely hanging coconut fronds and let them drop down. Otherwise your (SG) hand might grab at them [when climbing the coconut palm], and then [they might break lose causing] you to fall down.
Pameke ŋge zoŋoono pa ŋge ka keskeeze ma isu. —Finish pulling out the pig's tooth from its jaw.
see also: *-meke, -pamekeende*

-pamekeende V_Tr
▸ remove, wiggle off, wiggle out, take out, take off, cause to come loose (by twisting a bit, some effort required)
def. *Namanda ipamirri muŋgu.* —Our (INC) hand jiggles it first.
Pamekeende pikin zoŋoono isu lene. Pa popoŋana ise kek. —Wiggle out the child's tooth. For a new one is already coming up.
Pamekeende kanda sur. —Twist off [some] drinking coconuts for us (INC).
similar: *-pameke, -pamirri*
see also: *-keende, -mekeende*

-pamelle V_Tr Redup
▸ cause to wither, cause to dry out
similar: *zoŋ iŋgalaata, -mbeles*
see also: *-malai, -mele*

-pamender V_Tr
▸ cause to stand, make to stand
Tipamenderi ila zin wal matan. —They made him stand in front of the people.
▸ institute legal proceedings against, take legal action against
Tipamenderi (pa sua). —They instituted legal proceedings against him.
▸ install, put into office
Ampamenderi pa uraata mboroŋan. —We (EXC) installed him as an elder.
Tapamender lende tomtom sa be ikam komiti muriini. —Let us put someone to replace the present village councillor.
▸ establish again, re-establish, restore
Uraata kizin moori imeete kek. Tapamender mini. —The women's work has died. Let us (INC) re-establish it / get it going again.
▸ erect, stand up, build
Tipamender beeze/ siiri. —They erected/ built a shelter/ fence.
Tapamender tank muriini mini. —Let us (INC) put up the tank stand again.
▸ stop someone who is walking
Ni mataana iŋgal pai kini, mi aŋpamenderi. —He was concentrating on his journey and I stopped him.
▸ stand up something as support
Pamender ke ila pin be iwe silou pa. —Stand up the stick [underneath] the banana to be a support for it.
dial. var. *-pander* (Marile)
see also: *-mender*

-pamesek V_Tr
▸ scratch accidentally, scrape accidentally
Ni imel ma ipamesek kumbuunu. —He fell and scraped/scratched his leg.
see also: *-sek, -mesek*

-pametmeete V_Tr
▸ put somebody into a deep sleep, give anaesthesia to, anaesthetise
Merere ipametmeete tomtom tana ma ikeene ma izemke i. —God put that person into a deep sleep.
Sombe dokta tipal zin tomtom, tipametmeete zin muŋgu, mana tikam uraata pizin. —When doctors operate on people, they anaesthetise them first, and after that they work on them.
see also: *-meete*

-pamiaŋ V_Tr
▸ mock, scorn, cause to be disgraced,

caused to be ashamed
Tipamiaŋ yo ila iwal biibi matan. —They disgraced me in everyone's eyes.
Tipamiaŋ zitun, som tipamiaŋ kusin bizin. —They cause shame to themselves, or to their spouses.
Biibi, sua ta piri na, ipamiaŋ yam tomini. —Lord, the talk you (SG) threw puts us (EXC) to shame also.

pamiaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ shame, disgrace, humiliation
▸ humiliating, shameful, disgraceful
sua repiiliŋana mi pamiaŋŋana —mocking and humiliating talk
Tamen pamiaŋŋana tana, ni inin som. —But that humiliation, he was not concerned about it.
Tikam mbulu ta pamiaŋŋana biibi. —They practise behaviour that is very shameful.
see also: *miaŋ*

-pamiliŋ
▸ accidentally spill
Pamiliŋ kini ki tom na? Motom su som? —Did you (SG) spill your older brother's food? [Why] didn't you look more carefully?
see also: *-liŋ, -miliŋ*

-pamirri V_Tr
▸ blow something back and forth, sway back and forth in the wind
Kere sokorei? Me wiini ta miiri ipamirri i? —What did you (PL) see? A dog tail plant that the wind was blowing back and forth?
Miiri isala ke ta timirri. (=Miiri ipamirri ke.)—It is because the wind is up in the trees that they are swaying back and forth. (=The wind is causing the trees to sway back and forth.)
▸ cause to move back and forth, jiggle, wiggle
Pamirri zoŋom mi tere, igolok kat kek? —Jiggle your (SG) tooth and let's see, has it become really loose?
similar: *-pamekeende*

-pamoriri V_Tr Redup
▸ frighten, make nervous, scare
Pamoriri i pepe. Mbot mi ikes ke ma ilae. —Don't make him nervous [for example by saying "Watch out, you might fall!"]. Wait until he has crossed the log.
Pamoriri i sorok paso! Kokena imoto ma ila som. —Why are you frightening her for no reason. It would not be good if she was so afraid that she did not go.
see also: *-pamoto, parru- lele-, ŋgar kini iwe ru*

-pamormor V_Tr
▸ divert someone's attention from their troubles, calm down, soothe, pacify, comfort
Moori tana leleene ipata pa kusiini ta imeete. Tanata zin mboroŋan tila tipamormor leleene. —That woman was very sad about her husband who had died. That is why the elders went to comfort her.
def. *Tomtom sa leleene ambai som, mi nu toombo be kami ma leleene ambai.* —Someone is not feeling good, and you (SG) try to make him/her feel better.
▸ tame, calm down
Tipamormor ŋge kizin ma isu ikeene, to timbiti. —They calmed down their pig and it lay down and slept, and then they tied it up [in order to be able to kill it later].

-pamorsop V_Tr
▸ startle, surprise, happen unexpectedly to
Ni ko ipamorsop yom kembei ta kilis. —He will startle you (PL) like a trap/snare.
Meeteŋana ipamorsopi, mi imeete karau men. —Death surprised him, and he died very quickly.
see also: *-pamurur* 'to surprise' *–morsop* 'be startled'

-pamoto V_Tr
▸ frighten, make afraid, threaten
Tipamoto zin moori pa Nakanmut, tana tila kar som. —Because they threatened the women with the *Nakanmut*, they did not go to the village.
Nu rao pamoto zin sorok, mi kam koroŋ kizin pepe. —You (SG) should not frighten/threaten them for no reason and take their things.
Tipamoto zin kat ma riŋriŋ ikam zin. —They really frightened them and great fear took hold of them.

-pamototo V_Tr Redup
Ni iseseeze kat motoŋ mi ipamototo yo. —He has been afflicting me badly and frightening me.

pamotoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ threatening

sua pamotoŋana
▸ threat
Ni ikam sua pamotoŋana pizin. —He made threats at them.
see also: *-moto, -pamoriri*

-pamozooro V_Tr
▸ level off ground, level out
Zin naŋgaŋ tipamozooro toono mbukuunu ma raraate. —The young men levelled off the hump and made the ground level.
Pamozooro naala ta tina be tuur lende loloomo. —Level out the heaps there so we (INC) make a clear place to walk [inside a planted area]
▸ spread out money (coins)
Pamozooro pat mi tinin. —Spread out the money and we (INC) will count it.
see also: *-mozooro*

pampam$_1$ N Redup
construction: *-kel pampam*
▸ token brideprice (for widowed woman who gets remarried. It is much less than what is normally paid.)
Sombe moori sa iwe noora, mi tomtom ki urum toro isombe iwooli, to ikel pampam ma imiili ma ila pa tomooto kuliiŋiŋan. Sombe ikel pampam som, na ire i. Irao iwoolo noora tana som. —If a woman becomes a widow and a man from different clan wants to marry her, then he needs to pay a token brideprice back to the dead man's brothers. If he does not pay the token brideprice, he had better watch out. He will not be able to marry that widow.

pampam$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: *talŋa- pampam*
▸ be disobedient, be unresponsive, act like one is 'deaf' when told to do something
Belo itaŋ kek. Talŋoyom pampam, ta keleŋ som mi konok lele zoogoŋana na? —The bell has already rung. Are you (PL) deaf that you haven't heard it and just keep on playing?
Zin na, matan imun mi talŋan pampam. —As for them, their eyes are closed and their ears do not hear.

pampamŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Niom talŋoyom pampamŋoyom. —You (PL) are habitually disobedient, unresponsive people.

-pamuŋai lele- V_Tr
▸ get someone to feel pity/ sorry for you (Lit. 'cause the insides to feel compassion'), soften (someone's resistance)
Ni imar ma ipamuŋai leleyam, tabe amkam pini sorok. —He came and made us (EXC) feel sorry for him, so we just gave it to him for free.
see also: *-muŋai*

-pamurur V_Tr
▸ startle, surprise
Ako ike lae mi nio aŋla, to ni ipamurur yo. —Ako hid and when I went, then he surprised me.
Neeri aŋbot mi mete ipamurur yo, tabe aŋko pa uraata. —Yesterday I suddenly got sick, so I left the work.
Zin wal kuumbuŋan ko tipamurur zin. —The thieves will surprise them.
similar: *-pamorsop*

pamururŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ surprise, a sudden, unexpected happening
Timar kembei pamururŋana. —They came as a surprise.
Uruunu imar kembei pamururŋana, tabe nio nomoŋ men mi aŋmar i. —The news came as a surprise, so I came empty-handed.
see also: *-murur*

-panaata V_Intr
▸ wait a bit
Bob, loŋa la mi urpe lam. Nio ko aŋpanaata ten. —Bob, quickly go and fix the lamp. I will wait.
Panaata ten muŋgu mi tere. Ko imar, som som? —Wait for a little while and let us (INC) see whether he comes or not.
similar: *-naama rimen, -naama ten*

panapana N Redup
▸ poor-sounding (too tight, used of drums)
Kombom panapana, ka ŋger (o kalŋaana) ambai som. —A drum with a tight drum head, its sound is not good.

panapanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ very big, huge (used of people)
tomtom panapanaŋana —a very big person
similar: *magor kat*

-pandelndel V_Tr Redup
▸ confuse, disturb thinking, lead astray, mislead
Ni ipandelndel ŋgar ku. —He confused your (SG) thinking.
Aŋleŋleŋ sua boozo, ta ipandelndel yo. —I am hearing so many [conflicting] opinions that it confuses me.

Ni ipandelndel zin tomtom ma tizem zaala ki sua ŋonoono. —He misleads people and causes them to leave the way of truth.
▸ make excuses and therefore not talk forthrightly, not talk frankly
Tipandelndel sua, pa mburan som tau. —They are not speaking frankly, because they do not want to do [what they were asked to do].
similar: *-ur sua ila kena ila kena*
see also: *ndel*

-pandenden V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be leaning against something
Ni ipandenden lae gungun. —He is leaning against a stud.
dial. var. *-patenten* (Marile)

-panene V_Tr Redup
▸ rock a child to sleep
Ur pikin se nomom ka peeŋge, mi panene i be ikeene. —Take the child in your (SG) arms and rock it so it will go to sleep.
see also: *-nene*

panpan N Redup
▸ woven mat made of coconut leaves
def. *ni ruunu ta tewe kei ta mi* —coconut leaves that we (INC) weave like a pandanus mat.
Kam panpan tiŋgi be didikaala urum. Kokena miiri ikam kolman taiŋgi. —Take this woven mat to use as walling for the men's house lest the wind blow on this old man.
panpan ki kataama
▸ mat type (woven mat used as a door, one side is woven)
panpan kumbin
▸ mat type (flat, one side woven)
panpan par
▸ mat type (woven on both sides)
see also: *mi* 'pandanus mat'

paŋ$_1$ N
▸ bench
Niam mbuleyam isu paŋ taiŋgi be amleŋ sua Sande kana. —We (EXC) sat on this bench to listen to Sunday's talk.

paŋ$_2$ Quantifier
▸ four
-we paŋ pa —become the fourth

paŋpaŋa Adv_Pred1 Manner
▸ by fours, in fours
Niom paŋpaŋa mi kamarmar. —You (PL) come in fours.
Zin menderŋan tana na, paŋpaŋa timbot la uunu tataŋa. —Those guards, there were four in each group.

paŋa- N_Inal
Paradigm: *poŋoŋ, poŋom, paŋaana ~ paŋaan ~ paŋana, paŋanda, poŋoyam, poŋoyom, paŋan*
▸ side of face, cheek
Zoŋoŋ ikam ma poŋoŋ isar. —My tooth caused my cheek to swell.
Tipeeze paŋaana mi tipamiaŋi. —They slapped him on the side of his face, and humiliated him.
Ni ipeŋeene paŋaana se tete kini. —He leaned his cheek on his walking stick.
Sombe tomtom tipeeze poŋom woono, na tooru mi tipeeze poŋom ŋas tomini. —If people slap you (SG) on your right cheek, turn yourself so that they can slap the left one as well.
Ŋge ka ze ilamlaama paŋaana, to ikurum kuliini ma tuŋ la keskeeze uunu. —The pig's molars rub against its cheek, and then break through the skin, and go all the way to the base of the jaw.
paŋa- yooro
▸ badly scarred on one's face
Nio tumbuŋ moori paŋaana yooro, pa mbeete biibi muriini imbot la paŋaana. —My grandmother was badly scarred, for she had the scar of a big sore on her cheek.
▸ used in the following idioms to insult and indicate laziness and weakness, uselessness
paŋa- beleege
paŋa- bais/ balisŋa-
paŋa- leeze/ leezeŋa-
paŋa- melle *(=mataana mburaana som)*
Padei ta poŋoyom melle mi kakam uraata biibi som? —Why are you (PL) so lazy and do not do much work?
lele paŋaana
▸ side of a hill, slope
Toono paŋaana ri ti, to wek sala ndomoono. —[Once you get up] this little slope, then you will be up on top of the hill.

paŋaeŋae N Redup
▸ loiterer, one who wanders around aimlessly
Tomtom tila Lae ma tiwe paŋaeŋae ma timbombooren sorok. —People go to Lae

and become loiterers and hang around doing nothing.
Tisu ma tiwe paŋaeŋae sorok pa lele molo. —They ended up becoming loiterers in far away places.
def. *Iwwa le sorok, bilbil.*

-paŋarai V_Tr
▸ call out a message loudly, proclaim
def. *So sua ma kalŋom biibi be iwal tileŋ.* —You (SG) speak in a loud voice so that a large group can hear it.
Ni ipaŋarai sua pizin pa uraata/malmal. —He called out to them concerning the work/ fight.
Ni ipaŋarai Merere kalŋaana pizin. —He proclaimed the word of the Lord to them.
Gorgori iwwa lene mi ipaŋarairai kalŋaana. —He is always walking around aimlessly and yelling in loud voice.
similar: *-soyaara*

-paŋerŋer V_Tr Redup
▸ upset, disturb, cause to be afraid, cause to cry
Zin kolman kunun tipaŋerŋer zin pikin ma titaŋtaŋ. —The ghosts of the old people caused the children to be upset and cry.
Zin nes tiŋgal zin pikin ma tipaŋerŋer zin. —The nurses gave the children shots and caused them to cry.

-paŋga
▸ get someone to do something, wake up, resurrect from the dead
note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. *-pamaŋga* (Central)
see also: *-maŋga, -pai, -pei*

paŋgaara N_Stative
alt. *paŋaara*
▸ female animal
ŋge paŋgaara —female pig
Ŋge tomooto tino zin paŋgaara. —The male pigs mated with the females.
Kam ruruŋa men. Tomooto ta, paŋgaara ta. —Take only two [of each kind]. One male, one female.
paŋgarŋgaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Tana iyake sipsip paŋgarŋgaaraŋan. —So he took away the female sheep.

-paŋgilliti V_Tr Redup
▸ swing around in a circle, spin around
Mbeŋ na, moori tipaŋgilliti you, mi tila tiyo we. —At night the women were swinging fire as they went to collect mangoes.
Titeege wooro tumbuun ru tana, mi tipaŋgiliiti. —They hold the two ends of the rope [of a sling] and swing it.

-paŋgiriŋ V_Tr
▸ waste, squander, throw around carelessly
Paŋgiriŋ koroŋ ku pepe! —Don't throw your (SG) things around carelessly!
Ni ipaŋgiriŋ koroŋ kini ta boozomen ma imap. —He squandered everything he had.
Nu tina, paŋgiriŋriŋ moniŋom. —You (SG) there are habitually wasteful with money.
similar: *-pasaana pat, -piri sorok pat*
see also: *-ŋgiriŋ* 'dodge, evade'

-paŋgutŋguutu V_Tr Redup
▸ guide, lead someone to do or find something good
Le saaza bizin tipaŋgutŋguuti, tabe indeeŋe ka buzur. —His ancestor's spirits guided him, and so he found a lot of game.
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipaŋgutŋguutu Yesu ma ila pa lele bilimŋana. —The Holy Spirit led/guided Jesus into the wilderness [lit. 'empty/uninhabited place'].

-paŋgwol V_Tr
▸ mess up by mixing something
Paŋgwol yok pepe. Ko tiwin so? —Do not mix [mess up] the water. What will we (INC) drink?
Ni ikerrut painapol ma inoi ma ipaŋgwol yambon ma isaana. —She cut up some pineapple and boiled it and messed up the soup and ruined it.
Paŋgwol ŋgar pepe (=pasaana pepe). —Do not mix up [people's] thinking (=don't destroy/ruin it).

-paŋoneŋ V_Tr
▸ mix up something with liquid
Paŋoneŋ kini pa pikin! —Mix up some watery food for the child!
Nio aŋpaŋoneŋ kini pa me lutun lutun be tikan. —I mixed up some food for the pups to eat.
▸ jump to different topics of talk
Nu paŋoneŋ sua rimos! Toso sua ta ma imap muŋgu, to tala pa sua toro. —Quit jumping around to different topics! Let us first discuss one talk/topic thoroughly, and [only] then move on to another topic.
similar: *-ŋgeeme*

-paŋoobo V_Intr
▸ diverge from, deviate from, stray from, go astray, err, take a wrong road,

wander off from the path/track
Zin tipaŋoobo pa zaala ma tila mokleene ki tomtom toro. —They wandered off from the path and went to someone else's garden.
Motom mbelele sua tio pepe, mi paŋoobo pepe. —Do not forget my words, and do not deviate from them.
Zin tipaŋoobo pa tutu ki Anutu. —They deviated from God's law.

-paŋobŋoobo V_Intr Redup
Zin tipaŋobŋoobo pa zaala ambaiŋana. —They are always going astray from the good way [of living].

-paŋuru V_Tr
▸ straight, directly, go straight/ right towards someone or something
Tire i ipanuru zin ma imar. Tabe timoto. —They saw him coming right towards them. So they were afraid.
Ni ipaŋuru zin ma ila, mi iwi zin. Iso: "Niom kuru asiŋ?" —He walked straight to them and asked them, "Who are you (PL) looking for?"
similar: *-koŋuru*

paoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ clumsy in walking or running, not agile
Amako, ni kumbu paoŋana, tabe ipun sapup (=mbal) ma izal som. —Amako is clumsy, therefore he did not kick the ball straight.

-papaala V_Tr
▸ break/ crush by stepping on
Popoŋana kini sa ko ipapaala utem. —One of his offspring will crush your (SG) head by stepping on it.
see also: *-pa, -paala*

-papepe V_Tr
▸ do midwifery, help someone to give birth (The woman giving birth sits on the midwife's lap and the midwife massages her stomach.)
Moori tana ipapepe i be ipeebe. —The woman helped her to give birth.
Ataibi, ni ipapepe moori boozomen kek. —Old Atai, she has helped many women to give birth.
see also: *-peebe, pepe*

-papiliu V_Tr
▸ go around something, walk around, surround
Tipapiliu ruumu. —They went around the house.
lele ta ipapiliu kar biibi —the area that surrounds the city
Tipamender siiri ma ipapiliu beeze tana. —They erected a fence around that temporary building.

-mender papiliu
▸ stand around something
see also: *-liu*

papiriizi V_Intr_Uninfl
construction: *mbura- papiriizi*
▸ try hard, strive, struggle
Mburoŋ papiriizi pa mbutmbuutu sambarŋana. —I am struggling to cut the grass.
Mburan papiriizi pa puze. —They struggled hard in [their] paddling.
similar: *mbura- pakpak pa, -kam kinkiini pa*

papirik Adv_Pred1
construction: *-ko papirik*
▸ scatter, move away in different directions, disperse, diverge
Lupŋana imap, to tomtom tiko papirik. —When the meeting was over, people dispersed in different directions.

-ko papirikŋa-
▸ scattered ones
Zin tau tiko papirikŋan i. —Those who scattered.
similar: *kiŋa, kiŋakiŋa, leŋaleŋa, pirik*

par$_1$ N
▸ stingray
par wiini —tail of a stingray [It is very painful, and rips the flesh. In the *Nakanmut* ceremony it was used to punish young people.]
Tila titun ma par wiini iŋgal Kuri, tana timiili ma timar mini. —They went fishing at night with lights and Kuri was struck by a stingray's tail, so they came back.
Tiŋgun par wiini su mbu uunu, pa tikemem mbu tau. —They stuck a stingray's tail in the ground at the base of the betel-nut palm [to protect it], because [people] are stealing the betel-nuts.

par$_2$ N_Stative
▸ wide/flat

meene par
▸ very big and wide sago cake that is wrapped up

parŋa- N_Inal_Stative
kuzu- parŋana —flat, broad nose

-par-$_3$ Prefix
▸ reciprocal prefix, each other
-parpekel —exchange
-parkam sua —argue, discuss with each other
-parmbot molo pa —stay apart/away from each other
Tiur lelen par pizin. —They love each other.
Leleyom ambai par piom. —Be happy/ contented with each other.
Kakam mbulu raraate par piom. —Treat each other in the same way.
Tikam sua pakaamŋana par pizin. —They lied to each other.

-paraama$_1$ V_Middle
▸ prepare/equip oneself, provide oneself with
Taparaama ti pa mburu, kini mi buza, tona tala. —After we (INC) equip ourselves with clothing, food, and machetes, then we will go.
▸ eat well ahead, fortify oneself with food
Mankwoono, nu paraamu pa kini makiŋ, to la pa uraata. —In the morning, after you (SG) have fortified yourself with some food, then go to work.
Ni iparaami ma tuŋ, mana ila. —He ate well and after that he went.

-paraama$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ step on something to hold it in place
Nio ko aŋparaama wooro be daada. —I will step on the rope so you (SG) [can] pull it tight.
▸ stand on
Iŋgi kumbuŋ iparaama toono mbolŋana. —Now my foot is standing on solid ground.
Namele, paraama yo sula yok, bekena aŋpeene ye. —Namele, hold me down under the water, so I can shoot [some] fish.
▸ stamp on something
Nio aŋparaama kitiimbi uunu be imbol. —I stamped around the base of the post to make it stand up firmly.
▸ stand firm
Kaparaama yom ma kombot. —Stand firm and wait.
Niam ko amparaama ma tuŋ mi amender mbolŋana. —We will establish ourselves firmly and stand strong.
Pakan tiko, mi nio aŋparaama. —Some ran away, but I stood firm.

-paramraama V_Intr/Tr Redup
Ni ikototo zin mi iparamraama ŋguren sula toono. —He subdues them and stamps their throats down onto the ground.
see also: *-raama*

-paraaza V_Tr
▸ put out/ hang out clothes to dry
Paraaza mburu se wooro be imaraaza. —Hang out the clothes on the line to dry.
Ŋguuru mburu makiŋ, to la ma paraaza se ke pataana. —After you (SG) have washed the clothes, then go and put them out to dry on a log.
▸ announce, speak publicly, divulge, reveal something secret, disclose
Kala kaparaaza sua ti isu karkari pepe. —Don't go [and] reveal this talk in the villages.
Ni iparaaza sua tana. —He publicly disclosed that talk.
see also: *-raaza*

param param N_Event Redup
▸ stamping on the floor
Zin kon tikam param param su soolo. —Ghosts stamp on floors.

parambel$_1$ N
▸ creaking noise
def. *Parambel, ina ke namaana ru tipartoŋgooro zin, ma kalŋaana.* —Creaking noise, that [is when] two tree branches rub against each other, and make a noise
Amleŋ parambel ma amso ko ŋge iweeze. —We (EXC) heard a creaking noise and thought that perhaps a pig squealed.
dial. var. *paramben* (Marile)

parambel$_2$ N
▸ insect type (They come in large swarms and are attracted to light. They commonly appear before a big rain.)
Zin tiku yo ma sik kembei parambel. —They completely surrounded me like *parambel* insects.

-paramut V_Tr
▸ stamp on, tread on, hurt by stepping on, step on and crush
▸ step on something stationary, walk on top of something
Re, ko paramut kumbuŋ! —Watch out lest you (SG) step on my foot!
Paramut posi wiini pepe! —Don't step on the cat's tail!
Koto loloomo, kokena kaparamut kini! —Follow the path through the garden so

that you (PL) don't step on the food plants.

-paramutmut V_Tr Redup

Ni ko ikoto zin mi iparamutmut zin ma mburan imap. —He will subdue them and stamp on them and their power will be finished.

see also: *-paraama, -padaaga*

-paraŋraŋ V_Tr Redup

▸ prepare, get/make ready, make preparations for

Nio aŋparaŋraŋ koroŋ tio, beso mbalus imar, to aŋse ma aŋla. —I got all my things ready, so that when the plane comes, then I can get on it and go.

Tiparaŋraŋ kini ma koroŋ ta boozomen. —They prepared the food and everything else.

Tomtom ta sombe ipamatmaata mi iparaŋraŋ itunu ma iurpe i lup, nako imbot ambai. —The person who keeps watch and gets himself ready and completely straightens out his life, will live well.

-parao V_Tr

▸ provide someone with something

Tomoyam iparao yam pa toono ma irao yam. —Our (EXC) father provided all of us with land.

▸ enable

O Tomoyam, parao kwoyam be amso urum. —O our (EXC) Father [=God], enable our mouths to proclaim your fame.

-parap V_Tr

▸ put two things together

Tirou kiruuŋu molo ta iparap kumbuunu ru. —They hit a long nail which joined the two legs together.

Ni iparap mburu ru. —He put on two different pieces of clothing.

Parap ke ru. —Carry/ Handle two logs at the same time..

Nu kam leŋ ŋge aikuba ta. Mi aŋpimiili, to aŋparap pa ŋge wiiniŋana ru. —Give me one pig without a tail. And when I repay, then I'll give you two pigs with tails.

▸ reduplicate (words)

Taparap sua so, na iwe zozo. If we (INC) reduplicate the word *so*, it becomes *zozo*.

-paraurau V_Tr Redup

▸ lighten, make less heavy, take a moderate amount

Paraurau itum pa mburu. Kokena kam mburu biibi mete, to ipata pu tau. —Take a moderate amount of things. If you (SG) take too much, it will be heavy for you.

▸ enable, make easier, make less difficult

Paraurau kwoyam ma irao amso sua. —Enable our (EXC) mouths to speak.

Paraurau ŋgar tiam ma imbeeze, be amkilaala sua ku uunu. —Enable our (EXC) thinking to be soft [=receptive], so that we can understand the meaning of your (SG) talk.

▸ prepare, get ready

Paraurau ŋge ma zeere ma koroŋ ta boozomen pa kini kamŋana. —Get the pigs and leafy vegetables and everything [else] ready for the feast.

-parbalak V_Middle

▸ be divided

Iwal biibi tiparbalak zin ma tiparzorzooro pa Yesu. —The crowd was divided [in their opinions] and were arguing about Jesus.

see also: *-balak*

parei Pronoun Adv_Pred1

alt. *padei*

▸ what?

Niom kakam parei? —What have you (PL) done?

Miiri imar ki parei? —From what direction does the wind come?

Iso parei piom? —What did he say to you (PL)?

▸ What is it? How is it?

Lutuŋ, parei? —What is it, my son?

Padei, pataŋana sa? —What is it, [is there] some problem?

(be) parei

▸ how? how come?

Parei, zin tiyok? —How [was it], did they agree?

Ko koroŋ tiŋgi imar be padei? —How did this thing come about?

Tanako parei piti? —How then will it be with us (INC)?

Sua ku tana, ko aŋurla be parei? —That talk of yours (SG), how can I believe it?

Amkam mbulu ti be parei? —How do we (EXC) do this?

(uunu) parei ta

▸ why?, how is it that, what is the reason that (more polite form than *paso*, which often implies criticism)

Uunu parei ta keteyom malmal pio? —Why is it that you (PL) are angry with me?

Parei ta nu kam mbulu tiŋgi piam? —How is that you (SG) have done this to us (EXC)?
similar: *paso*
▸ where?
Ni ila parei? —Where did he go?
Sombe leleŋ be aŋko molo pu, nako aŋla ki parei? —If I wanted to run far away from you (SG), where would I go?
Wal tana timbot ki parei, ta timar i? —Where have those people been who are coming now?
similar: *swoi/ sugoi*

pareiŋa- Pronoun N_Inal_Stative
▸ what kind?
Me pareiŋana? —What kind of a dog?
Ni tomtom pareiŋana? —What kind of person is he?

pareipareiŋa- Pronoun N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ whatever
Mbulu pareipareiŋana ta so ipet… —Whatever happens…

-parikrik V_Tr Redup
construction: *-parikrik mata-*
▸ disturb, distract
Ni imar iparikrik motoyam pa koroŋ boozo ma irao amkam kat uraata som. —He came and distracted our (EXC) attention with many things, and we were not able to work properly.

-pariuriu le- V_Intr Redup
▸ play house, play by pretending to do the things that adults do
Zin munmun tipariuriu len pa pikin kamŋana, kini noiŋana. —The little ones are playing house pretending that they are looking after babies and boiling food.

-parkam V_Middle/Tr
▸ share, do something to each other
Tiparkamam malmal. —They kept fighting with each other.
Zin urlaŋana kan tiluplup zin mi tiparkamam zin ma ambai. —The believers kept meeting together and sharing with each other [their food and other possessions].
mbulu ki taparkamam ti —the behaviour of sharing

-parkap V_Intr
▸ sleep together, have sexual intercourse
Ziru tiparkap zin pa keeneŋana. —The two of them slept together [had sexual intercourse].

parkapi N_Event
▸ sexual guidance for newly-wed couples
def. *Parkapi ka zaala: Moori naana musaana ire la pa keeneŋana ki ula popoŋan: Ko keeneŋana kizin kembei ta zin ulaŋan, som som? Zin kolmannan tikamam parkapi. Mi zin tiŋgiimi parkapi ki moori tana.* —The way of sexual guidance: The woman's aunt looks at [i.e. checks on] the sleeping of the newly-weds: Are they sleeping like a married couple or not? [This is done to make sure they are engaging in normal sexual relations. She gently corrects them if they are not doing it correctly.] The older women do this guidance of sexual behaviour. And the woman is paid for her guidance.

-parkat nama- V_Tr
▸ shake hands
Taparkat namanda muŋgu, to kala. —Let us shake hands first, and then you (PL) [can] go.

-parkuuzu V_Intr
▸ splash water on each other
Zin tiparkuuzu ma yok ka duboolo imbuk kembei ta duubu i. —They were splashing each other and the waves on the river swelled up like waves of the sea.

-parleŋ V_Middle/Tr
▸ hear each other, understand each other
Ni ipakankaana zin ma irao tiparleŋ kalŋan mini som. —He confused them with the result that they were no longer able to understand each other's languages.

-parlup V_Middle
▸ join together (intimately), do things together, associate with each other
Ni ziru kusiini tiparlup zin ma tiwe tamen. —He and his wife will join together and become one.
Zin Yuda ziŋan zin Samaria tiparluplup zin som. —The Jewish people and Samarians do not do things together/ do not associate with each other.

-parlup lele-
▸ be of one mind, united
Wal urlaŋana kan tiparlup lelen. —The hearts of the believers were united.

-parmaata V_Middle/Tr
▸ stretch, pull from different ends
Nio aŋparmaata yo. —I stretched myself.
Nio aŋparmaata wooro. —I stretched out the rope.

Parmaata blanket. —Pull the blanket tight from its corners [to make it lie straight on the bed].

V_Intr

▸ cohere, gluey, (holds together, not crumbly)

Ni pirŋana ka tam ikam ma meene iparmaata/ ibigilgil. Mi muunu som. Takan na inamut kat. —The [oily] nucellus of a sprouting coconut makes sago bread cohere well. It is not crumbly. When we (INC) eat it, it tastes really good.

parmaataŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ gummy, stretchy (like chewing gum), elastic

PK, ina parmaataŋana. —Chewing gum is elastic/gummy.

meene parmatmaataŋana —sago that coheres well

see also: *-maata*

-parmbot V_Intr

▸ be apart, stay away from each other, stay/ live apart

Tiparmbot molo pizin. —They lived far apart from each other.

Sombe tomooto ziru kusiini tiparmbot molo pizin, na tire be tiparlup zin mini. —If a husband and his wife are apart [for awhile], they need to see that they come together again.

-parmbuulu V_Middle

▸ do homosexual activity with each other

Tipasaana ula, mi zin tomooto tiparmbulmbuulu zin. —They ruined the marriage customs, and the men had homosexual relationships with each other.

-parŋgamaara V_Middle

▸ argue amongst themselves, scold each other

Zin tiparŋgamaara zin, tamen nio aŋpeteke zin. —They were arguing among themselves, but I stopped them.

similar: *-parkam sua, -parzooro*

see also: *-ŋgamaara*

-parooro V_Tr/Middle

▸ line up, put in a straight line, arrange in a straight line

Paaza mbu mi parooro ma ito kambasa. —Plant betel-nut palms and line them up along the border [of the land].

Parooro pat pa ruumu zilŋaana. —Line up stones along the edge of the house [as a decoration].

Ro tana tilul mi tiparooro bigil lamata mi ru ise kwopiriini. —That leaf/letter, they rolled it up and arranged seven beeswax seals along its edge.

▸ arrange around something

Iti taparooro iti se mon kezeene mi tepera pa Tuam. —We (INC) arranged ourselves on the sides of the large dugout canoe and went out to Tuam Island.

Iti taparooro iti pa mbalia zilŋaana. —We (INC) arranged ourselves around the edge of the table.

similar: *-mbutul papiliu*

see also: *-rooro*

parpaara N Redup

▸ shelf, elevated storage platform in a house

Ni indou mbio kini sala parpaara. —He stacked his wooden dishes on the shelf.

Ila parpaara mbuleene. —It went all the way to the back side of the shelf.

parpar$_1$ N Redup

▸ tree type (wood is used for making drums, bark is made into rope, leaves are used to wrap up tobacco)

Nio kombom tio na, tamaŋ isap pa parpar. —My drum, my father hewed it out of *parpar* wood.

-parpar$_2$ V_Intr Redup

▸ desire (strongly) to have something, determined to get something

Nu itum parpar pa moori tana, ta wooli/ kami. Tana seri pepe! —You yourself were determined to marry/ get that girl. Therefore don't send her away!

Nu parpar pa pikin utŋana. Tana motom iŋgali! —You (SG) were determined concerning the adoption of the child. Therefore you need to remember to look after him/her!

similar: *-maŋmaŋ, -kelkel*

-parpekel V_Tr

▸ exchange

Zin tiparpekel ye mi serembat. —They exchanged fish and sweet potatoes.

Tiparpekel sua. —They talked back and forth.

see also: *-kel, -pekel*

-parpon V_Tr
▸ line up the ends of two things so they overlap
Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruuŋu ikan. —Line up those two pieces of wood so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].
Pu mataana ru imar ma iparpon, naso ye irao tiyooto som. (Iur kwoono be ye tiko som) —Bring the ends of the two nets together so they overlap. Then the fish won't be able to get out. (There is no opening through which the fish can escape.)

parrisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ striped (narrow stripes)
mbili parrisŋan mi ŋgaltitiŋan —striped and spotted animals
Siot kini parrisŋana. —His shirt is striped.
see also: *palkatŋa-* 'striped' (broader stripes)

-parsai V_Tr
construction: *kere- iparsai*
▸ face each other, stand face to face
Ituru kerende iparsai ti. —The two of us are facing each other.
similar: *kere- ila mbata*

-parse ki V_Intr
▸ meet each other, run into each other
Niam amparse tiam ta Mbam a. —We (EXC) met each other at the Mbam river.

-parse pa V_Intr
▸ join together to do something, band together, support each other in some effort, cooperate
Zin tiparse pizin be tikem kan man sa. Tanata tila ma tikam. —They joined together to steal a chicken. Therefore they went and did it.
Zin men, so irao tikam som. Mi zin boozo, tabe tiparse pizin pa ma tikam. —Just by themselves, they wouldn't have been able to do it. But there were many of them, so they supported each other and [were able to] do it .
see also: *-se*

-parseebe V_Tr
construction: *-parseebe kaiwo pa*
▸ argue with, dispute with, speak against each other
Zin tiparseebe kaiwo pizin. —They were arguing with each other.
similar: *-parzooro*
see also: *-seebe*

-parsiki V_Intr
▸ be unwilling, reluctant
Ni iŋgo yo mi nio aŋparsiki. Tabe ire koŋ som. —He sent me but I was reluctant to do it. So he didn't give me anything to eat.
Taparsiki pa uraata pepe. —We (INC) should not be reluctant/ unwilling to work.
Sombe Yooba ipazalu, na parsiki pepe. —If Yahweh corrects you (SG), do not be reluctant [to accept it].
Bubuŋana isotaara yo be aŋparsiki pizin pepe. —And the Spirit notified me that I should not be reluctant concerning them.

-parsikiwi V_Intr Redup
Parsikiwi pio paso! —Why are you (SG) always so unwilling to do what I ask!

mata- parsiki
▸ unresponsive, unwilling, reluctant, unenthusiastic
similar: *mbura-/ lele-/ ni- pa som*

-parto V_Middle/Tr
▸ follow each other (in a particular order)
Zin tiparto zin ma tila Lablab. —They followed each other to Lablab.
Zaala ki mokleene iparto be ka ŋonoono ipet. —The sequence of steps in making a garden must be followed so that it produces food.
Mi tiur zin ma tiparto zin raraate kembei nan bizin tipeebe zin. —And they arranged them in exactly the same order as their mothers had given birth to them.
Yesu imaŋga mini mi aigule tomtoru ta ipartoi tana na, ni ila iwedet kizin. —Jesus rose again (from the grave) and during the forty days that followed, he kept appearing to them.

partoŋa- N_Inal
▸ siblings from same parents, true siblings
Partoŋoŋ bizin boozo. Atoŋ bizin ru, tiziŋ bizin tel. —I have many true siblings. I have two older ones, and three younger ones.
Partoŋoŋ sa som. Nio ituŋtamen. —I do not have any true siblings. I am an only child.
Niom partoŋoyom. Padei ta kaparuulu yom som? —You (PL) are siblings. Why don't you help each other?
Zin ta partoŋan kat na, tikamam tamakan som. —Real siblings do not organise the *tamakan* ceremony.

-paruru V_Tr
construction: *-paruru/ -parru kopo-*

▸ frighten, alarm, make someone anxious
So i pa zin raskol pepe. Kokena parru kopoono. —Don't speak to her about the rascals. You might make her anxious.

paruuzu N_Event
▸ fight (hitting)
Paruuzu ko ipet. —There is going to be a fight.
Konok paruuzu pa koyom so? —What do you (PL) hope to get that you keep on fighting?
probable loan from Mutu language

-parwai V_Tr
▸ conclude, finish off
Kombot mi ni iparwai sua kini muŋgu, tona niom koso. —Wait and let him finish off his talk first, and then you (PL) can speak.
Parwai uraata ku! —Finish off your work!
Tiparwai kini kizin. —They finished eating the food.
similar: *-posop*

-pas$_1$ V_Intr
▸ die, breath one's last breath, expire
Yesu iso ta kembei, mi ipas. —Jesus spoke like that, and breathed his last breath.
Lutum moori ipas kek. —Your (SG) daughter has died.
kete- ipas
▸ be out of breath
Keteene ipas sula yok leleene, mana ise. —After he ran out of breath under the water, he came up.

-pas$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come loose from, set out, leave, push off
Tipas ma tiperae ri, mi masin isaana. To tipeeze ma tile mini. —They set out [from the place where the boat was moored] and went out to sea a bit, and the engine died. Then they paddled back in towards the shore.
Uteene ruunu sa irao ipas ma ila lene na som. —Not one of his hairs will fall out and get lost.
V_Middle
▸ suddenly grow tall, have a growth spurt
Pikin tiŋga, muŋgu kumbuunu katŋana ri, mi buri ipasi ma kumbuunu molo. —In the past, that child was quite short, but now he/she has suddenly grown tall.
▸ slip quietly away so as not be noticed, leave unobtrusively, leave inconspicuously
Ni ipasi ma ila ne. —He left inconspicuously.
-wazas/ -pazas V_Middle Redup
Zitun tataŋa tipazas zin ma tila len. —They went away one by one.
V_Tr
▸ pull out, take out, remove, extract
Nio aŋpas buza tio ma aŋla aŋsambar. —I pulled out my knife and went to cut grass.
Pakaana ta, ko aŋpas ma ima ku. —One portion, I will separate off and give to you (SG).
Mar pas moomo tio. —Come [and] pull out my grey hairs.
Pas kotiizi mataana pa kumbuŋ. —Take out the sago thorn from my foot.
Buri na, tapas kat sua la itunu kwoono gi! —Now we (INC) have extracted talk [=a confession] from his own mouth!
La ma pas sua ila ni itunu kwoono, to mar so yo. —Go and get the talk straight from his own mouth, and then come and tell me.
▸ leave space between
Kapas kooto pepe. —Don't leave [too much] space between the sago thatching sections.
opposite: *-ndin, -ndon*
-pas kete-
▸ make someone very angry, infuriate, enrage

pasa N
▸ communion, Eucharist, Lord's supper, Lord's table
Takan pasa pa Sande ta matanda i. —We (INC) will eat communion this coming Sunday.
Tipasaana mbulu ki pasa. —They defiled the ceremony of communion.

pasa zen Adv_PredP
▸ never, never yet, never before, yet
▸ negative perfect
Kere ruŋguunu pasa zen. —You (PL) have never seen his face yet./ You have yet to see his face.
Pataŋana sa ta kembei ipet pasa zen. —This kind of hardship has never occurred before.
see also: *kek* 'perfect'

pasaana$_1$ N_Stative
▸ old, worn out
Kam kawaala pasaana mi kaaza yok pa murindi. —Take an old rag and wipe the water off from our (INC) places.

mi pasaana
▸ old pandanus mat
▸ lazy, useless person (derogatory term)
Nu tana mi pasaana. Lem uraata sa som. Mbomboorem sorok. —You (SG) there are an 'old mat.' You are useless. You just sit around doing nothing.
kiri pasaana
▸ old useless basket, derogatory term (often said by older brothers to younger ones)
Nu na sa kiri pasaana! —You (SG) are old, useless basket!
def. *Nu sorokŋom, zom pa koroŋ sa som, nu irao kam peeze piam som.* —You (SG) are a person with no status, you have no right to do anything, you are not able to govern us (EXC).

-pasaana$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hurt, harm, ruin, afflict, wreck, destroy
Peteele biibi ta ipasaana kat toono kizin. —A great famine really ruined their country.
Zoŋ ipasaana serembat tiam ma imurum lup. —The sun ruined our sweet potatoes and they are all gone.
Nomom pasaana lutum pepe. —Don't harm your (SG) son with your hand.
Moori tana, bubuŋana sananŋana ipasaani ma ikunkun ki pai ma irao ndaama boozo kek. —That woman, a bad spirit had afflicted her and caused her to walk bent over for many years.
Takam kini be tapatoron zin kolman kunun, kokena tipasaana iti. —Let's take food with which to appease the ancestor spirits. Otherwise they will harm us.
▸ harm someone by working sorcery
Sombe ni ileŋ yaamba, inako ipasaana zin. —If he has knowledge of [Lit. 'hears'] sorcery, then he will work sorcery on them.
▸ waste
Pasaana koroŋ ku pizin moori pepe. —Do not waste your (SG) things on women [i.e. harlots].
Ni ipasaana pat zaanaŋana. —He wasted a great amount of money.
▸ defile, desecrate, blaspheme
Tipasaana mbulu ki ula. —They defiled the custom of marriage.
Tikam ŋgar pa lunri Dina ta Sekem ipasaani kek. —They thought about their sister Dina whom Sekem had ruined [i.e. defiled by having sex with her].
Iŋga sa ipasaana sua pa Anutu na! —He is blaspheming God!
-pasaana itu-
▸ commit suicide
Ka tomooto ikam moori toro, ta ni iur geezeŋana pa ma ipasaana itunu. —It was because her boyfriend got another girlfriend that she felt very bad and harmed herself [i.e. committed suicide].
-pasaana lele-
▸ hurt, offend, upset
Nio aŋgal ŋge ki Mariabi ma aŋpasaana kat leleene. —I shot old Maria's pig and really upset him.
-pasaana za-
▸ ruin someone' reputation, blaspheme
Ni ipasaana Anutu zaana. —He blasphemed God.
Zin tipasaana zoŋ ma aŋwe koroŋ sorok. —They ruined my name (reputation) and I became a nobody/ someone with no status.
-pasansaana/ -pazanzaana V_Tr Redup
Kiibi ipasansaana mburu kiti. —Cockroaches ruin our (INC) clothing.

-pasal V_Intr
▸ go past, pass by, go around (because something is in the way)
Ke ipakaala zaala tiam. Tana niam aŋpasal zaala zilŋaana ma amla. —A log blocked our (EXC) path. Therefore we went around it on the side of the path and continued on.
Ni ire su pini, mi ipasali ma ila. —He looked down at him [lying there], but passed by him and continued on.
Tomtom ta imendernder su zaala mi ipakaala zaala. To amla ampasal pa zaala zilŋaana, mi ni imendernder. (Ampasali/ ampasal pini.) —Someone was standing on the path blocking it. Then we (EXC) went and walked on the side of the path, and he kept standing [there]. (We went past him].
see also: *-sal*

-pasamaara V_Tr
▸ flatten and smooth something by rubbing it with a back and forth movement (as when one seals an envelope)
Pasamaara sabaŋ kwoono. —Close the envelope properly by the flap that seals it.
▸ level out

Kapasamaara toono mbukuunu tana ma ila raraate. —Smooth that mound and make it level.
similar: *-pamozooro*

-pasapasa V_Tr Redup
▸ rip up, tear into pieces (used of dogs, pigs, crocodiles)
Me tipasapasa i ma isaana kat. —The dogs ripped him into pieces and he was hurt very badly.
similar: *-raaza* 'tear'

-pase V_Intr
▸ rely on, depend on, trust in
Nio aŋpase pa Merere ŋonoono. —I rely on/ trust in the true God.
Nio aŋpase pa ituŋ mburoŋ som. —I do not rely on my own strength/ability.
Koroŋ ku boozomen, ta ikamu ma pase pa itum. —It is because of your (SG) many things/possessions, that you rely on yourself.
Merere, nio aŋpase pu be we ur pio mi menderkaala yo. —Lord, I rely on you (SG) to be my shelter and guard me.
see also: *mata- (i)se*

-paseŋeeŋe V_Tr
▸ pester/ bother/ annoy (by continuously, asking for things), cause distress
Ni ipaseŋeeŋe yo pa ka kini mi le mburu. Ko aŋkam swoi? —He keeps pestering me to give him food and other things. Where will I get [them]?
Ni ipaseŋeeŋe yo pa moni mete. —He pesters me too much about money.
def. *inoknok pataŋana kamŋana* —He keeps causing difficulties
see also: *-pasepeele, -pazonoogo*

-pasepeele V_Tr
▸ pester, continuously ask for
Zin tipasepeele iti. —They keep coming to us (INC) and pestering us.
▸ go repeatedly to the same person or place
Kapasepeele kaŋar tana, pa kaŋar tiom? —You (PL) keep going to that *galip* tree, is it yours? [implied: No, it is not, and therefore you should not be taking nuts from it.]
Ni ko iwe kembei tomtom ta ipasepeelu pa le koroŋ, mi iniimu ma map kat. —He will become like a person who pesters you (SG) all the time for things and truly takes away all of your belongings.
similar: *-pazonoogo, -paseŋeeŋe, -noknok marŋana*

-paserem V_Tr
▸ abandon, leave unattended, be careless about
Ni ipaserem lutuunu, mi iwwa lene sorok. —She abandoned her child and was walking around following her own desires.
Ni ipaserem sorok mburu kini. Iurpe som, mi iur su ma imboorene. —He carelessly left his things around. He did not arrange them, and just left them.
similar: *-zem, -piri sorok*

-pasiksik V_Tr Redup
▸ captivate, caught up in, absorb, obsess, prevent from thinking about anything else, dominate one's thinking
Uraata ipasiksik zin ma ta kembea, na peteke zin pepe. Mbot mi tiposop pataaŋa. —Since they are absorbed in the work, do not stop them. Wait and let them finish first.
Ni iwin botol ta ma ipasiksiki pa winŋana, to ila iŋgiimi katen ru. —He drank one bottle and got so caught up into drinking that he then went and bought two cartons.
Lelen ipasiksik zin, tabe tiwinin men. —They drink compulsively.
Mbasiriŋ ipasiksik yo ma irao aŋbot na som. —I have to urinate, I can't stay any longer.

-pasiksik ŋgure-
▸ tempt to drink
Yok mbolŋana ipasiksik ŋgurem pepe. —Do not let strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink tempt you (SG).

-pasiŋsiŋ V_Tr Redup
construction: *-pasiŋsiŋ mata-*
▸ deliberately irritate someone, provoke, aggravate intentionally, upset, infuriate
Mbulu ta ni ikamam i, na ipasiŋsiŋ motoŋ mete. —The behaviour that he is doing really irritates me.
similar: *-pamalmal kete-, -pas kete-*

-pasirimkaala V_Tr
▸ close in, fill in, patch up and cover over a hole, fix something with glue or the sap of a tree
Pasirimkaala pa glu o ke siŋiini ma imun mini. —Fill it in with glue or the sap of a tree and close it off again.

Anutu ipas Adam ka siel ta ma ipet, mi ipasirimkaala pa mazaana. —God took out one of Adam's ribs, and covered over/ filled in the hole with [some of] his flesh.

paso$_1$ Adv_PredP

▸ why? (often used to scold or express disapproval of what someone has done)

Tomtom ti, teleŋ sua kini paso? Ŋgar kini ikankaana kat. —This person, why should we (INC) listen to his talk? His thinking is very confused.

Komoto paso? —Why are you (PL) afraid? [i.e. You should not be afraid/ There is no reason for you to be afraid.]

Kombomboreyom sorok paso? Leyom uraata som? —Why are you (PL) hanging around doing nothing? Don't you have any work [to do]?

see also: *padei (ta)*

paso$_2$ Conjunction

▸ because, for

Ina mbulu ambai som. Paso, zin wal tau tikamam ta kembena, zin tipasansaana waen bizin. —That is not good behaviour. For the people who do like that hurt their associates.

Tomtom tipakuri paso, tire i kembei ni irao kat. —People praise him because they consider him to be very capable.

Nio aŋkam ta kembena paso, aŋmoto. —I did like that, because I was afraid.

Mi miiri sa iwedet pa kwon som. Paso, zin matan yaryaaraŋan som. —And there is no breath coming out from their mouths. Why, because they are not alive.

similar: *pa*

see also: *tana, tanata, tabe*

Pasoba N

▸ Passover feast, Passover celebration, Passover festival

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

Tikan Pasoba ka kini. —They ate the Passover meal.

Lupŋana biibi ki Pasoba ipet. —The big meeting/festival of Passover occurred.

Mi ina aigule tabe tipun zin sipsip pa Pasoba i. —And that was the day that they were to hit/kill the sheep for the Passover meal.

Pasoba, lupŋana biibi kizin Yuda be matan iŋgal mazwaana ta Anutu ikamke tumbun bizin isu Aikuptu na, ka nol igarau kek. —The time for Passover, the important meeting/festival of the Jews when they remember the time that God saved their ancestors in Egypt, had come near.

-pasom V_Tr

▸ despise, scorn, belittle, look down on, have contempt for

Ka koi bizin tipasomi mi tigibgiibi sua repiiliŋana pini. —His enemies despised him and are continually throwing mocking talk at him.

Niom kapasom pat som? —Aren't you (PL) just wasting the money?

-pasomsom

Tipasomsom zanda. —They belittled our (INC) names/ reputations.

mata- (i)pasom

▸ despise, look down on, have contempt for, belittle, have a low opinion of

Aŋgo Melanie be ila ito kini mi Atai iso: "Ni ko irao ito kini?" To aŋso: "Motom pasomi pepe." —I sent Melanie to roast some food on hot stones and Atai said: "Is she able to roast food?" Then I said: "Don't look down on her."

Nu motom pasom yo? —Are (SG) you belittling me?

Tana kaimer ko matan pasom uraata bibip ta boozomen. —Therefore later they will belittle every kind of big work. [i.e. They will think nothing is too difficult for them.]

kwo- (i)pasom

▸ scorn, scoff at, belittle by one's words, sneer at, mock

Tirepiili zin mi kwon pasom zin. —They despised them and mocked them.

see also: *som* 'no, not'

-pasomkaala V_Tr

▸ neutralise, lessen the effect of something

Ni ikam aigau pa boloŋga ma man tamburaana makiŋ, mi imoŋi pa koskoozo ma ipasomkaala aigau kini mini. —After he put on bright coloured plant decorations, he smeared black soot on himself and so lessened the effect of the [brightly coloured] decorations again.

Tuur painap isula yok taitaiŋana bekena ipasomkaala menelŋana ki painap. —We (INC) put pineapple [pieces] into salty water to lessen the acidity of the pineapple [so it doesn't hurt our teeth and gums as much].

▸ help digest

Takan marai raama ŋge mbuyeene, naso (marai mburaana) ipasomkaala, mi takan ma imap. (Tululu som, ketende nono som.) —We (INC) eat ginger together with pork fat. When we do that, the ginger reduces the effect of the fat and helps us to digest it and we can finish eating it. (Then we do not vomit, or feel nauseous.)

-pasosooro V_Tr
▸ put a decoration on someone's backside for a ceremonial dance
Pasosooro zin moori be tirak. —Put the decorations on the women's backsides so they can dance.
see also: *sosooro, mul, namul* (decorations worn by women on their backs)

-pasur V_Tr
▸ float, transport something by floating (walking with it or keeping one's eye on it)
Pasur wooŋgo ma ila yok pakaana. —Float the canoe across to the other side of the river.
Nio aŋpasur ke tio ti ma ipera tai. Kaimer to aŋpaala. —I floated this log of mine out to the ocean. Later I will split it.
Zin naŋgaŋ tilela ma tipasur ni mazaana ma tipet. —The boys went inland and floated ripe coconuts down the river.
see also: *-sur, -pusur*

pat N
▸ stone
Puni pa pat pepe. Ko imeete. —Don't hit him with stones. He might die.
Aŋkes pat ma aŋlae mbaaga. —I walked on the stones and crossed over to the other side.
pat ndabokbokŋan, pat milmilŋan —precious stones, shining stones
pat sumbuunu —a hole in a stone
pat kopoono —cave
-ndou pat —collect/accumulate stones or money
▸ money, coins
pat siŋsiŋŋan —one and two toea [copper] coins (Lit. 'red stones/money')
pat sumbuunuŋana —one kina coin (Lit. 'money with a hole in it')

Ni ipasaana pat biibi. —He wasted a lot of money.
Tipiri pat pa takes. —They gave money for the tax.
Pat ipeyei ŋoŋi boozo. —Money causes many quarrels.

patpat N Redup
▸ gravel, many little stones

patŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ strong, hard (like stone)
▸ stony, having stones in it
Yok patŋana. —river with a lot of stones in it

mata patŋa-
▸ greedy for money, only thinking about money (Lit. 'stone/money eyes')
similar: *mata- koroŋŋa-, mata- moniŋa-*

ute- patŋa- *(=ute- pat/ ute- biibi)*
▸ stingy, unwilling to lend or share, miserly, tight-fisted
Utem patŋom! —You (SG) are stingy!
similar: *nama- lululŋana, ute mbolŋa-*

patpatŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ very strong and hard to break (used of nuts)
Kaŋar patpatŋana men isula pooro. —Only really hard nuts are put into woven bags [to be kept for a long time].

pata-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ log
Kuut ke pataana ma ilae pa zaala biibi. —Cut the log and put it off to the side of the big road.
Kumbun ma naman tiloondo pa ke patanpatan ta bibip i, mi tipoŋgeere. —Their legs and hands went through the holes in [some] big logs and they tied [the logs] together. [=They put them in stocks.]

-pata$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be heavy
Ke ipata. —The tree/wood/stick is heavy.
ipata kat/ ipata mete —very heavy/ too heavy
Pat tana siŋan siŋan mi tipata kat. —Those stones were huge and very heavy.
▸ be difficult, hard
Ina ipata pizin be titooro mbulu kizin. —It is difficult for them to change their behaviour.

-pata V_Tr
▸ be too heavy for, weigh on

Mburu ipata yo. —The cargo is too heavy for me.

kwo- ipata

▸ not very good at speaking, speak with difficulty (Lit. 'mouth is heavy')

Nio kwoŋ ipata pa sua soŋana. —It is difficult for me to speak [publicly].

lele- ipata

▸ sorrowful, grieved, troubled, concerned, worried (Lit. 'insides are heavy')

Nio leleŋ ipata. —I feel sorrowful/ grieved/ troubled/worried (Lit. 'My insides are heavy.')

Lelem ipata mi moto pepe. —Do not be troubled and fearful.

mata- ipata (=mata- ŋenŋeene)

▸ be tired, sleepy (Lit. 'eye is heavy')

-papata V_Tr

▸ overburden, load too much weight on someone, overwhelm someone

Nu papata yo pa mburu paso? —Why are you (SG) loading me with [so much] cargo?

Aŋre na niom toŋmatiziŋ tio kapapata yo pa mbulu boozo. —In my opinion, you relatives of mine are putting a heavy weight on me with all of your [bad] behaviour.

pataŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ heavy

Mburu taiŋgi pataŋana kat, tamen irao be aŋkwaara. —These things are very heavy, but I am able to carry them.

▸ difficult, hard, not easy

uraata pataŋana —difficult work, hard work

pataŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ trouble, problem, difficulty, hardship, suffering, misfortune (Lit. 'heaviness')

See main entry *pataŋana* for examples

pataŋa- N_Inal

▸ weight (see main entry *pataŋa-*)

patataŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ very heavy, extremely heavy

Pat patataŋan tiŋgi, irao takwaara som. —These heavy stones, we (INC) are not able to carry [them].

pataŋa-/ patapataŋa-/ badaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ slow in getting going, sluggish

Moori tana pataŋana kat. Loŋa mi burup burup som. —That woman is really slow in getting going. She does not get up quickly.

mata- patataŋa-/ mata- pataŋgitŋgitŋa-

▸ slow in getting going, sluggish

pataaŋa Adv_Pred1

▸ once for all, established and unchanging

Tutu imbot pataaŋa. —The law has been established once and for all.

Iti tuŋtuŋ pataaŋa pa mbulu ndabokŋana kamŋana, to indeeŋe. —If we are firmly established in the practise of doing good behaviour, then it is right.

Niom A-grade kombot muriyom pataaŋa. —You A-grade players stay in your places. [Don't go anywhere].

▸ already

Mi so you tana ikanan pataaŋa, so leleŋ ndabok. —If that fire was already burning, I would be very happy.

Kadoono kizin ta tikam pataaŋa kek. —Their wages, they have already received [them].

▸ right away

Lukas iso pio be aŋmuuŋgu pataaŋa mi aŋpera nol muriini. —Lukas told me to go ahead right away to the marketplace.

Kakam koyom kini pa aigule ru pataaŋa. —Take enough food for yourselves now to last for two days.

Sombe lem koroŋ imbot, na kam pini pataaŋa. —If you (SG) have something, then give it to him right away.

Kaŋkaŋ pataaŋa ma ila. —He went right away.

▸ tautology (This person/thing is not going to change. He/She/It will always do the kinds of things he/she/it normally does.)

King, ni king pataaŋa. —The king is the king. [=The king is always going to do the kind of things kings normally do.]

Tubudu, ni tubudu pataaŋa. —A white person is a white person. [i.e. He will always do the sorts of things that white people usually do. He is not going to change.]

-patalli V_Tr

▸ confuse someone

Kapatalli yo pa sua boozo pepe. —Don't confuse me with a lot of talk.

Kam ŋgar biibi mete, ta ipatalli u na. —You (SG) have studied too much, and that is why it has confused you.

see also: *-talli, talliŋa-*

pataŋa- N_Inal

▸ weight

Re pataŋana ki koroŋ taiŋgi. —Look at the weight of this thing.

pataŋa- ise

▸ put one's full weight on something

Tumbutul se pa ke poŋana mi tomtom sa imar. To toso pini: "Wai, mbulem se mi pataŋom ise pepe. Pa ke ti imbol som. Pamarra u pa." —We (INC) are sitting on a bench and somebody else comes. Then we say to him/ her: "Hey, when you (SG) sit down, do not put your (SG) full weight on it. For this piece of wood is not strong. Sit lightly on it.

▸ think of something as being important or significant, regard as important, assign importance or significance to something, be concerned about something, regard as having a lot of 'weight'

Sua seket kao na, pataŋoyom ise pa pepe. Kombot mi tapas kat sua muŋgu. —That gossip, do not be concerned about it. Let's wait and hear the talk properly.

Nio pataŋoŋ ise ki sua kini som. Pa to tana napospos. —I do not assign much significance to his talk. For that fellow is unreliable in his words.

pataŋana N_Event

▸ trouble, problem, difficulty, hardship, suffering, misfortune (Lit. 'heaviness')

Pataŋana ki kar lene na, sorok som. —The troubles in the village are not insignificant. [i.e. There are lots of them and they are big ones.]

Zin kolman tila be tiurpe pataŋana ta ipet neeri. —The village elders went to solve the problem that occurred yesterday.

Zin kolman tilup zin be tiurpe pataŋana pakan ki kar. —The village elders met to straighten some of the village's problems.

Pataŋana biibi indeeŋe yo/ ikam yo/ ise tio. —I experienced great hardship/ suffering

Mete taiŋgi ikamam pataŋana biibi pa lutuŋ. —This illness is causing a lot of suffering for my child.

Nio aŋdeeŋe pataŋana boozo. —I have experienced many difficulties/problems.

Pataŋana taiŋgi ko ipun yo ma aŋmeete. —This trouble will kill me.

-baada pataŋana

▸ withstand hardship, suffer hardship, endure hardship (Lit. 'carry heaviness')

Timender mbolŋana mi tibaada pataŋana tana. —They stood firm and endured that hardship/ suffering.

Ni ibaada sorok pataŋana. —He suffered even though he was innocent./ He suffered for no reason.

see also: *-pata* 'be heavy'

-patar V_Tr

▸ put aside, reserve

Nio aŋpatar ŋge taiŋgi pa ula ki lutuŋ moori. —I have reserved this pig for the wedding of my daughter.

▸ preserve (used of objects, trees)

Kala kasambar mbunmbuutu tana, mi kapatar zin ke. —Go cut that grass, but preserve the trees [i.e. do not cut them].

-patarpi V_Tr

▸ claim, reserve something for oneself (by clearing the area around it and caring for it), care for plants

Nio aŋpatarpi kaŋar/ we/ kun musaari ti. —I cleared the area around this little *galip* nut/ mango/ breadfruit tree [thereby reserving it for myself].

patarŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ reserved, claimed (because of having looked after something, used mainly of trees)

patartarŋa- N_Inal_Stative (Redup)

▸ reserved, claimed (+ Plural)

Kala kere zin kun ta patartarŋoŋ. —Go and see the breadfruit trees that I have been looking after.

-pateke som V_Tr

▸ not permit, not give permission, not agree to, not allow, not let (usually negative, but can also be positive in some cases)

Nio aŋpateke kap ti be ima ku som, pa iŋgi tamaŋ mata muriini. —I won't permit this cup to go to you (SG), because it is an heirloom from my father.

Aa, moori ti, nio aŋpateke i som. Pa ni iposop skul kini zen. —Ah, this young woman, I do not permit her [to marry yet]. For she hasn't yet finished her schooling.

Nio aŋpateke lawnmower be kam ma la mi pun mbunmbuutu pa lele ku som. —I will not allow you (SG) take the lawnmower and go cut the grass in your (SG) area.

similar: *-yok pa som*

-patekewe V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋpatekewe koroŋ bibip ma ima ku, mi nu motom ŋgal yo som. —I have allowed you to have many big things, but you (SG) haven't thought of me [i.e. given me anything in return].
patekeŋana som
▸ unavailable
Timbiiri tio tina, patekeŋana som. —That wooden plate of mine is not available.

-patekeege V_Tr
▸ make one feel cold
Miiri imar ma ipatekeege yo. —The wind came and made me feel cold.
Mbeŋi tolou musaana som. Ipet ma ipatekeege yo ma aŋru zoloŋ pa leŋ koroŋ be aŋkoto yo. —At night there was a lot of cold dampness [in the air]. When it appeared, it made me feel cold, and I was in need of something with which to cover myself.
see also: *ni- itekteege/ itekeege* 'feel cold'

-patilili V_Tr Redup
▸ singing someone's name over and over (in anger to shame them, like Atai Atai Atai Atai…)
Nu patilili Misek zaana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep singing Misek's name?

-patimbil V_Tr
▸ roll something
Patimbil ke ma ilae. —Roll the log aside.
Pat ta isekaala naala kwoono na, tipatimbil ma ilae kek. —The stone that closed the opening of the grave had been rolled aside.
see also: *-timbil*

-patiŋtiiŋgi V_Tr Redup
▸ make dirty
Patiŋtiiŋgi mburu tio pepe. Pa ina aŋpotom pa Krismas. —Don't get my clothes dirty. I have reserved them for Christmas.
see also: *tiiŋgi*

-patiŋtiŋ V_Tr Redup
▸ play a drum (softly) when there is no dancing going on
Nu patiŋtiŋ sorok kombom paso? —Why are you (SG) playing the drum for no reason?
def. *Mazwaana ta naroogo som mi nu zze sorok kombom.* —At a time when there is no dancing, you (SG) play a drum for no reason.

patmbu N
▸ coral (large-sized piece), reef
Urpe wooŋgo mataana, ko isala patmbu. —Correct the direction of the canoe's bow. Otherwise it will run aground on the coral reef.
Tiso ko wooŋgo ila ma ituti sala patmbu sa ma iŋgi. —They thought that the boat might run aground on the coral reef or something like that.
Nio aŋmender sala patmbu mi aŋgal ye. —I stood on a large piece of coral and speared a fish.
Ina ikis ti ma tuŋtuŋ kembei wooŋgo ta timbit ka re mbolŋana ila patmbu bekena tuŋ ma imbot. —That holds us (INC) firmly in place like a boat which has been tied with a strong rope to a large piece of coral in order to keep it safely in place.
see also: *sagar, kou*

-pato V_Tr
▸ drive, chase (someone/something to some place)
Me ipato ŋge, mi imar kembei ma ila iti pu. —The dog drove/ chased the pig this way, and it went and got caught in the pig net.
Me ipato zin sipsip ma tilela murin. —The sheepdog drove the sheep into their [resting] place.
see also: *-keto, -to*

-patoto V_Tr Redup
▸ cause to hurry, force to go hurriedly, drive by force
Niom naŋgaŋ kamar kala kumuuŋgu. Kokena kekemer to kapatoto zin kolman ma nin saana. —You young people come and go ahead. If you (PL) walk behind [us], then you will force the older people to hurry and they will get tired.
Nin isaana pa pai kek. Sombe aŋpatoto zin ma tikam pai londi pa aigule tamen, nako timetmeete lup. —They are already tired from the trip. If I force them to hurry again for one more day, they will all die.

-patokooro V_Tr
▸ turn, twist, rotate (a lid of something, in order to open or close it)
Asiŋ ipatokooro kou tio kwoono ma la tuŋ kat ta kembei? —Who has turned the lid of my lime container so tight?
▸ make a hole in something, drill into, bore a hole in something
Patokooro swaala. —Make holes in the *swaala* shells.
Patokooro me zoŋoono. —Drill a hole in the

dog's tooth.
Patokooro ti putuunu tiŋgi mi mbit la kombom. —Bore holes into these *ti* seeds, and tie them to the drum.
similar: *-mbeŋpis* 'rub a hole into something'

-patooŋo V_Tr
▸ show, guide, direct
Tomtom Biibi ta ipatooŋo zin pa zaala. —It was God that showed them the way.
Merere itunu ipatooŋu pa koroŋ tabe ikam ma ipet i. —God himself has shown you (SG) what he is going to cause to happen.
similar: *-so pa, -paute, -swe*

-patoŋtooŋo V_Tr Redup
Ni itunu ta ipatoŋtooŋo iti pa koroŋ ta munŋaana men. —It is he himself that guides us (INC) in everything.

patooŋoŋa- N_Inal
▸ guide
Patooŋoŋana ka tomtom na, Merere itutamen. —Only God is the real guide.

patooŋoŋana
▸ omen, portent, sign of something possibly happening
Sombe man tatariigi itaŋ pa rou biibi, na iwe patooŋoŋana pa tomtom sa ko imeete. —If a rooster cries in the late evening, it is an omen that someone is going to die.
similar: *kilalan*
loan from: Mutu language

-patoron V_Tr
▸ invoke, call on spirit beings for help
Aŋla su ma aŋso pa tamaŋ kunuunu: "O tamaŋ, kam koŋ ŋge sa ma me tio iŋa i." Nio aŋpatoroni, pa kunuunu imbot pa lele tana. To aŋkam ŋge. —I went to the forest and said to my father's spirit: "O my father, give me a pig and let my dog bite it." I invoked him [there], because his spirit lives in that area. Then I got a pig.
▸ placate, appease, propitiate, pacify, sacrifice to, make an offering to spirit beings
Takam kini be tapatoron zin kolman kunun, kokena tipasaana iti. —Let's take food with which to appease the ancestor spirits. Otherwise they will harm us.
Nio aŋkam ŋge mazaana ila pizin kolman kunun be aŋpatoron zin ma tiuulu yo. —I gave pork to the ancestor spirits as an offering to them so they would help me.
Sombe kolman kuinun keten malmal, to takam koroŋ ma takarakiti lelen. Tapatoron zin pa ŋge ma koroŋ pakan kembei siŋi, koi, kini ma. —If the spirits of the ancestors are angry, then we (INC) take things and fix their insides. We make offerings to them of things like pigs and the things needed for chewing betel-nut, tobacco, food, and [other things as well].

-patoronron V_Tr Redup

patoronŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ offering, collection, sacrifice
zin mbili ta ambai pa patoronŋana i —the animals that are good for sacrifices
Merere iyoozo patoronŋana tana kuziini ambaiŋana. —The Lord smelled the good smell of that sacrifice.
mboe ki patoronŋana —song for taking up the collection in church
patoronŋana ka tomtom —priest
zin patoronŋana kan —the priests
Yesu ikam murindi mi iwe patoronŋana pa sanaana kiti. —Jesus took our (EXC) place and became a sacrifice for our sins.
Yesu, ni patoronŋana ka tomtom biibi ŋonoono. —Jesus, he is the truly great high priest.

-patubudu V_Tr
▸ curse, wish evil on, work magic that prevents someone from hunting or fishing successfully
Niom kapatubudu yam, tabe amkam buzur sa som. —You (PL) worked magic on us (EXC), and therefore we did not get any game.
see also: *-ŋgo, -suŋ sosor pa*

-patuktuk V_Tr
▸ stop, prevent somebody from doing something, hold back
Yaŋ imar ma ipatuktuk yo, tabe uraata ka lwoono imbot. —The rain came and held me back, so part of the work was left undone.
Loŋa mi la ma kam uraata. Kokena waem imar ma ire u, to iso sua toro, mi ipatuktuku pa uraata. —Quickly go and do the work. Otherwise your (SG) friend might come and see you and say something else to you, and prevent you from [doing] the work.
Patuktuk yo paso? Loŋa mi aŋla. Kokena

wooŋgo izem yo. —Why are you (SG) holding me back? I need to go quickly. Otherwise the boat will leave without me.

see also: *tuk* 'stop suddenly'

-patuntun V_Tr Redup

▸ make itch, sting, irritate

Looto ipatuntun kuliŋ. —The nettles irritated my skin.

-patuntun lele-

▸ aggravate, arouse, stir to anger, upset someone

Ai, nu kam sua takena pepe, ko patuntun leleŋ. —Hey, don't speak like that lest you (SG) aggravate me.

Niom kepekel kalŋaana ma kapatuntuni, tabe iso sua boozo. —You (PL) answered him and aggravated him, and so he spoke a lot [i.e. complained].

Patuntun leleŋ pa ŋoŋi pepe! —Don't upset me with [your] quarrelling!

see also: *-tuntun*

-patwen V_Tr

▸ mimic, imitate, play a part in a drama

Nio aŋpatwen zin me/ ŋge. —I mimicked the dogs/ pigs.

-patwentwen V_Tr Redup

Patwentweni paso? Ni naŋgaŋ! —Why are you (SG) mimicking him? Is he a youngster!

-kam kon patwen pa

▸ mimic every action of someone else as a game (First a string art design is done on one's hands. Then it is put on one's head. Then one begins to imitate every gesture/ action of someone else.)

def. *Ni ikam kon isala uteene, tonabe ipatwen tomtom pa mbulu kini. Ina tapaata be kon patwen.* —He puts the string design on his head and then imitates the actions of someone. That, we (INC) call *kon patwen.*

Ni ikam kon patwen pa wooro isala uteene mi ipatwen moori tana ma amseeŋge amseeŋge ma kayan ikam yam. —He put the string art on his head and mimicked that woman and we (EXC) laughed and laughed and just about died laughing.

patwenŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ mimicking

see also: *-twen*

paum N_Stative

mi paum

▸ double-sized pandanus sleeping mat

Aŋru leyam mi paum sa pizin pikin. —I am looking for a double-sized sleeping mat for the children.

see also: *pum* 'double fruits'

-paute V_Tr

▸ teach someone

Ni ipaute yam pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —He taught us (EXC) about all kinds of things.

Mi nio ko aŋpaute u pa sua tabe so pizin na. —And I will teach you (SG) the talk that you are to say to them.

Ni ipaute i be ipo wooŋgo. —He taught him [how] to build a canoe.

Ni ipaute i pa wooŋgo poŋana. —He taught him about canoe building.

similar: *-so pa*

-pautete V_Tr Redup

pauteŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ teaching, instruction

Nu zom biibi pa uraata ki pauteŋana. —You (SG) have a big name/reputation for teaching.

▸ teacher

pauteŋana tio —my teacher

pauteŋana ka tomtom —teacher

Gaaga to pauteŋana ka uraata ipet. —Tomorrow, the teaching will take place.

note: Northern dialect does not use *–paute.* Instead they tend to prefer *–so A. pa B.* [speak to A about B].

pautu N

▸ spy

Zin pautu tila tireut lele pakaana. —The spies went to spy out the area.

-pauuru V_Tr

▸ end a food taboo after a period of mourning (by organising a feast and providing the tabooed food for the whole village. Often Mbula people mourning the death of someone restrict themselves for several months to a year from eating certain foods that were favourites of the dead person out of respect for him or her.)

Niam ampauuru Ai kwoono pa meene mi ikan kana. Isapaara mini som. —We (EXC) joined Ai in concluding his taboo on eating sago, and he began eating it [again]. He is no longer restricting himself from eating it.

▸ end, finish off, conclude (a ceremony)

Tipauuru zin moori lautabe. Tibeede zin ma… Tikam aigau raama beedeŋana.

—They concluded the ceremony for the first-born girls. They painted their faces and [did other such things]. They put on decorations on them as well as having their faces painted.

Tipauuru zin molku mi tisu toono. —They concluded the circumcision ceremony for the boys, and they came down from the men's house.

pauuruŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ conclusion of a ceremonial taboo

Pauuruŋana ko ipet ŋiizi? —When will the conclusion of the food taboo occur?

-pawa V_TR

▸ make walk, help to walk

alt. *-pawwa*

Sombe kumbum ipawwa u be kam mbulu sananŋana, na… —If your (SG) feet keep leading you to do something bad, then..

Ni ipawa lutuunu, pa ni itomtoombo pai. —He is helping his child to walk, for he is trying [to learn] to walk.

Teteegi mi tapawa i ma tala. Pa ni mata pisŋana. —Let us (INC) take his hand and help him walk and go along. For he is blind.

see also: *-pa, -wa, -w(a)wa* 'walk'

-pawizis V_Tr

▸ dampen, make damp, cause to be wet

Mbeŋ ta boozomen na, motoŋ luluunu ipawizis muriŋ. —Every night, my tears dampen my bed.

see also: *-wizis*

-payaryaara V_Tr Redup

▸ kindle, stir up

Payaryaara you, kokena imeete. —Stir up the fire lest it die.

similar: *-segeere*

▸ give life (spiritual and physical), enliven, revive, stimulate

Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipayaryaara iti. —The Holy Spirit enlivens/revives us (INC).

Zin mboroŋan be tiparyaryaara sua ki Merere. —The work of the elders is to make the word of God come alive.

Marasin mbolŋana ipayaryaara zin meteŋan ma timaŋga. —Strong medicine revives the sick and they get up again.

-payaryaara mata-

▸ refresh, perk up, invigorate (Lit. 'cause the eyes to be shining')

Kopi ipayaryaara matanda. —Coffee perks us (INC) up.

Pombol yo mi payaryaara motoŋ! —Strengthen me and refresh me!

see also: *-yaara*

-pazal V_Tr

▸ straighten, correct, fix, repair set right

Aŋpazal ka mbol ma iŋgeeze kek. —I have straightened the story about it and it is fluent language now.

Koroŋ boozomen ta muŋgu isaana, ta iŋgi nu pazalzal zin mabe ambai lup. —Many of the things that were deteriorating, you (SG) have been correcting, and they are nearly all fixed now.

Ampazal sua. —We (EXC) correcte the talk.

similar: *-urpe, -karakiti, -ŋgaraapi*

▸ discipline

Pazal lutum, pa mbulu kini ambai som. —Correct/Discipline your (SG) son because his behaviour is not good.

▸ guide

Ni ko ipazalu mi ipiŋgis kumbum pa kilis ta kom koi bizin tiur pu na. —He will guide you (SG) and avert your feet from the trap/ snare that your enemies have set for you.

Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipazal Paulus, tana ni ila pa lele ki Masedonia. —The Holy Spirit led (guided) Paul to Macedonia.

-pazalzal V_Tr Redup

-pazal(zal) zaala pa

▸ take someone through a difficulty, make a way for, help someone to follow the right way, prepare the way for someone

Ni ipazal zaala pio. —He helped me through./ He made a way for me./ He prepared the way for me.

Nu ta pazalzal zaala pio, mi anaŋ ikam yo ma aŋsu. —It was you (SG) who prepared the way for me, and [so] my mother gave birth to me.

similar: *-urpe zaala*

-parpazal V_Middle

▸ correct each other

Bela taparuulu iti pa ŋgar mi taparpazalzal ti. —We (INC) must help each other with ideas and correct each other.

pazalŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ correction, guidance

Tomtom ta so ileŋleŋ la sua pazalŋana na, ŋgar kini ko izze. —The person who

pays heed to correction, his knowledge/ wisdom will increase.
see also: *-zal* 'be straight'

-pazonoogo V_Tr
▸ pester, bother, repeatedly go to someone and ask them for help
Ni ipazonoogo yo pa pataŋana kini. —He keeps coming to me with his troubles.
Nu pazonoogo yo men. Lem wal pakan som? —You (SG) just keep pestering me. Don't you have other people [who could help you]?
Niom kapazonoogo yo ta kembei na, ambai som. Pa nio koŋ kini som. —It is not good that you (PL) pester me like this. I don't have food [to give you].
Pazonoogi ma irao ileŋ kalŋom. —Pester him until he listens to you (SG).
▸ force someone or something to do something continuously, make to do
Nu pazonoogo zin me pa noŋana rimos! —Don't make the dogs go hunting all the time!
Nu pazonoogo zin tomtom pa uraata rimos! —Quit forcing the people to work!
▸ continuously do something
Nu pazonoogo Atai ma Namoŋo laŋana rimos. Kam kan sokorei, ta lala kizin? —Quit pestering Atai and Namongo. What are you (SG) giving them, that you are always going to them?
similar: *-noknok, -pasepeele, -paseŋeeŋe, -maŋmaŋ*

pe

pe som Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ well, good, properly, very, really (often occurs in negated sentences, corresponds to *kat* 'very, well', and is also part of a number of compound verbs)
Telefon ambai pe som. —The telephone is not in very good condition.
boozo pe som —not very many
Ni itum pe som. —He is not growing very well.
Mbulu tana ambai, mi ambai pe som. —That behaviour is good but not very good. [a polite way of saying something is bad]
Sua imbol pe som. —The talk was not very firmly established./ The talk was not really settled.
Yakop leleene pa Lea pe som. —Jakob did not like Lea very much.
Miiri pe som. —There is not much wind.
Mburoyam biibi pe som. —Our (EXC) strength is not very great.
Muŋgu na pe som. —In the past, it was not so much like that.

-kampe V_Tr
▸ do good to, treat kindly, favour

-leŋpe
▸ hear well

-repe V_Tr
▸ stare at, look at carefully

-sope V_Tr
▸ advise, counsel

-urpe V_Tr
▸ fix up, prepare, repair

pedede N Redup
▸ ear decoration (made out of turtleshell, worn by both men and women)

pededeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Moori ti, talŋaana pededeŋana. —This woman has ear decorations.

-pedegdeege V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be soft or pliable due to the presence of water, soggy
Toono ipedegdeege kat (tiiŋgi mete). —The ground is very soft/ swampy/ muddy.
similar: *-mbirir*

pedegdeegeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ soft and watery
toono pedegdeegeŋana —soft, clayish ground
te pedegdeegeŋana —soft, watery faeces

-peebe V_Intr/Tr
▸ give birth, bear, produce, spawn
Anaŋ ipeebe yo su ta Karapo a. —My mother gave birth to me in Karapo.
Ni ipeebe pa Septemba. —She gave birth in September.
Man ipeebe ma kutuluunu isu. —The bird laid an egg.
Ŋgeu ipeebe sula yok ma iwe ŋgetŋgeete. —A frog spawns in water and [its eggs] become tadpoles.
Nio, tipeebe yo pa Desemba. —I was born in December.
-peebe karau —have a quick, easy birth

-pepeebe V_Intr/Tr Redup
Moori ti kolman, mi ipepeebe men. —This woman is getting up in years, but she is still bearing children.
Tipepeebe ambai men. —They had easy successful births.

Timorsop, mi tipepeebe sorok ma tisu. —They got startled and gave birth too soon.
Moori tana ipepeebe sorok. Waene somŋana. —That woman just keeps bearing [illegitimate] children. She does not have a husband.
Tomtom ko tipepeebe len kelŋan. —People will keep on producing children in order to have replacements/successors.
▸ produce, yield (interest)
Tuur pat kiti ila benk, bekena ipepeebe. —Let's put our money in the bank so it can produce some interest.
similar: *-piyooto*

peebeŋa-
Nio aŋsekaalu pa peebeŋana? —Am I preventing you (SG) from having children?

pepeebeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ frequently or habitually giving birth
Ŋge pepeebeŋana, to imbot be iyalyaala. —If the pig is one that frequently gives birth, it may [be allowed to] live and have big litters.
similar: *suruunuŋa-*

-papepe V_Tr
▸ do midwifery, help to give birth
Moori ta ipapepe i na, iso pini ma iso, "Moto pepe." —The woman serving as a midwife for her told her, "Don't be afraid."

pepe
▸ birth, child-bearing
see also: *-papepe, pepe*

peege N
▸ betel-pepper vine, betel-pepper fruit (= Tok Pisin *daka,* a climbing plant that is chewed together with betel-nuts—*mbu,* and powdered lime—*kou,* producing a red mixture in the mouth, scientific name: *Piper betle*)
Peege pakan, zitun tindomdom, mi pakan na iti tapaaza. Peege na kembei ta wooro i. —Some betel-peppers come up on their own, and some we (INC) plant. The betel-pepper plant is like a vine.
Iti teseŋ peege kiini, peege ruunu, pwoono, mi uraana (ka wakwak). —We (INC) chew betel-pepper stems, leaves, fruits, and roots.
Iti toŋo peege kiini. —We (INC) bite/eat/chew the betel-pepper stem.
different types of betel-peppers: *peege nabalau (su kana)* 'wild', *peege garei (paaza)* 'planted', *peege kasi (ruunu totoŋana)* 'purple leaves', *peege kon ka pepeebe (tezeŋzeŋ som)* 'not chewed'

peege ka wakwak
▸ roots of a betel-pepper plant
Zin Kumbai tizeŋzeŋ peege ka wakwak (=peege uraana). —The Kovai people chew betel-pepper roots.
dial. var. *pee* (Gauru, Northern)

-peele V_Intr/Tr
▸ open (book, basket)
Aŋpeele Baibol. —I open the Bible.
Aŋpeele parei? —How do I open this?
▸ unfold and spread out
Iti kembei manman pwoono. Sombe zoŋ ise na ipeele. Mi so ila rorou, na imeete. —We (INC) are like hibiscus flowers. When the sun rises, it opens. But when afternoon comes, it dies/withers.
-peele mi —unfold and spread out a sleeping mat
Tipeele kawaala ise doŋki ndemeene. —They spread out clothing on the donkey's back.

ni- ipeele
▸ wake up completely (Lit. 'body opens')
Niini ipeele kat zen. —He hasn't really woken up yet.
Niini ipeele, to ikan kini. —Once he is completely awake, then he will eat.

-welweele V_Tr Redup
Welweele buk tio paso? —Why do you (SG) keep opening my book?

nama- welweeleŋana
▸ open-handed, generous, giving

peende N
▸ sandy beach
Ni iwwa le pa peende. —He is strolling on the beach for pleasure.
Duubu ipol sala peende, mi ileele musmuuzu ma ise. —The waves broke on the beach and stirred up rubbish.
Tila ma sor lela peende uunu. —They went all the way in and landed on the beach.
To Yesu ilu i su peende ma ila. —Then Jesus jumped down onto the beach and went on.
dial. var. *piindi* (Northern)
▸ rice (Northern dialect meaning, Central dialect uses *maaŋga* for rice.)

penpeende N Redup
▸ small, sandy islet with no trees

peene$_1$ N
▸ bow, gun
Peene itaŋ. —The gun fired.
peene kor kana ka tomtom —someone who is good at shooting with a bow and arrow, archer
peene kaara
▸ bow (Marile form)
Pakeke nomoŋ be aŋdaada peene kaara. —Strengthen my hand so I can draw a stiff bow.
peene naana
▸ bow (made from the wood of a *pam* palm)
peene lutuunu/ kaara niini
▸ arrow, bullets (made of *ndom*)
peene niini
▸ sharp tip of an arrow
peene ka palam/ peene ka wooro
▸ bowstring
peene tubudu
▸ gun
peene ponok—spear gun
peene kor kana—arrow for shooting down birds
-ser peene lutuunu, -zem kaara niini
▸ shoot an arrow (Lit. 'send away' or 'leave' the arrow)
penpeene N Redup
▸ prick, lance, something sharp that is used to prick abscesses etc.
Penpeene na, tuurpe pa kiniŋniiŋgi. —Pricks, we (INC) make [them] out of the midribs of coconut leaves.

-peene$_2$ V_Tr
▸ shoot (with bow and arrow, gun, slingshot, etc.)
Aŋpeene man pa katapel. —I shot a bird with a slingshot.
▸ hit, strike (used of lightning)
Lolo ipeene kaŋar ma ipol. —The lightning struck a *galip* nut tree and it broke.
-wenweene/ -penpeene V_Tr Redup
▸ shooting
Kewenweene man pa peene ki asiŋ? —Whose gun are you (PL) using to shoot birds?
▸ pricking, lancing
Kam penpeene mi wenweene kumbuŋ sarŋana tiŋgi bekena siŋ sananŋana isu lene. —Take something sharp and keep lancing this swelling in my leg so that the bad blood will come out.

-peene$_3$ V_Tr
▸ heap up something in order to block, dam
def. *Tondou zin pat ma koroŋ ma isu bekena yok itat.* —We (INC) heap up stones and [other] things so that the water gets stuck.
Tepeene yok be imaaga ma toyo kanda ŋgereeme mi zin buzur pakan. —Let's dam the river so it will dry out, and we (INC) can collect crayfish and some other kinds of meat to eat.
▸ heap up something as a support
Ampun kis isu kil zilŋaana ma ise ta kil kezeene i, ina ampeene tau. —We (EXC) put the processed sago pulp around the edges of the sago trap to prop up the edges of it [so that it will hold the water containing the sago starch].
Aŋyasureege kis ta aŋpeene kil pa. —I scattered the processed sago pulp which I had heaped up around the sago trap to support it.

-peene$_4$ V_Tr
▸ put into a sleeping position, put down to sleep
Peene pikin su! —Put the child down to sleep!
similar: *-pegeene, -peŋeene*

-peenekaala V_Tr
▸ shield from, protect from (a current in the water), divert current
Iti tundu tomini. Naso tepeenekaala zin naŋgaŋ pa wo mi talae mbaaga. —Let's cross [the river] as well. Then we (INC) can shield the boys from the flood current and all of us cross over to the other side.

peeŋge N_Stative
▸ muscular, having large muscles, well-built
Ni tomtom peeŋge mi karwaaŋga. —He is a well-built, muscular person.
Tomtom tana ka peeŋge bibip. —That man has big muscles.
see also: *karwaaŋga*
ka- peeŋge
▸ arm, large leg bone (of animals)
Ur pikin se nomom ka peeŋge, mi panene i be ikeene. —Take the child in your (SG) arms and rock it so it will go to sleep.
ŋge ka peeŋge
bone of a pig, used as a knife

Ni ikam ŋge ka peeŋge, mi ikelpaala kun ma pakaana pakaana. —He took a knife [made out of a pig's leg bone] and cut the breadfruit in half.

-peere V_Intr/Tr

▸ be open, open, pull open (eyes), restore someone's sight, heal someone who is blind

Tomtom tana ipeere motoŋ. —That man opened my eyes [=gave me my sight].

Ni ipeere motom be parei? —How did he enable you to see?

Peere motom ma marasin ila. —Pull your (SG) eye open so the medicine can go into it.

mata- ipeere (pa)

▸ see, have eyesight

Muŋgu, nio motoŋ ipis. Mi buri taiŋgi motoŋ ipeere. —I used to be blind. But now I see.

Niam leleyam be motoyam ipeere. —We (EXC) would like to be able to see.

similar: *-re lele*

▸ come to understand something, be enlightened about

Buri ti, motoŋ ipeere pa kek! —Now at last I have come to understand it!

Matanda ipeere zen, tombot zugut leleene. —We (INC) are not enlightened yet, we are in darkness.

Zin tau matan munŋan na, matan ipeere. —Those who are blind/ ignorant, will see/ understand.

-werweere, -perre V_Intr/Tr Redup

Werweere motom paso? Musmuuzu sa ila? —Why do you keep pulling your (SG) eye open? Did some dirt go into to it?

mata- peereŋa-

Niom koso motoyom peereŋoyom, mi kombot mat kek. —You (PL) think your eyes are open and you are in light.

see also: *-re*

-peete V_Middle/Tr

▸ break in half

Nio aŋpeete ke. —I broke the wood in half [by hitting it against something].

similar: *petekat*

▸ divide up into two or equal groups

Nio aŋpeete mburu ki Galiki ma iwe ru. —I divided Galiki's things into two groups.

Yesu ipeete iti. —Jesus divides us (INC) [into two groups: those who follow him and those who don't].

Wal ru ko tiyooto pu, mi tipeete zin mi tiparmbot molo pizin. —Two groups will come forth from you (SG), and they will divide up and stay away from each other.

▸ divide up and distribute

Ni ipeete toono tana ma ikot urum urum. —He divided up the land and distributed it among the different clans.

see also: *-te*

-peete lukutuunu

▸ cut in half

Yok ipeete zaala lukutuunu. —The river cuts the road in half.

▸ be in the middle of, reach/arrive at the middle of something

Barnabas ila ipeete yok lukutuunu, to wo isuri ma ila. —Barnabas got to the middle of the river, and then the floodwaters swept him away.

Mbeŋ na, zin tipeete tai lukutuunu kek. —At night they had got to the middle of the sea.

-wetweete, -petpeete V_Tr Redup

Koroŋ tio ta boozomen na, aŋpetpeete ma iwe uunu laamuruŋa, mi aŋkamam tataŋa ma iwe lem. —All of my things, I always divide [them] up into ten groups and give one of them to you (SG) [i.e. give you a tenth].

-parpeete V_Tr

Ziru tiparpeete matamur ki taman ma len len na som. —They did not divide their father's inheritance between themselves.

similar: *-balak, -reege, -yapaala*

-peeteŋgis kini

▸ divide food unevenly, apportion unevenly (some receive a lot, others very little)

peeze$_1$ N

▸ paddle, steering wheel, rudder

Zin Koobo tisap len peeze. —The inner island people carved some paddles for themselves.

▸ fin, flipper (of a crab)

kalma ka peeze —flipper of a crab

Kalma ikol pa peeze kini (namaana babaŋan i). —A *kalma* crab moves by using its flippers [its flat 'hands']

peeze N_Event

▸ steering, guidance, ruling, control

▸ program, guide

Mbeŋ potomŋana ka peeze. —Christmas Eve programme

peeze ki suŋŋana —liturgy followed in a worship service

peeze (ka-)

▸ leader, ruler, governor (one who 'steers' or guides peoples affairs)

Tomtom peeze kana bela ila iurpe sua. —A leader must go to fix the problem.

Ni peeze ki kar Yaŋla. —He is a leader of Yangla village.

wal peeze kan —leaders, rulers

peeze ki Anutu/ kar saamba

▸ kingdom of God/ heaven (Lit. 'God's/ heaven's steering/ ruling')

Timbot lela peeze ki kar saamba. —They are in the kingdom of heaven.

muri- peeze kana

▸ throne (Lit. 'place of steering/ ruling')

Anutu imbotmbot se muriini peeze kana. —God is on his throne.

tomtom peeze kana

▸ captain, pilot (of a ship, plane)

-kam peeze pa

▸ lead, guide, steer, rule, govern

Zin mboroŋan tikam peeze piam. —The elders are guiding/ ruling us (EXC).

Ni irao pa peeze kamŋana. —He is good at steering/ ruling.

Ni ikamam peeze pa uraata. —He is guiding the work.

Anutu ikamam peeze pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —God rules over/ guides everything.

-teege peeze

▸ steer (used of boats, cars, planes)

Nio ituŋ aŋteege peeze pa wooŋgo, mi amko. —I myself was steering the canoe as we (EXC) travelled along.

-peeze$_2$ V_Tr

▸ paddle

Nio aŋpeeze wooŋgo ma aŋpera tai. —I paddled the canoe out to the sea.

Tipeeze ma tila, mi molo som na miiri ipol. —They paddled along and soon a storm arose.

Pen ipeeze ma iwwa.. —The turtle paddled along [i.e swam by moving its flippers].

▸ slap, clap, pat (with the palm of one's hand)

Zin tipeeze keten. —They hit their chests [as a sign of bragging or volunteering].

Tepeeze namanda pini pa tel. —Let's clap our hands for him three times.

Zin tipeeze poŋoŋ. —They slapped me on my cheek.

-wesweeze, -pespeeze V_Intr/Tr

▸ paddling, patting

Niam ampera mi zin tiwesweeze ma tile. —We (EXC) were going out and they were paddling inland.

Naana ipespeeze lutuunu. —The mother is patting her child.

peeze wekwek V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ swing (motion the canoe paddle makes when someone is paddling vigorously)

Niam ampera, mi zin peeze wekwek ma tile. —We (EXC) went down the river, and their paddles were swinging vigorously as they came inland [up the river].

puze N_Event

▸ paddling style, way of paddling

Nio aŋkilaala puze kini. —I recognised his way of paddling.

-peeze$_3$ V_Tr

▸ loosen, untie, set free

Tepeeze wooro mbukŋana. —Let's untie the knot.

Koroŋ zukŋan ta boozomen, inako kaimer tipeeze ma borok su. —Everything that is wrapped up [=concealed] will be unwrapped/revealed and exposed.

similar: *-zem, -putke*

▸ uncover, unwrap, reveal, explain, publish, announce, make manifest, open

Ni ipeeze miuŋana tana uunu pizin tomtom ma tileŋ. —He explained the meaning of the dream to the peopleand they listened to it.

Koroŋ ta zukŋana, nako peezeŋana. —Things that are wrapped/covered [=hidden], will be unwrapped [=exposed/ brought out into the open/ revealed].

Zin tipeeze welŋan zaraabaŋana. —They unwrapped a bundle of sago grubs.

▸ have a strong flavour or taste (used of powdered lime that is chewed with betel-nut)

Ur kou isu you uunu be you ilo. Pa ina ilomo. Teseŋ na, ipeeze som (=iswe mburaana som, siŋi isiŋsiŋ som). —Put the lime by the fire to warm up. For it is cold. When we (INC) chew it, it [will] not have much flavour (=does not have much taste or result in saliva with a bright red colour).

-pegeene V_Tr

▸ put to bed, lay down, put into a lying

position
Pegeene pikin isula kaari. —Put the child in the netbag to sleep.
Buza ta imennder tana, pegeene isu. Ko ipal zin tomtom. —The knife that is standing there, lay it down [on the ground]. It might [fall and] cut someone.
similar: *-peene, -peŋeene*

-pegerger V_Intr Redup
▸ continue to make a disturbing/ irritating noise
Tiaŋtiaŋ ipegerger ipegerger ma niyam gesges. —The *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird continued crying for a long time and we (EXC) got tired of it.
Mbeŋ amkeene, mi kombom kizin Birik iur metŋana som. Ipegerger ipegerger ma berek. —At night we (EXC) slept and the drums of Birik people went on with no pauses. The noise went on and on till daybreak.
similar: *-segedgeede*

-pei V_Tr
▸ dig out, pick out
Nio aŋpei koŋ serembat pakan. —I picked out some sweet potatoes for myself (from a dish or basket).
Naman isula timbiiri leleene be tipei kan kini. —Their hands went into the wooden dish to take out some food for themselves.
▸ grab, take hold of
Nio aŋpei ŋge kumbuunu mi nu sou i. —I will grab the pig's leg(s), and you (SG) catch hold of it.
Zin tomooto tiso tisou ŋge maanzi mi timoto i. Tana timender mi Apei ipei lae pa kumbuunu. To iwal titoptop salakaali mi tosou i. —The men wanted to catch a huge pig, but they were afraid of it. So they stood back, and Apei grabbed it by its legs, and then the group jumped on top of it and caught it.
▸ resurrect, raise from the dead
Kaimer Anutu ko ipei zin wal meeteŋan ma timaŋga mini pa naala. —In the future God will resurrect dead people from the grave.
similar: *-pai, -pamaŋga*
▸ stir up, stimulate, initiate, set into motion, get going, start
Sua ta teleŋleŋ, ta ipei urlaŋana. —The talk that we (INC) hear stirs up faith.
Pei ŋgar kizin bekena tikilaala zitun. —Stir up their thinking so that they will recognise their situation.
Nio aŋpei sua pa toono taiŋgi. —I initiated the discussion concerning this ground.
Miiri biibi ipei duubu. —A big wind stirred up waves.
Kere mboe mbuyeeneŋana, to kepei. —Look for an attractive [Lit. 'fatty'] song and then start it.

-peyei/ -weyei V_Tr Redup
Sua ta kembei ipeyei malmal/ ŋoŋi. —That kind of talk stirs up fighting/ quarrelling.
Niom tina kepeyei sua muŋguŋana mini, ta ambai som. —You there are again stirring up the old talk, and that is not good.

-peikat V_Tr
▸ pick out, choose, select
Peikat naŋgaŋ pakan ta naman mosŋan be tila tisap kitiimbi. —Select some young men who are skilled with their hands to go hew posts.
Yesu ipeikat naŋgaŋ laamuru mi ru ma tiwe lene. —Jesus chose twelve young men to become his own.

-peikatkat V_Tr Redup

-peipei$_1$ V_Tr Redup
▸ collect cooking stones after the food cooked on top of them has been removed
Moori tipeipei tiama ma tiyo isala muriini. —The women collected the cooking stones and put them up into their place.
Peipei tiaama ma isala muriini, mi siiri musmuuzu/ kokou ma ila ne. —Gather the cooking stones back to their place and sweep the rubbish/ ashes away.
dial. var. *-petpet* (Yangla)

-peipei$_2$ V_Tr Redup
▸ cut in such a way as to produce chips
Tomtom itaara ke ma ipeipei paaga be ke loŋa mi ipol. —A man cut a tree and was chopping off a lot of chips so that the tree would fall down quickly.
Zin Koobo tisap mon mi tipeipei paaga. —The inner island people are hewing a dugout canoe and producing a lot of wood chips.

-peke V_Tr
▸ complete something, finish off completely, consummate, (for example speech, behaviour, thinking, work)

Ni ila ipeke skul kini ma imap, ta imar i. —It is because he has gone and completed his schooling, that he is now coming back.
Niam ampeke dobo tiam tana ma imap kek. —We (EXC) have completed clearing the small brush off of that new garden of ours.

-pekewe V_Tr Redup
Zin tipekewe uraata. —They are finishing off the work.
Kozo so sua, to pekewe mbukun mbukun pataaŋa. Naso tomtom tileŋ kat. —When you (SG) speak about something, you must finish off each topic. Then people will hear it properly and understand it.

-peke kete-
▸ kill, hasten the death of, finish off
Sombe loŋa imeete som, to tepeke keteene ma imeete. —If it does not die quickly, then we (INC) finish it off.
Peke ŋge tana keteene ma imeete. Kokena ikeske ŋge pakan. —Finish off that [sick] pig [i.e. kill it]. Otherwise it might infect the other pigs.

-pekeele V_Intr/Tr
▸ peep at
Ni ipekeele yo la ruumu tio. —He peeped at me in my house.
Ni ipekeele lela naala. —She peeped into the grave.

-pekelkeele V_Intr/Tr Redup
Niom kepekelkeele zin moori paso! —Why are you (PL) peeping at the women!

pekelkeeleŋana N_Inal_Event Redup
▸ peeping
Mbulu pekelkeeleŋana, ina ambai som. —The behaviour of peeping [at people] is not good.
see also: *-mbiyan* 'peer, peep'

-pekeete V_Tr
▸ lead/ go ahead of a group, go before
Yesu ipekeete zin naŋgaŋ kini ma tisala pa abal. —Jesus went ahead of his disciples and led them up the mountain.
▸ move all of a group to another place
Ŋge naana ipekeete lutuunu bizin ma tila lele toro. —The mother pig moved all of her piglets to another place.
Tizem murin ta timbot pa, mi tipekeete ma tila lele toro. —They left the place where they were staying, and they all moved to another area.
see also: *-keete*

-pekel V_Tr
▸ replace
Nio aŋŋpekel kitiimbi muŋguŋan pa kitiimbi popoŋan. —I replaced the old posts with new posts.
▸ pay back, refund, repay, return
Nio ko aŋŋpekel pat ku. —I will repay your (SG) money.
Koroŋ ta kam kek. Mi re be pekel. —You (SG) have received the thing. Now make sure you pay it back.
Kaimer ko tipekel mbulu ku, mi tiboobu pa kini kanŋana. —Later they will repay your (SG) behaviour and invite you for a feast.
similar: *-kot*

-pekel kalŋa-/ kwo-/ sua
▸ answer, respond to, reply to what has been said
Nio aŋŋpekel sua ta ni iso ga. —I am replying to what he just said.

-pekelkel V_Tr Redup
Tou serembat, na re be pekelkel. —When you (SG) dig up sweet potatoes, make sure you keep replacing them [by planting new ones].

-parpekel V_Intr/Tr
▸ exchange
Niamru guraaba tio amparpekel ye mi serembat. —I and my trading partner exchanged fish and sweet potatoes.
Tiparpekel pa ula. —They married each other's sisters. [Lit. 'They exchanged with regard to marriage.']
▸ take the place of a previous generation
Popoŋana ku ko tiparpekel zin, mi timbutultul se king muriini. —Successive generations of your (SG) offspring will take the place of previous ones and continue to sit on the king's place [i.e. throne].
Adam popoŋana kini tiparpekel pa lamata mi ta, to Enok ipet. —Adam's offspring exchanged six times [=six generations], and then Enoch appeared.
▸ alternate
Koozi, yaŋ mi zoŋ tiparpekel. —Today, it is alternating between rain and sun.
Tiparpekel zin pa uraata. —They are alternately doing the work. [i.e. One group works for awhile, and then a different group takes over and does the work for awhile.]

pekelŋana N_Event
▸ answer, response, replacement, exchange
Pekelŋana ku ambai som. —Your (SG) answer is not good.
Kuur motoyom pa leyom pekelŋana sa pepe. —Do not expect to receive back what you have given.
Timbiiri tina, nu kam lem, mi re pa pekelŋana. Nomom izzu pepe. —That wooden dish, take it to be your own. But make sure you give a replacement. Don't offer something less valuable as a replacement.
Ko tikam len pekelŋana ta ikot kat koroŋ kizin. —They will receive a replacement that will exactly correspond in value with their thing(s) [that they have given].
see also: *-kel*

-pekes V_Tr
▸ transport a lot of things, move a lot of things (usually a lot of people or several trips is involved)
Kala kepekes ke ila paiaman. —Go and move the firewood to the house for smoking copra.
Kusula kepekes mburu ki stua imar. —Go down and transport the store goods here.
Ai, Aloi itutamen ipekes mburu? —Hey, is Aloi carrying all the things by herself [taking several trips to do so]?

pekesŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ transportation, moving
Neeri ambel ke pekesŋana ma niyam isaana. —Yesterday we (EXC) worked hard transporting the wood and got exhausted.

pel$_1$ N_Event
construction: *-kam pel/ -kam pelpel*
▸ make a sudden, loud cracking noise, crack
Buri tipaara len tiaama popoŋan ma pat ikam pelpel a. —Now they are heating up new cooking stones for themselves, and the stones are making cracking noises [i.e. they are exploding as the water inside them turns to steam].
Lolo ikam pel. —The thunder cracked.

-pel$_2$ V_Tr
▸ flatten out, make flat, hit flat
Ni imel ma ipel keteene su toono (=ipun ka mbooro) —He fell flat on his chest.
Kala kepel mbunmbuutu, to kere kaŋar. —Go flatten the grass, and then you (PL) will be able to see the *galip* nuts.

-welel, -pelel V_Tr Redup
-pelkat
▸ slap

-pel$_3$ V_Tr
▸ roll up (flat things like paper, tobacco, leaves)
Pel koŋ koi sa. —Roll up a cigarette for me.
▸ fold a leaf into a cone
Pel mbe be yo kaŋar isula. —Roll up a big leaf in which to collect *galip* nuts.
Tipel zeeze. —They rolled up a cork/ stopper.

-welel, -pelel V_Tr Redup
A, nu na pelel koi tina pa uraata sa? —Hey, are you (SG) rolling up that tobacco for some purpose?

pelŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ rolled up
Koi pelŋana ti ki asiŋ? —Whose rolled up tobacco is this?

-peleele V_Tr
▸ reject, refuse, want something else than what is offered, be picky
Iti tepeleeli mi takam tomtom toro. Pa ni irao som. —Let us (INC) reject him and get someone else. For he is not adequate.
Nu peleele kini paso? Kan men som? —Why are you (SG) so picky about the food? Can't you just eat it?
Tomtom ta so peteli, na irao ipeleele kini sa som. —A person who is hungry should not be picky concerning any [kind of] food.

-peleele sua
▸ not agree, rejected what is said, refuse to accept/ agree.
To tina ipeleele sua mini. —That fellow rejected the talk again.
Tileŋ na, tipeleele som, mi tiseeŋge pa sua toro sa som. Tiyok pa men. —When they heard it, they did not reject it nor did they add anything to it. They simply agreed with it.
similar: *-palel*

-pitpeleele
▸ separate into different groups, pick one and leave one
Pitpeleele ye. Ambaimbaiŋan ila ndel, sananŋan ila ndel. —Separate the fish. The good ones are to be put separate from the bad ones.

-peleele itu-
▸ change one's mind
Nu peleele itum mini? —Have you (SG) changed your mind again?
Irao isu mini mi ipeleele itunu na som. —He is not going to change his mind again.
-peleleele V_Tr Redup
Ni ipeleleele ŋgar tio totomen. —He is always rejecting my ideas.
see also: *-leele*

-peleembe V_Tr
▸ change, alter, modify, put a different slant on it, add to, leave part of it out, distort
Nu peleembe sua tio. Nio aŋso kembena som. —You (SG) changed my talk. I didn't say that.
similar: *-piŋgis*

-pelek V_Tr
▸ shorten, make more concise/ succinct
Pelek sua ri, to ambai. —Shorten the talk a bit, and then it will be good.
▸ pull closer, pull back, draw in
Aŋpelek kumbuŋ. —I drew my legs closer in to myself.
Lek/ pelek yaaba ma imar ŋana. —Pull in the fishing line in a bit.
see also: *-lek*

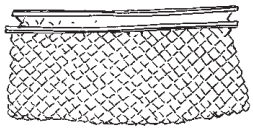
-peleŋ V_Tr
▸ let out, slacken the tension (on a fishing line so that the fish can run further etc.)
Sombe ye biibi ikan, na nu bela peleŋ yaaba. Kokena imet. —If a big fish bites [the fishhook], you (SG) must let out the fishing line. Otherwise it will break.
Peleŋ yaaba ma ila ŋana. —Let out the fishing line a bit.
To tiputke wooŋgo musaari, mi tipeleŋ ma isula be tiko ma tila len. —Then they untied the small boat and let it down in order to escape with it.

-peles V_Intr
▸ be disappointed with someone, be upset, be unhappy with
Kam mbulu ta kembena pepe. Ko tumbum bizin kuinun tipeles pu, mi tikam koroŋ piti som. —Don't do that. The [ghosts of] your (SG) ancestors might get upset with you and [then] they would not give anything to us (INC).
Tamaŋ kunuunu ko ipeles pio, pa aŋkam mbulu irao som. —Perhaps my father's ghost is disappointed with me, because I am doing behaviour that is not adequate.
Nio aŋpeles pa lutuŋ bizin timbot tigarau yo som, timboro yo som. —I feel disappointed, because my children do not live near me, [and] don't look after me.
Kam kembena pepe. Kokena tomtom tipeles pu, tona pataŋana ikamu. —Don't do that lest the people get upset with you (SG) and you experience trouble.

-pelkat V_Tr
▸ slap, hit with something flat
-pelkatkat V_Tr Redup
▸ keep slapping, hitting
Kuri wiini ipelkatkat tai ma ila. —The dolphin's tail kept slapping the sea as it went.
Repal wiini ipelkatkat ma kalŋaana. —The brown gecko's tail kept slapping loudly.

pelketeeneŋa- N_Inal
▸ large flat area, plain
Kezem lele tina mi kala kakam woomo su tiŋga, pa iŋga lele pelketeeneŋana. —Leave that area and go and make your garden over there, for that is a flat area.
similar: *kopo raateŋana, keteeneŋana*

pelpeele N Redup
▸ basket type (man's, where all his necessities like money, tobacco, lime powder, betel-nut, betel-pepper, and magical fetishes are kept)



Iŋgi asiŋ pelpeele kini? —Whose basket is this?
-baada pelpeele —carry a basket hanging from a stick carried on one's shoulder
-teege pelpeele —weave a basket
-wiliŋ pelpeele —carry a basket under one's arm. [Men carry baskets this way.]
pelpeele sinap —large basket decorated with dog teeth [very valuable]
pelpeele taaru —a basket that is divided into two section inside
pelpeele raazaŋana —ordinary basket
pelpeele teegeŋana —basket with multiple colours and more intricate designs [style made by Mutu speakers]
▸ wife (figurative language, indirect way of referring to someone's wife)

Kam lem pelpeele, to la pa uraata. —[First] get yourself a basket [i.e. wife] and only then go to work.

▸ pouch of marsupial animals where their young stay

Sikomsikom, ni le pelpeele tomini. —A sugar glider, she also has a pouch.

Wok lutuunu imbot sula pelpeele ki naana. —The baby wallaby stays in his mother's pouch.

Kendeere, wok, mi sikomsikom, zin tel tana len pelpeele. —The opossum, wallaby, and sugar glider, those three have a pouch. [i.e. they are marsupials]

pelpeele ki Merere

▸ offering plate

pelpel V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ fluently, easily, effortlessly

Zin tila ma pelpel men. Titat som. —They just moved easily along. They didn't get stuck.

Ni ipaata ro ma pelpel men. —He read the letter fluently.

Magat isu ma maaŋga ipet, to tomtom pelpel ma tila. —When the tide is down and the sandy beach appears, then people can walk on it easily.

pelpelŋa-

▸ easy, effortless

Ke sarwok na ka paaga pelpelŋana. Kembei mbulesen som. Pa mbulesen na mbolkeŋkeŋŋana. —The *sarwok* tree is easy [to hew into chips]. It is not like *mbulesen* tree. For the *mbulesen* tree is very hard.

-pembeeze V_Tr

▸ soften, make pliable, make receptive

Yaŋ isu ma ipembeeze toono. —The rain fell and softened the ground.

Merere, pembeeze ŋgar tiam. —Lord, make our (EXC) minds receptive.

▸ ease pain or discomfort

Kam koŋ yok sa imar be aŋpembeeze ŋgureŋ. —Bring me some water to quench my thirst.

-pembeeze lele-

▸ placate or pacify someone (often by giving something to them, Lit. 'soften someone's insides')

La mi pembesmbeeze pikin leleene be imaane. Pa itaŋtaŋ mete. —Go and pacify the child so it calms down. For it is crying too much.

-pembesmbeeze V_Tr Redup

▸ ease pain

Nio nomoŋ isar, tabe aŋpembesmbeeze sula yok. —My hand is swollen [and painful], therefore I am putting it in water to ease the pain.

similar: *-paluumu*

▸ ease, make to feel good, by providing food or money

Motom iŋgalŋgal be pembesmbeeze zin tomtom, kokena tizem uraata. —Remember to look after the workmen well lest they leave the work.

see also: *-mbeeze*

-pemet V_Tr

▸ finish, cut off, end, conclude, cause to stop, cut short

Aŋpemet sua. —I cut off the talk.

Nio aŋpemetu pa lem timbiiri ta kek. —I have already finished off [my debt to] you (SG) by giving you one wooden dish.

Niom kepemet lutuyom utŋana tana zen. —You (PL) haven't yet completed the adoption of that child of yours.

Pataŋana imar, tabe ipemet uraata kini. —Trouble came, and so it ended his work prematurely.

Sombe Merere ipemet pataŋana tana loŋa som, inako tomtom sa irao imbot som. —If the Lord does not cut the [time of] that hardship short, no one will be able to live.

Ni ipemet mbotŋana tio ma swoŋ igarau kek. —He has cut my life short, and the time of my end has come close.

Kusuŋ Yooba be imuŋai yom mi ipemet yaŋpat mi lolo taiŋgi. —Pray to Yahweh to have mercy on you (PL) and stop this hailstorm and thunder.

-pemet lele-

▸ cut off/ break off (a relationship, particularly used of adoption relationships, Lit. 'break off one's insides')

Aŋpemet leleŋ ima tiom. Iŋgi be aŋzem yom ma aŋmiili pa tuyeete. —I am finished with you (PL). I am now leaving you and going back to my original family.

-pemet toono

▸ assign portions of land, apportion out land to people

toono pakaana ta Anutu ipemet ma iwe matamur pio —the piece of land that God

assigned to become my inheritance
Tamaŋ ipemet toono tana ma ila urum toro. —My father gave away that land to a different clan.

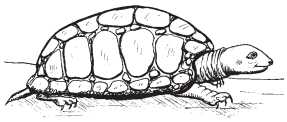
pemetŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ concluding, closing
sua pemetŋana —conclusion
suŋŋana pemetŋana —closing prayer
see also: *-met*

-pempem V_Intr Redup
▸ be slack, lax, lackadaisical, not do vigorously
Niam ko irao ampempem pa uraata na som. Kokena uraata itop. —We (EXC) should not be slack in doing the work, lest it fall apart.
Pempem pa pai pepe! —Don't be slack in walking!
▸ impair, undermine, weaken, hinder
Tomtom sa isombe iwi yam pa mbun, na irao amyok na som. Kokena ampempem uraata tiam ma itop. —If someone asks us (EXC) for a loan, we will not agree to it lest we impair our work and cause it to fail.
dial. var. *-peŋpeŋ* (Marile)

pemyam N_Event
▸ way of handling childbirth and looking after a child, child-rearing
Pemyam kini ambaiŋana. —She is good at handling young children.

pemyamŋa-
▸ nursing woman
zin moori koponŋan mi zin ta pemyamŋan —the pregnant women and the ones that are nursing
dial. var. *pebeŋa-* (Northern)
similar: *moori aipina*

pen$_1$ N
▸ turtle



pen magat kana —turtle found near reefs
pen mozo kana —turtle that typically lives in the open ocean
pen rwo/ ruyo —huge turtle (found at Wadwad peninsula), has a long neck
pen galiki (=pen wolwol) —turtle that lives near reefs and has a yellow stomach area
Salum iŋgal pen ta siŋaanabi kat. —Salum speared a huge turtle.
Pen begeene paŋ. —Turtles have four flippers.
Pen ipeeze ma iwwa. —The turtle paddles and moves.
Pen begeene kolop kolop ma ila isula tai. —The turtle flapped its flippers as it went down into the sea.
Pen isala ma itou magargaara, mi ipeebe kutuluunu bizin sula maaŋga. —The turtle went up [onto the beach] and dug [holes in] the sand and laid its eggs there down in the sand

-we pen ma pukpuk
▸ flapping helplessly, be floundering, be in trouble and helpless (like a turtle lying on its back and flapping its flippers helplessly)
Pen begeene pukpuk se ka mbooro. —The turtle is flapping its flippers against its chest (while lying on its back on the ground).
Tewe pen ma pukpuk. —We (INC) have become like turtles helplessly waving their flippers. [=We are in trouble and can't do anything about it.]
▸ be in trouble and helpless after a time of good fortune
Niini ise pa kini kizin tubudu kanŋana ma som mi izem uraata, to isu iwe pen ma pukpuk. —He thought he was something eating Europeans' food, but then his fortunes changed and he [had to] leave [his] work. So he ended up being helpless like a turtle lying on its back.

-pen$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be full, be filled
Ruumu ta boozomen ipen kek. —All the houses are already full.
Tai ipen pa koroŋ matakiŋa boozo. —The ocean is filled with many kinds of things.
Toono ipen pa mbulu ki malmal. —The land was full of violence/fighting.
Kopom ipen kek? —Is your (SG) stomach full?
similar: *bok*
▸ high (used of water)
Niam amtun som. Pa yok ipen. —We (EXC) did not fish with lamps [at night], because the water was high.
Yok ipen ma ise kor. —The water was really high.

-pepen V_Tr
▸ fill up

Serembat ka lwoono tana, kozo kepepen nakaral tina ma bok. —Those leftover sweet potatoes, fill those baskets with them.
Pepen ma ipen kat. —Fill it really full.
Koroŋ tipepen yok mi tai leleene. —Things filled the rivers and oceans.

-pene V_Tr
▸ lay something down in a sleeping position, cradle, lay one's head on something
alt. *-peene, -piene*
Pene pikin se nomom ma ikeene, to uri isula kaari. —Cradle the child on your (SG) arm until it falls asleep, and then put it down into a netbag.
Pene pikin sula kaari mi ikeene. —Put the child down into the netbag to sleep.
Iŋgi aŋpene yo se nomoŋ ma aŋkeene leŋ risa. —I am going to lay my head on my arm and have a bit of a nap.

peŋ N_Event
construction: *-kam peŋ pa*
▸ look after children for a while, care for, take care of, baby-sit
Nio aŋkam peŋ pa Silas lutuunu. —I took care of Silas' child.
Tuyeete bizin tikam peŋ pini mi matan pini. —His own parents looked after him and cared for him.
dial. var. *-peŋpeŋ ki* (Marile)
peŋ tuunu
▸ regular babysitter
Peŋ tuunu ki Aboros na, Roda. —Roda is Aboros' regular babysitter.

-peŋeene V_Tr
▸ put to sleep, lean on to something in order to sleep
Ni ipeŋeene pikin sala mi mi ikeene. —She laid the child on the mat to sleep.
Mi ipeŋeene paŋaana se tete kini. —And he leaned his cheek on his staff.
Ni ipeŋeene paŋaana se namaana. —He leaned his cheek against his hand.
note: Irregular causative form
see also: *-piene, -peene, -pegeene, -keene*

-peŋende V_Tr
▸ forage on a reef for shellfish and other edible reef creatures, collect food from the reef (usually done by women)
Aŋla aŋpeŋende koŋ. —I will go forage on the reef for something to eat.
Amla ber la tai, mi amre zin moori boozomen tipeŋende. —We (EXC) went out to the shore and saw many women collecting things to eat from the reef.
Ni ipoi le kiri ma ila pa magat, to ipeŋende mi iyo zin buzur magat kana isula kiri ma bok. —She carried a basket for herself and went to the reef, and then she collected things to eat into her basket until it was full.
similar: *-yo peŋendi, -kan magat*
probable loan from Oov dialect of the Mutu language, cf. *-paŋoon*

peŋendi N
▸ shellfish and other edible things on the reef
Zin Koobo, uriizi tikam ye sa? Som, tikam peŋendi men. —The other day did the inner island people bring any fish? No, only shellfish.
Mbulu ki toyo zin peŋendi pa mazwaana ki magat isu, ina uraata kizin moori. —The behaviour of collecting food from the reef when the reefs are exposed is women's work.

-peŋeu V_Tr
▸ make fun of, mock
Zin tipeŋeu i ma tiso sua repiiliŋana pini. —They made fun of him and said mocking things to him.
▸ act irreverently, behave disrespectfully towards
Zin tipeŋeu Merere urum kini. —They behaved irreverently towards the Lord's house.
Ni ipeŋeu pulaata. —He was disrespectful of the restricted ceremonial area.
-peŋeuŋeu V_Tr Redup
Kolman kar kan na, tepeŋeuŋeu zin na som. —The old people of the village, we (INC) should not be making fun of them.
see also: *-ŋeu*

-peŋgeeze V_Tr
▸ beautify, adorn, make to look nice
Nio aŋpaaza aigau be ipeŋgeeze lele. —I planted flowers to beautify the area.
Tipeŋgeeze urum pa Krismas. —They decorated the church for Christmas.
▸ tidy up, clean
Peŋgeeze pooto ku som? —[Why] haven't you (SG) tidied up your veranda?

Kepeŋgeeze runguyom. —Tidy up your (PL) appearance.
▸ cleanse, purify
Peŋgeeze leleyam pa Yesu siŋiini. —Clean/Purify our (EXC) hearts with Jesus' blood.
Tineene gol mi silba bekena tipeŋgeeze. —They heated up the gold and silver in order to cleanse/purify it.
see also: *-ŋgeeze*

peŋpeŋ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ walk gingerly because of having a sore or abscess between one's legs in the groin area
Ni ipa peŋpeŋ pa mbeteŋgal. —He walked gingerly because of the abscess.
Saŋaana isar tabe iwa peŋpeŋ. —His groin had a swelling, so he walked gingerly.

-peŋpeŋ ki V_Intr
▸ look after, care for
Nio aŋpeŋpeŋ ki ŋge lutuunu ri tana ma iwe kaibiŋana. —I looked after that little piglet until it became big.
Nio aŋpeŋpeŋ ki pikin tana, pa ni moondo. —I look after that child, for he is an orphan.
dial. var. *peŋ (-kam peŋ)* (Central)

pepe$_1$ Adv_S
▸ prohibitive, don't
Moto pepe! —Don't be afraid!
Kala lele molo pepe. —Do not go far away.
similar: *rimos, palak* 'stop doing, quit'

pepe so
▸ if not…then, negative counterfactual
Malan to loŋa mar. Pepe so wooŋgo izemu. —It was fortunate that you (SG) came quickly. If you hadn't, the ship would have left you.
Malan to Merere ipotom tomtom tiam pakan ma timbot. Pepe so amap ma amla leyam kembei ta zin Sodom ma Gomorra. —It was fortunate that that the Lord allowed some of our (EXC) people to live. If not, then we would have all been destroyed like the people of Sodom and Gomorrah.
similar: *alok na, be...be, so(mbe)...be*
dial. var. *pee* (Kampalap)

pepe$_2$ N_Event
▸ child-bearing
Ni imap pa pepe. —She is done with the bearing of children.
▸ birth
pepe ki Yoan —the birth of John
note: irregular nominalisation of *-peebe*

pepe somŋa-
▸ unable to give birth, barren
similar: *kopo- somŋa-*
see also: *-papepe*

pepeebe N
construction: *ka- pepeebe*
▸ stomach organ
Tipal ŋge, to tikam ka pepeebe mi tila tipal mi tiŋguuru. Ma imar, to las sala you mi kan na ambai kat. —They cut up a pig, and then they take the stomach and go and cut it and wash it. And when it comes, and you (SG) roast it over the fire and eat it, it is really good.
similar: *kopo-*

-pepep V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be soft, be mushy, be a soft touch
Pin ti ipepep mete. —This banana is too soft.
Nu pepep pa koroŋ ku, mi wal tikam sorok paso! —Why are you (SG) such a soft touch concerning your things and just [let] people take them!

pepepŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ soft, weak
Nu pepepŋom. Mburom som! —You (SG) are soft/weak. You have no strength!
Ke leleene pepepŋana. —The inside of the tree is soft.
bisket pepepŋana —soft biscuit
Re ma pepepŋana, to kam ma ila pini. Pa ni kolman. —Make sure it [=food] is soft, and then take it to him. For he is an old man.

per V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ appear, come into view
Tiziŋ per ma ipet pa su. —My younger brother appeared from the forest.
Zoŋ mataana per ma ise. —The sun rose and came up into view.
Zeere per ma ise pa toono. —The leafy vegetables were just coming up out of the ground.
per se mat —become visible
see also: *ber, pok*

perper V_Intr Redup
▸ come into view (of plural referents)
Mi sombe koi, nako tala titiyaara, ma perper to tala tupuru mi tapaaza. —If [we have] tobacco [seeds], then we (INC) go [and] sow them, and once they appear [=sprout], then we go and pull them up and plant them [=transplant them].

Ke ruunu perper kek. —The tree's leaves are already appearing.

kwo- perper sorok

▸ chatty, talkative, babble, rattle on (without saying anything very important)

Gorgori kwon perper sorok pa sua soroksorok ta ŋono somŋana i. —All the time their mouths rattle on about all kinds of useless unproductive talk.

-pera V_Intr

note: Compound of *-pet* + *-la*

▸ go towards the sea, go in a seawards direction

Aŋpera tai. —I went out to the ocean.

Aŋpera Koobo/ Aramot/ Tuam. —I went out to the inner islands/ Aramot/ Tuam etc.

Kozo mender mi motom lela, pera, sula, sala, mi tiiri lele. —Stand up and look inland and out in a seawards direction, down, and up, (i.e. in every direction) and examine the area.

▸ go out, go outside, exit, go away, outside

Pera lem mat! —Go outside!

Tizem kar mi tipera mat bekena tiwwa len ri. —They went out from the village in order to have a short pleasurable stroll.

Pilatus ipera kizin iwal biibi mini. —Pilate went out to the crowd again.

Kipiri i pera zugut lene. —Throw him outside into the darkness.

Tiyaaru tataati pera siiri ndemeene. —They dragged him outside the fence.

dial. var. *-petla* (Northern)

-perae

▸ go out and off to the side

Tizem muriini mi ruk ma iperae ŋana ri. —They left their places and moved out off to the side a bit.

Tipusuki ma iperae ŋana ri. —They pushed him out and off to the side a bit.

-werra, -perra, petlala V_Intr Redup

-pereebe V_Tr

▸ sit on eggs, incubate, brood (used of chickens)

Man ipereebe kutuluunu. —A hen is sitting on her eggs.

-pereebekaala V_Tr

▸ sit on eggs, brood, incubate, hatch

Man ipereebekaala kutuluunu. —A hen is sitting on her eggs.

see also: *-kuubu, -kuubukaala*

-reebekaala

▸ hide something, conceal, pretend that one does not notice somebody in order to conceal something

-pereere V_Tr

▸ pour out carefully

Pereere koŋ yok risa. —Pour out some water for me [polite way of asking].

see also: *-reere*

similar: *-kes, -liŋ*

pereezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ deeply incised edge, notched, crenated (used of the edges of leaves)

Manioka ruunu pereezeŋana. —The leaves of a manioc plant are deeply incised.

kun pereezeŋana —breadfruit tree type (with incised leaves)

Gol ruunu pereezeŋana, takam som. Sombe ambaiŋana, to takam ma tuzuk meene pa. —The leaves of *gol* plants, if their edges are [too deeply] incised, we (INC) do not take them. If they are good [leaves], we take them and wrap up sago flour with them.

-perek V_Intr/Tr

▸ plait, braid, weave, tangled

Loŋa perek ŋgamar wiini ma imar be meene isula. —Braid the tail of the basket quickly and bring it here, so that the sago can go down into it.

Perek leŋ nakaral. —Braid the tail of my *nakaral* basket.

Tiperek parpar ma iwe re. —They braided *parpar* tree bark into a heavy rope.

Zin tiperek kaiwos pa pu ŋge kana. —They braided *kaiwos* fibres for making pig nets.

Tikam wooro matan matanŋana ma tiperek ma iwe kembei ta mogar. —They took thorny vines and braided [them] into a headdress/crown.

-perekrek V_Intr/Tr Redup

Niam amgun muuŋgu pa Roda ma uteyam ruunu iperekrek. —We (EXC) are displaying our grief for Roda, and [that is why] our hair is all tangled.

perekperekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ tangled, uncombed

Ni ute ruunu perekperekŋana. —She has tangled, uncombed hair.

pereu pereu V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
construction: *kwo- pereu pereu*
▸ talk a lot, speak rapidly saying one thing after another
Tizorzooro na, kwon pereu pereu pa sua. —As they argued, they were speaking rapidly.
similar: *kwo- suaŋa-, kwo perper sorok*

pese-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ umbilical cord, navel
Zin pikin na, pesen loŋa imomo som. —Babies, their umbilical cords do not heal quickly.
Tiyembut peseene, mi timbitkaala. —They cut the umbilical cord and tied it.
To tana peseene mbukŋana. —That fellow has a protruding navel.
Ni peseene munŋaana. —Hardly any of his navel is visible./ His navel is closed.

lele ta pese- isula pa na
▸ birthplace (Lit. 'the place where one's umbilical cord is buried')
Miili ma la pa toono ta pesem isula pa na. —Go back to your birthplace.

ye peseene
▸ intestines of a fish
Aguna peseene mbukŋana. —The *aguna* fish has knotted intestines.

-pese$_2$ V_Tr
▸ incite to do (good or bad), get someone to do something, stir up, stimulate, provoke, motivate, arouse
Pese zin pepe! —Don't incite them!
Nu pese yo, ta aŋkam mbulu tana. —I did it because you (SG) provoked me.

-pesese V_Tr Redup
Pesese i pa mbulu sananŋana paso? —Why are you (SG) stirring him up to do bad behaviour?
Mbulu ta kepesese zin naŋgaŋ tina na ambai som. —Your (SG) behaviour of stirring up those young men is not good.
Ni iur kat leleene piti, ta ipesese yam mi aŋkamam uraata kini. —He really loves us (INC) and that is what motivates us (EXC) to do his work.

peseene Quantifier
▸ bundle/ bunch of five (classifier used for counting tobacco)
Mbit koi peseene ru. —Tie together two bunches of tobacco leaves.
Nin koi ma peseene laamuru, to zuk. —Count out ten bundles of tobacco leaves, and then wrap them up.

pesel N
▸ man's buttock decoration that is made of Croton leaves, backside decoration
def. *Pesel na, iti toboogo ŋgalaŋ. Sombe ŋgalaŋ boozo, to tipiu ma iwe tamen.* —For the buttock decoration, we (INC) break off a Croton branch. If there are many branches, we tie them together into a single decoration.
Ŋjin pesel. —Attach the buttock decoration.
Namale pesel kini irak kat. —Namale, his buttock decoration swings well when he dances.

pespeeze N Redup
▸ plant type (tall grass that grows by rivers)
Makau tikanan pespeeze la yok kezeene. —The cows were eating the tall grass by the side of the river.
dial. var. *ketket* (Marile)
see also: *peeze* 'paddle', *-peeze* 'to paddle, slap'

pet$_1$ N_Event
▸ corn, callus (painful, found under the foot)
Ni kumbuunu keteene, pet ikam, tabe ipa kat som. —He has a bad corn in the sole of his foot, and therefore he can't walk properly.
def. *Bela pal ma kelko mataana tana isu lene, to pa kat. Mbeete na imo. Pet imo som.* —You (SG) must cut open the corn and dig it out to be able to walk well. An ordinary sore heals. A corn will not heal [unless you cut it].

-pet$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come out, exit from, go out in a seawards direction towards the speker
Ni iziiri zin pa ruumu kini ma tipet mat. —He drove them out of his house.
Ni ipas ka siel ma ipet. —He removed one of his ribs and it came out.
Sua pakaamŋana sa ipet pa kwoono som. —No false talk came from his mouth.
▸ arrive, reach, come to, show up at
Aigule iwe tel pa, to tila tipet abal uunu. —On the third day they reached the foot of the mountain.
Tiwwa ma tila tipet kar tana. —They walked and came to that village.

Nio aŋpet pa uraata som. —I didn't show up for work.

▸ appear (used of God, angels, other supernatural beings appearing to people)

Merere ipet ki Abaram. —The Lord appeared to Abraham.

Anutu ipet kini pa miuŋana. —God came to him in a dream.

▸ happen, occur, take place

To mbulu toro ipet. —Then something else happened.

Uraata tana ipet ito ni kwoono. —That happened according to his mouth [i.e. according to what he had said].

Yeŋyeeŋge biibi ipet. —A big earthquake occurred.

Ko kos ipet ŋiizi? —When will the course happen/ take place?

▸ appear, come into existence

…mako kom uze ipet. —…then you (SG) will sweat. (Lit. '…then your sweat will appear.'

Anutu iso sua men, mi saamba ma toono mi koroŋ ta boozomen tipet. —God simply spoke and heaven and earth and everything else came into existence.

▸ experience western-style development

Iti tepet kek. —Our area has experienced a lot of development.

Zin tipet zen. —They lack development. / They are underdeveloped.

kere- ipet ki

▸ face towards

Ni itoori ma kereene ipet ki tai. —He turned around and faced the sea.

nol ki / ka- nol ipet

▸ the time has come for something to take place

Nol tio ipet zen. —My time has not yet come.

Sombe ka nol ipet, tona aŋmiili ma aŋmar mini. —When the time comes, then I will come back again.

ŋgar ipet

▸ come to understand or realise

Aŋso ko ŋgar tiom ipet risa. Mi som. —I thought you (PL) would have come to understand [things] a bit [by now]. But no, [you haven't.]

Ŋiizi na ŋgar kizin ipet mi tizem mbulu kizin sananŋana tana? When are they ever going to realise [their wrongdoing] and abandon that bad behaviour of theirs?

Ŋgar tiam ipet kek. Niom irao kapakaam yam mini som. —Now we (EXC) have come to understand things. You (PL) can't deceive us anymore.

similar: *-kilaala*

uunu ki ipet pa/ la ki

▸ be descended from, be from the lineage of

Uunu kini ipet pa Lebi. / Uunu kini ipet la ki Lebi. —He is descended from Lebi. / He is from Lebi's lineage.

-pet mat

▸ come outside

So pizin ma tipet mat. —Tell them to come outside.

▸ be revealed, come out into the open

Sua kizin ipet mat. —The talk concerning them became public.

Ni ipeeze sua tana ka ŋgar/uunu ma ipet mat piam. —He explained the meaning of the talk and made it clear to us (EXC).

-sepet V_Tr

▸ dip something out of water

Kesepet lokon pa ti. —Dip the fly out of the tea.

-swe ma -pet (kat) mat

▸ openly reveal, cause to come out into the open (of things that have been previously hidden)

Mbeŋ Kaimer, Anutu ko iswe mburaana ma ipet kat mat. —On the Last Day, God will openly reveal his power.

Anutu iswe ŋgar kini tukeŋana ma ipet mat kek. —God has revealed his hidden thinking and now it is out in the open.

-ur ma -pet

▸ create

Anutu iur koroŋ ta boozomen ma tipet. —God created everything.

-wedet, -pedet V_Intr Redup

Wok nap tiwedet kasek som. — Tree kangaroos don't come down to the land at the base of the mountain.

Sua ŋonoono men ta iwedet pa kwoono. —It is only true talk that comes from his mouth.

-pete V_Tr

▸ let something heavy down

Moori tana ipoi biidi ma imar ipete su ndeete uunu. —That woman carried yams in a netbag hanging from her head and let it down off her head at the base of the steps.

similar: *-pundu*

-pete ki V_Tr
▸ do something slowly/ carefully/ gently/ haltingly
Pete ki sua pepe. So karau, to tomtom toro kadoono iso. —Do not be slow in your (SG) speech. Speak quickly, and then it will be someone else's turn to speak.
Tirak karau som. Tipete ki naroogo. —They did not dance quickly. They did the dance slowly.
Mbosasaara mboe pepe. Pete ki mboe to teleŋ ma iŋgeeze. —Don't sing the song harshly. Sing it slowly and carefully, and then when we (INC) listen to it, it will be smooth/fluent.
Sombe kisiŋ meteŋana sa ila, na kapa tiktik pepe. Kepete ki pai. —When you carry a sick person, do not walk vigorously. Walk gently.
Ni ipete ki pai. —He walks haltingly.
▸ pause (in speaking, walking)
Niam amso sua kini imap kek. Mi som. Ni ipete ki sua kini. —We (EXC) thought he had finished his talk. But no. He had just paused in his speaking.

-petete ki V_Tr Redup

-peteege V_Tr
▸ hand something to someone (often as a gift, for example money or food)
Mase ipeteege koŋ ŋge mazaana ri ise nomoŋ ta uriizi. —Mase handed me some pork yesterday.
Peteege pat zaraaba laamuru ise namaana. —Hand him one hundred kina.
similar: *-pomoozo, -kam pa, -kam le-/ka-*

peteele N_Event
▸ famine, hunger
Peteele ipun/ ikam zin. —A famine struck/ affected them.
Peteele biibi isu lele kizin. —A time of great famine has come in their region.
Iŋgi be peteele biibi ipet. —A severe famine is about to occur.
mazwaana ki peteele —a time of famine
Zoŋ biibi ikam peteele piti. —The big sun (i.e. drought) is causing a time of famine for us (INC).

peteele punŋa-
▸ suffering from famine/hunger
Nu peteele punŋom na! —You (SG) are all the time suffering from hunger! [Said in order to scold someone for his laziness.]

-kan peteele
▸ experience hunger or famine (Literally 'eat famine/hunger')
Tikan peteele. —They experienced famine/ hunger.
Kanan peteele mi wwa. Pa mburom be paaza kom kini sa? —You (SG) continually walk about suffering from hunger. For have you worked hard and planted any food? [said in order to shame someone for their laziness]
see also: *petel-* 'be hungry', *zoŋ aras, zoŋ biibi, menmeende*

-petekat V_Tr
▸ break into pieces (used of elongated objects like timber, sugar cane, bones)
Nio aŋpetekat ke naman naman be aŋteege you pa. —I broke the tree branches into pieces in order to cook with them.
Zin tiporrou pa ke, mi moori tana ipetekat Atai namaana ma ŋes. —They were fighting with sticks and that woman hit Atai's arm and broke it.
Zin malmal kan tila tipetekat zin uri kumbun. —The soldiers went [and] broke the dead people's bones.
▸ lay something down in horizontal position and break it
Kaŋar patpatŋana, petekat muŋgu, to rou. —A strong *galip* nut, you (SG) first lay it down horizontally and crack it, and then [stand it vertical] and break it.

-petekat kwo-/ sua
▸ cut off someone's talk, oppose someone's talk
Sua kini molo kat, tabe aŋpetekat sua kini ma imap. —His speech was very long, so I cut off his talk and ended it.
Ni ipetekat kwoŋ. —He opposed my speech.
Kepetekat sua kizin kolman pepe. —Don't cut off the old people's talk.
similar: *-yembut sua*
▸ go across
Ŋge ipetekat zaala ma isula. —A pig went across the road and went down.

-petekat nama- mi kumbu-
▸ stop someone else's work, interrupt someone so that they don't complete their work (Lit. 'break the hands and legs')
Ni ipetekat nomoyam mi kumbuyam, pa iyok pa som. (Ni iso: "Kakam uraata tana mini som.") —He stopped us (EXC) from doing the work, for he did not agree. (He

said: “Do not do that work any more.”)
similar: *-ŋooŋokaala*

-petekatkat V_Tr Redup
Nu mane. Pa nu na, petekatkat suaŋom! —Be quiet. For you (SG) are always cutting off people’s talk!

petekatŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ interrupting, opposing
Sua petekatŋana na, mbulu ambai som. —Opposing/Cutting off people’s talk is not good behaviour.

-peteke$_1$ V_Tr
▸ forbid, halt, stop from doing, try to stop
Ni ipeteke zin pa malmal. —He stopped them from fighting.
Mi nu, kozo ko peteke yo pepe. —And you (SG), do not try to stop me.
Tepeteke i ma tarao som. —We (INC) tried to stop him, but weren’t able.

-peteke$_2$ V_Tr
▸ throw a stick at something which is higher
Ni ipeteke sala pa we mazaana. —He threw a stick up at the ripe mangoes [in order to knock some down].
similar: *-piri koroŋ sala, -pun sala pa, -balbut, -kotke*

-petekewe V_Tr Redup

petel V_Middle_Uninfl
▸ hungry
Nio petel yo som. —I am not hungry.
Waeŋ peteli ma isaana kat. —My husband is terribly hungry.
Nio irao aŋur zin raama petel zin som. —I can’t send them away hungry.

peteltel V_Tr Redup
Liuliu paso? Peteltelu? —Why are you (SG) going around in circles? Are you hungry?
Peteltel zin ma kopon golok kat. —They are hungry and their stomachs empty.

peteltelŋa-
▸ always hungry
Ni tomtom peteltelŋana. —He is someone who is always hungry.
see also: *peteele* ‘famine, hunger’

-peteŋgis V_Intr/Tr
▸ cross at an angle
Tirak kai wiini, mi tipeteŋgis ma tere ma ambai. —They danced the *Kai wiini* dance and crossed at an angle, and it looked good to us (INC).

-peteŋgis nama-
▸ cross ones hands/arms, fold one’s arms
Peteŋgis nomom! —Fold your arms!
see also: *-ŋgis*

-petepaala V_Tr
▸ break something (by throwing it or hitting it with something held in one’s hand)
Ni ipetepaala kuuru ma imapalpaala. —He broke the clay pot into pieces.

-petepalpaala V_Tr Redup
Niomru na, kepetepalpaala mbotol paso? —Why are the two of you breaking the bottles into pieces?

-petepis V_Tr
▸ make a hole in something (using knife or some instrument)
Kasaibi ipetepis kombom ma pus. —Old Kasai made a hole through the drum [that he was carving].
Tipetepis ruumu uteene. —They made a hole in the roof.
Tetetepis tin, ro, pin ruunu. —We (INC) make holes in tins, leaves/paper, banana leaves

petete$_1$ N
▸ outrigger pegs (connect the outrigger of a canoe to the outrigger boom that joins with the hull of the canoe)
wooŋgo ka petete —outrigger pegs of a canoe
def. *tirou petete ila saama* —They hammered the outrigger pegs into the outrigger.

-petete$_2$ V_Tr Redup
▸ hold someone/ something up and help them to walk, support
Petete pikin ma iwwa. —Hold the child up as he walks.
Mete ikami, tabe aŋpetete i ma ila lom. —He was sick, so I held him up and helped him to walk to the toilet.
Niom kozo kipiyar pepe. Riŋariŋa ma kepetete noyombi ma kala. —Don’t hurry. Go slowly and hold up your (PL) old mother as you go.
▸ help someone who is doing something slowly
Petete pikin pa pai. (Teegi, uuli, itunu ipa ma karau som.) —Help the child to walk (Hold his hand, help him, he walks by himself but does it slowly.)
▸ stand up, hold in standing position

Peene kaŋar pepe. Petete men (=pamender mi teege kat), kokena imumu. —Don't lay the *galip* nut horizontally [when breaking them]. Stand it up on its end [and break it]. Otherwise, it will get smashed to pieces.
similar: *-pamender, -pender*

petpeeteŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ young, physically fit
Moori taŋga petpeeteŋana. —That woman over there is young and fit for work.
Zin petpeeteŋan na timap ma tila tipekes zin mburu ma timar. —All the young and fit people are to go and carry the cargo back here.
▸ fresh and new
def. *koroŋ ŋgeezeŋana*
kaŋar mata peeteŋana (komboono i, buri itop su i) —ripe *galip* nut that has just fallen down
serembat kuliini petpeeteŋana —sweet potato with a nice, fresh skin

-petpet V_Tr Redup
▸ collect, gather cooking stones after the food has finished cooking on them
Petpet tiaama ila muriini mi siiri lele. —Gather the cooking stones to their place, and sweep up the area (after the food has been cooked).
dial. var. *-peipei* (Marile)
see also: *-piindi, -pi, -kipin*

-pezekat V_Tr
alt. *-peezekat*
▸ tie into a bundle, tie longish things together around their middle or wrap them up in some other way (like leafy vegetables)
Tipuru zin mok muŋgu, mi tipezekat. —They pulled up some taro tubers first and tied them into a bundle.
Ni ipezekat lwoono pa pus. —He tied a belt around his waist.
Ni ikam kawaala musaana ma ipezekat la lwoono. —He took a small towel/ cloth and tied into around his waist.
similar: *-pokat*

pezekatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bundled, bundle of
ro pezekatŋana, peege pezekatŋana —bundled leaves, bundled betel-peppers
Ŋgiimi koŋ zeere was pezekatŋan ru. —Buy me two bundles of leafy aibika vegetables.

pi$_1$ N
▸ border
pi ki toono —border of the land, border around the fruit tree area
Toono ka pi taiŋgi. —This is the border of the land.
Nu meene ku imar imiili se pi taiŋgi. —Your (SG) sago area comes up to this border.
similar: *kambasa, seŋgaaŋga, ŋgalaŋ, mbut*

-pi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ take away, remove (used of hot stones in earth oven, which are removed after the food has been cooked), clear something away
Pi tiama isu, mi takam kini ma takan. —Take away the hot stones, and we (INC) will get the food and eat.
Indeeŋe iti tipi tiama na, kini ka bubuŋ kuziini ambaiŋana ise. —When we (INC) opened up the pile of hot cooking stones, the good smelling vapour of the food came out.
similar: *-piindi*
▸ untangle, straighten out
Pi wooro tana, pa ina ikaukau. —Straighten out that rope, for it is tangled.
Pi kaari kweene ma isu, mi aŋurpe mini. —Undo the strap of the netbag, and I will fix it again.

-pi zaala pa
▸ instruct concerning, clear away
Nio aŋpi zaala pa wal ku, ta ute zin. —It is because I instructed you (SG) about your relatives, that you know them.
similar: *-sope, -deebe*

-wwi V_Tr Redup

verb + pi compounds V_Tr
▸ something to do with clearing, removing
see also: *See: -deebepi, -korpi, -laampi, -laŋpi, -kampi, -kaspi, -rooropi, -sambarpi*

piam Pronoun
▸ for/ to/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of us (EXC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) form of Referent pronoun
Kuuru tana imar piam, pa niam tiam isaana kek. —That pot should come to us (EXC), because ours is broken.
note: *from pa + yam*
see also: *niam, tiam, yam, -yam, pa*

-piili V_Tr
▸ husk, shuck, remove, take out, pull off
Aŋpiili tuumbu, yagoŋ, teu, liliibi. —I

husked wild sugarcane (=Tok Pisin *pitpit*), corn, sugarcane, *talis* nuts.
Piili ye mazaana, be noi kanda yambon. —Pull off the fish's meat from its bones, so you (SG) can boil us (INC) some soup to eat.
def. *Kaŋar putuunu isu lene, to keteene isula, ina tipiili kaŋar.* —The hard shell of the *galip* nut is removed, and then the kernel comes out, when they do that, they remove the kernel of the *galip*.
Kotgeege kaŋar mi isu, mi tizim moori ko ipiili. —Crack open some *galip* nuts, and your (SG) younger sister will remove the kernels.

-wilwiili, -pilili, -pilpiili V_Tr Redup

piindi$_1$ N
alt. *pindi*
▸ sandy beach
note: Kampalap dialect form, the first vowel is a lengthened lax vowel [ɪ]
dial. var. *peende* (Central)

-piindi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ haul oneself up, climb up or down by holding on to something (for example roots, trees, rope) and pulling oneself along
Nio aŋpiindi re ma aŋsala kaŋar. —I hauled myself up the *galip* nut tree using a rope.
Zin tipiri re isala kun, mi tipiindi ma tisala tike ŋonoono. —They threw a rope up on the breadfruit tree and pulled themselves up with it and twisted off a fruit.

pinpiindiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
mala pinpiindiŋana —Banyan tree with a lot of vines around it [and is therefore easy to climb]

-piindi$_3$ V_Tr
▸ remove (used of hot stones in an earth oven)
Kam kipin mi piindi tiama. —Take some tongs and remove the hot stones.

-piindi$_4$ V_Tr
▸ secretly take some bodily product from someone in order to work sorcery on them
Tomtom taŋga, ni ipiindi mbuŋiŋ sa. —That man has taken some bodily product of mine with which to work sorcery on me.

-winwiindi/ -pinpiindi V_Tr Redup
Wal yaambaŋan, zin tipinpiindi zin tomtom. —Sorcerers customarily take people's bodily products to work sorcery on them.

-piiŋgi V_Intr_Stative
▸ be gnarled, be twisted (used of trees, wood)
Ina ke muŋguŋana ma imbol. Nakabasi ila na, irao ileŋ som. Pa ke ipiiŋgi. —That is an old and strong tree. When the axe went into it, it could not be controlled. For the wood is gnarled.

piiŋgiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ gnarled
similar: *piuŋa-*
def. *Ke piiŋgiŋana na, ke piuŋana. Ke zalŋana som.* —Gnarled wood is twisted wood. The wood [grain] is not straight.

piizi$_1$ Quantifier
▸ how much?, how many?
Kadoono piizi? —How much is the price?
Zoŋ mataana piizi? —What time is it?
Ai, nu mbun ku piizi? —Hey, how much is your (SG) debt?
Wal piizi ta timbot Karapo a? —How many people are there that are living in Karapo?
Nu tortooro kalŋom pa leŋ kadoono pa piizi sa kek! —How many times have you (SG) already changed your word concerning my wages!

pispiiziŋa Quantifier Redup
▸ how much is each one?
Teu ku tana pispiiziŋa? —How much does each one of your (SG) pieces of sugarcane cost?

-piizi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ squeeze, wring, press in order to get the liquid out
Ŋguuru mburu makiŋ, to piizi. —After you (SG) wash the clothes, wring them dry.
Guugu meene makiŋ, to piizi. —After you (SG) have pounded the sago into pulp, then squeeze it [to release the starch].
Ikeere ni ma ipiizi, to iŋgal wak. —He grated the coconuts and squeezed them [to get the oil out of them], and then he mashed starchy pudding [which contains the oil].

piiziŋa- N_Inal_Event
Tuurpe baen piiziŋana muriini. —Let's prepare a place for squeezing the wine [i.e. a wine press]

-wiswiizi V_Tr Redup
-kipiizi
▸ hold, squeeze something little in one's hand (hiding)

pik N_Event
▸ farting sound
Re, pa pikin mbuleene ikam pik kek. Inabe tiene. —Look out, the child has farted. It is about to defecate.
pikpik N_Event Redup
▸ farting noises
Kam pikpik paso? —Why are you (SG) making farting noises?

pikin N
▸ child
zin pikin munmun —little children
pikin siŋsiŋŋana —new-born infant
Ko aŋpeebe pikin tomooto, som moori? —I wonder whether I will give birth to a boy or a girl?
Pikin sa ko iwe siŋ som. —No child will be miscarried.
indeeŋe ta nio pikin siŋsiŋŋoŋ mi imar na —ever since I was very small infant
pikin muŋgamuŋga —first-born child
▸ foetus
Wai, iur pikin kek na, mana isu ma ila ne. —Oh my, the foetus was already formed and then it miscarried. [said when the miscarriage happens after the first two-three months of a pregnancy]
Lutundu moori ta padei? Imender kek? Pikin imbol kek? — How is our (INC) daughter? Is [her pregnancy] firmly established? [i.e. Is she past the time for miscarriages?] Is the child [foetus] developed enough that a miscarriage is unlikely?
Pikin iurur lela naana kopoono. —A child is forming inside its mother's womb.

-pil V_Tr
▸ crush something by rolling something over it
Tipil kaŋar. —They crushed *galip* nuts.
Tiyaaru wooŋgo ma ipil tomtom ta kumbuunu. —They were pulling a log for making a canoe, and it rolled on someone's foot crushing it.
▸ crush the mid-rib of tobacco leaf in order to soften it
Pil koi kiini. —Soften the mid-rib of the tobacco leaf by rolling and crushing it.
Pil koi mbitiŋan tana be imbeeze, to lo sala you ma gorok gorok, to pel. —Soften those fresh tobacco leaves by crushing them, then heat them up over a fire, and once they are dry, then roll them into cigarettes.
see also: *-mum, -tut*
-wilil/ -pilil V_Tr Redup
-pilkaala
▸ curl up, shrivel

piliiti$_1$ N
▸ batten (long pieces of wood to which roofing is attached)
Kozo kimbit ma tuŋ sala piliiti. —You (PL) must tie it well onto the batten.

-piliiti$_2$ V_Tr
▸ hurl something (down to the ground or against a tree, swinging it by its feet, for example a dog, cat, pig, done in anger)
Nio aŋpiliiti me ma kup. —I killed the dog by hurling it down to the ground.
Nok sua to aŋpiliiti kom me sa ma ima! —If you (SG) keep on talking, then I will hurl a dog at you! [done in order to challenge the other person. They are then obligated to kill one of their own animals that is of equal or greater value, otherwise they will be humiliated.]
-pilitliiti V_Tr Redup
-parpiliiti V_Tr
▸ hurl at each other
Mazwaana ta ketende malmal na, taparpiliiti me/ ŋge piti. —When we (INC) are angry, we hurl dogs/ pigs down at each other [as a challenge].

pilik (pilik) N_Event (Redup)
construction: *-kam pilik pilik*
▸ wiggle (used of snakes, fish, tails of cats, pigs, and lizards)
▸ wiggle away, try to get away
Ye ikam pilik na sam lela pat leleene. —The fish wiggled and disappeared inside the stones.
Aŋkis pikin som, pa ikam pilik pilik be isu iwa. —I could not hold the child for he was wiggling wanting to get down and walk.
Ye wiini ikam pilik pilik. —The fish was wiggling its tail.
Paitu itoombo be ituuru ye, tamen irao som. Pa ye tikam pilik pilik mete. —Paitu tried to string the fish on to a rope, but couldn't do it. For they were wiggling too much.
Ni ikwaara ke molo kat ma ke kunduunu ikam pilikpilik. —He carried a very long piece of timber, and the end of the timber was swinging back and forth.
Mooto lwoono ikam pilik pilik. —The middle of the snake was wiggling.

-piliu V_Tr
▸ drag around everywhere
Nu piliu lutum ila kena kena paso? Ko peteli ma imeete. —Why are you (SG) dragging your child here and there? She might die of hunger.
-papiliu V_Tr
▸ walk around
Nio aŋpapiliu ruumu. —I walked around the house.
see also: *-liu*

-pilkaala V_Middle/Tr
▸ curl up, shrivel, crumble
Ni iloukalkaala koi kini. Kokena motmooto ipilkaala. —He kept checking his tobacco plants lest the worms curl the leaves up [by making their nests in them].
Motmooto ipasaana koi tana ma ipilkaali. —Worms ruined the tobacco and now it is curled up.
similar: *-selul*
▸ coil
Sombe tumbuulu ŋgumim to ipilkaali. —If we (INC) bother a millipede, then it curls/coils itself up.

-pilkat V_Intr/Tr
▸ fly away, fly off
Nio aŋkot kaŋar, to keteene ipilkat ma ila. —When I hit the *galip* nut to break it, then the kernel flew away.
▸ blow (a blowgun dart)
Ni ipilkat bou pwoono ma ila ipeene man mataana. —He blew the *bou* seed and it flew and hit the bird's eye.

-pilsek V_Intr
▸ slip away, slip out of hand, slip and hit something
def. *Teege ma wos mi ipilsek ma ila.* —You (SG) hold something and it slips out of your grasp and gets away.
Ŋgereeme ipilsek ma ila. —The crayfish slipped out of my grasp.
▸ skip away
Ni igiibi pat ma ila mi ipilsek ipilsek pa yok kuliyeete. —He threw a stone and it skipped several times on the surface of the water.

-pimiili V_Tr
▸ return, send back, cause to go back, push back
Pimiili pat kizin. —Return their money to them.
▸ respond
Sombe tiŋgal sua piam na, ampimiili pa sua ambaiŋana. —When they shoot talk at us (EXC) [i.e. accuse us falsely], we respond with good talk.
Pimiili mbulu sananŋana kizin ma imiili mini pepe. —Do not respond to their bad behaviour by doing the same kinds of things back at them.
-pimilmiili V_Tr Redup
Tamen miiri ikelkel mete, mi ipimilmiili zin. —But the wind was too strong and kept pushing them back.
see also: *-miili*

pin$_1$ N
▸ banana, plantain (generic term, scientific name *Musa sp*)
pin neeneŋana —banana for roasting over a fire
pin noiŋana —banana for boiling in water
pin ki you —cooking banana
pin mazaana —sweet banana that is ripe
pin mbitiŋana —banana which is not yet ripe
pin toŋana —banana for cooking on hot stones
pin mormorŋana, pin sarŋana, pin mazaana —unripe banana, swollen banana [=next stage], ripe banana
Pin ta ikam reŋreŋ na, loŋa mi teteete pataaŋa. —A banana that is very close to being ripe, we (INC) cut it off right away.
pin meriaŋ —banana type [sweet banana, has the fruit high up]
pin ruunu, pataana, mi mbiili —leaf, 'trunk', and a new shoot of a banana
names of some common types of bananas: *agesei, aikuba, ataka, bobop, kuutu, laboi ka siel, malwak, marasin, maraŋgom baraana, namoi, ŋge zoŋoono, pok, pugun, kolene*
def. *Pin ka zaala: kiini, ruunu, pin ikwaara ma isala, wek ma isu, itiyaara ka wooŋgo (=pin tutuunu isu lene mi siŋiini imiili ma isala), na inabe iputum pin ŋonoono ma molo som ma isar, be ikam reŋreŋ na teteete.*
pinpin N Redup
▸ wild banana
pin zabeene
▸ dry banana leaf

similar: *pin ruunu ta mazozoŋana na*

pin sabene

▸ banana bug

note: Northern dialect form

dial. var. *mbule bogboogoŋana, pin zabeebe* (Central)

see also: *zabe-* 'dry leaf of a banana plant'

-pin$_2$ V_Tr

▸ remove the inner core (of a *muzil* vine, the skin is used for tying)

Pin muzil be taŋgal kooto pa. —Remove the core of the *muzil* vine, so we (INC) [can use it to] sew up the thatching.

pini Pronoun

▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ because of/ from him/ her/ it (third person singular referent pronoun, which is used to express a wide variety of oblique semantic roles)

Nio aŋkam uraata pini. —I worked for him/her.

Tiso sua pini. —They spoke about/him/her. or They spoke to him/her.

Aŋkam ŋge ta pini. —I gave a pig to him.

Timoto mi tiko pini. —They were afraid and ran away from him/her.

dial. var. *piin* (Gauru)

pinin V_Tr_Uninfl

mata- pinin

▸ count up people or animals and insure that they are all there

Motom pinin zin tomtom kat. Ko zin ta boozomen timar kek, som zen? —Count the people carefully. Have they all come, or haven't they?

Rou to aŋla ma motoŋ pinin zin ŋge. Tise lup som zen. —In the afternoon, I'll go and count the pigs to see whether they all have come up, or not.

dial. var. *mata- ninin* (Kampalap)

▸ look carefully into a matter, think about carefully

Sua tooroŋana taiŋgi, sombe motom pinin pa ka uunu, inako Merere iuulu u be kam kat ŋgar. —This parable, if you (SG) think carefully about its meaning, the Lord will help you to truly understand it.

▸ seek, look for

Wal kankaanaŋan matan pinin pa koroŋ ŋonon somŋan. —Fools seek after useless things.

see also: *-nin*

pinpin Adv_Pred0 Redup

▸ breaking into small pieces (used only of wood)

Paala pinpin ke pepe. Kokena ilela you, to ŋurŋur baram. —Don't split the wood too small lest it burn too quickly when it is put onto the fire.

piŋ N_Event

construction: *-kam piŋ*

▸ sound of something flying, glancing off

Moori ipaala ke na, ke tipiini ikam piŋ ma iŋgal pikin. —When the woman broke the firewood, a splinter flew off and hit the child.

Pat imapaala mi ikam piŋ. —The rock broke and [a part of it] flew off.

see also: *-pilkat*

-piŋgis V_Tr

▸ deflect, avert, ward off, divert, cause to go aside

Merere, piŋgis zaaba pio. —Lord, deflect harmful things from me.

Piŋgis toomboŋana ma imbot molo pio. —Ward off trials and keep them far from me.

Piŋgisu mi aŋma. —Move aside a bit, so I may come.

-piŋgisŋgis V_Tr Redup

Piŋgisŋgis kumbuyam pa kilis kizin. —Keep our (EXC) feet away from their traps.

-piŋgis mata- pa

▸ look away from, turn one's eyes away from, avert one's eyes from

Nu piŋgis motom pio paso? Ketem malmal pio? —Why are you (SG) looking away from me? Are you angry with me?

Aŋpiŋgis motoŋ pa koroŋ soroksorok ki toono. —I turn my eyes away from the useless things of this world.

-piŋgis nama-

▸ refrain from hitting

Nio aŋla aŋso aŋpuni som mi aŋzemi ma inmbot. Aŋpiŋgis nomoŋ pini. —I went intending to hit him, but no, I left him alone. I refrained from hitting him.

-piŋgis sua

▸ twist, distort, misrepresent what someone has said

Ni ipiŋgis sua tio. —He misrepresented/ twisted what I said.

-piŋgis za-

▸ change someone's name after the death of one of their relatives, or to express

his/her customary behaviour
Ampiŋgis Ŋasbi zaana mi ampaati be Motmootobi. —We (EXC) changed old Ngas' name and called him 'Old Worms'. [Because a relative of his was found dead in the forest with a number of maggot-infested wounds.]
Naŋas, ampaati be Bumbubi. Pa ni ilala Bumbu. —Nangas, we (EXC) called him Bumbubi. For he often went to Bumbu.
see also: *-ŋgis*

piŋpiŋ N_Event Redup
construction: *-kam piŋpiŋ*
▸ twist one's body in preparation for fighting
Ni ikaam piŋpiŋ be ila ipuni, tamen titekiskisi. —He was twisting and ready to go and hit him, but they held him back.
similar: *-kam siliigi*
Apaliŋ wiini ipiŋpiŋ. —The *apaliŋ* bird's tail was swinging back and forth.

pio Pronoun
▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of me (first person singular form of Referent pronoun)
Tiso sua pio. —They spoke to/about me.
Tiko pio. —They fled from me.
Tikam koroŋ sa pio som. —They did not give anything to me.
note: from *pa + yo*
see also: *nio, tio, yo, -ŋ, pa*

piom Pronoun
▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of you (plural) (second person plural form of Referent pronoun)
Leleyom par piom. —Love each other.
Ro ti, nio aŋbeede ima piom. —This letter, I write [it] to you (PL).
note: from *pa+yom*
see also: *niom, tiom, yom, -yom, pa*

pir N
▸ palm fruit that is sprouting
ni ka pir —a sprouting coconut
mbolkai ka pir —sprouting betel-nut
▸ bread (white bread)
La ŋgiimi kanda pir sa. —Go and buy some bread for us (INC) to eat.

-piri V_Tr
▸ toss, throw, cast away
Nio aŋpiri musmuuzu ma ila ne. —I threw away the garbage.
Tipiri pepa sala you. —They threw the paper onto the fire.
Ni ipiri sua ma koŋ. —He threw the talk and it went straight to the mark. [So nobody was able to reply to it.]
Ni ipiri sua sananŋana pa tamaana. —He threw bad talk at his father.
Duubu ipiri wooŋgo ma isala magat. —The waves threw the boat onto the reef.
Duubu ipiri u ma la kena la kena. —The waves toss you (SG) here and there.
similar: *-giibi*
▸ throw oneself into a dance, dance vigorously
Kipiri yom pa naroogo, pa iŋgi Kai. —Dance vigorously, for this is a *Kai* dance.

-wirri/ -pirri V_Tr Redup

-piri kumbu-
▸ walk fast

-piri nama- pa
▸ give things to people (Lit. 'throw one's hand at')
Wirri nomom pizin tomtom, tona ndeeŋe lem koroŋ. —Give things to people and then you (SG) will find things [will be given to you].
▸ wave at
Piri nomom pini lak! —Wave at him!
▸ hit (with one's hand/fist)

-piri ndomo- pa
▸ pay one's share
Nio aŋpiri ndomoŋ pa ŋge kek. —I have paid for my share of the pig.

-piri ŋgar
▸ suggest an idea

-piri takes
▸ pay taxes
wiŋana pa takes piriŋana —the question concerning paying taxes

-piri kolekta
▸ give an offering when a collection is taken up in church

-piri wo
▸ swim strongly against a current
Ni ipiri wo ma ilae mbaaga. —He swam strongly against the current and went across to the other side.

-wirri pat
▸ waste money
Ni iwirri pat pizin moori. —He wasted money on women.

-pirie V_Tr
▸ make fly away, blow away
Tipirie man lutuunu/ pepa/ karkoolo ma ila lene. —They made a baby bird/ piece of paper/ butterfly to fly and away it went.
▸ drive, be driven by something
def. *Ŋgar kini ambai som, kembei koroŋ sa imaŋga pini ma ila lele molo.* —His thinking is not good, [it is] like something has gotten into him and he goes far away.
Bubuŋana sananŋana ipirie i. —A bad spirit drove him away.
similar: *-pasaŋsaŋ, -pakoikoi*
see also: *-rie*

pirik N_Event / AdvPred0&1
construction: *-kam pirik, -ko pirik*
▸ scattering, dispersing, going off into different directions
Niam amkam pirik ma amla pa ruumu tiam tiam. —We (EXC) scattered and went off to each of our houses.
Ye tiko pirik. —The fish scattered off into different directions.
similar: *leŋaleŋa, kiŋa, kiŋakiŋa, papirik*

kuli- ikam pirik
▸ feeling/sensation returns to some part of a body after numbness (Lit. 'skin does scattering')
Beso burup na imaŋgaŋga, to siŋ iloondo pa kumbuunu uranuran, mi iyamaana kembei kuliini ikam pirik. —As he was getting up, the blood [started] running in the veins of his legs, and he felt sensation returning.
▸ feel some sort of physical sensation
Ni iyamaana kumbuunu ikam pirik.
Molo som to kumbuunu isar. —He felt something [like sharp pains] in his leg. It was not long before it became swollen.

-kam pirik pirik N_Event Redup
▸ twinkling, flickering, blinking
Upsol [Zerwaŋ zerwaŋ] tikam pirik pirik pa mbeŋ. —Fireflies were twinkling/ flickering/ blinking at night.
You miaana ikam pirik pirik. —The flames of the fire were flickering.

-pirpiiri/ -piripiri V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be swollen
Kumbuunu ipirpiiri. —He has a swollen leg.
Ni imbel tiŋiizi ma inok mataana musŋana, tana mataana ipirpiiri. —She cried a long time and kept wiping her eyes, therefore her eyes are swollen.

pirpiiriŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ swollen, swollen leg due to filariasis (and therefore the swelling never recedes)
Kumbuunu pirpiiriŋana imari. —The one with a swollen leg is coming.
similar: *-zarzar, -suŋsuŋ*
dial. var. *piripiri, piripiriŋana* (Marile)
Piripiriŋana ikami ta alok kek ma imar. —He has had that swollen leg for a long time.

=pis$_1$ Adv_Pred0
▸ making or having holes (occurs only in compound verbs)
note: an adverbial clitic that always occurs bound to a verb

-kelpis
▸ dig a hole into

-milpis/ -mipis
▸ leak, have holes

-mbenpis
▸ drill/ bore/ rub a hole into something

-petepis
▸ pierce through

-rupis
▸ crawl through a small opening or go underneath house

-tarpis
▸ make a hole into something

-tuurupis
▸ join together a number of things by putting a stick through them

pis$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ be unsuccessful, be unable, fail
Inoknok ma pis. —He kept trying but was unsuccessful.
Turu kini ma pis. —We (INC) looked for food but were unsuccessful.
Aŋru aŋru pen tio ma pis. —I searched and searched for my pen but was unable to find it.
similar: *ma som*
▸ go out of sight
Pis ma ila kek. —It had gone out of sight.
similar: *sam* 'go out of sight'

-pis$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl/ V_Intr
▸ close (used of people's eyes), be blind

mata- (i)pis
▸ close one's eyes, be blind
Motoyom pis mi kuurpe nomoyom. —Close your (PL) eyes and fold your hands [in preparation for praying].
Muŋgu, motoŋ ipis. Mi buri taiŋgi, motoŋ

ipeere ma aŋre lele. —I used to be blind. But now my eyes are open, and I can see.

Man timar mi matan pis mi titut zin, titut zin ma timap. —Birds came and with closed eyes [i.e. they ate freely, with nothing disturbing them] they kept pecking and pecking [at the corpses) until they were completely consumed.

mata- pisŋa-

▸ blind, eyes closed

Ni mata pisŋana. —He is blind.

▸ not wanting to see and understand

Niom motoyom pisŋoyom mi talliŋoyom kat! —You (PL) are blind and very foolish!

pisis N

▸ name (associated with one's clan). Each clan has a set of proper names which correspond to a piece of land owned by the clan. These names are known to the ground spirits associated with the clan's land. If a person is in a particular place and experiences some trouble [i.e. he senses something bad approaching], then he can call out to the ground spirit of that land and say his/her clan name. The spirit of that particular piece of land will recognise the name and then protect that person. A child is given different names according to pieces of land that he or she is likely to visit.

Amtiiri su pa lutuyam bizin, mi motoyam ito ma ila pa uyam bizin, mi amboobo pisis pa lutuyam bizin. —We (EXC) examine our children and consider our ancestors, and give [Lit. 'call'] names to our children.

Niam amso amboobo pisis ki toono ti ise ku. Tana zom Atai. —We (EXC) want to give a name associated with this piece of land to you (SG). Therefore your (SG) name is Atai.

Atai na, pisis kizin Salapoŋgo. —Atai is a name of the Salaponggo clan.

pit$_1$ N

-tiyaara ka- pit

▸ cease being sluggish/slothful, get up and be ready to do something

Tamaŋga ma titiyaara kanda pit mi takam uraata. —Let's get up and throw off our sluggishness [=Let's get going] and do some work.

Maŋga mi tiyaara kom pit. Wa lem sorok pepe. —Get up and be ready to start. Don't just wander around doing nothing.

pit$_2$ N

▸ flea

Me tana ka pit ta sorok som! —That dog's fleas are not anything little.

Pit ki me tiŋit ti, to tutuntun. —When the fleas of a dog bite us (INC), then we feel itchy.

pit$_3$ N

▸ strong straight fibre that runs inside the outer bark of a sago palm (used for spearing small fish and crayfish)

Naŋgaŋgoyam na, amraaza salan ma amkam meene ka pit, to amno mataana ma amla ampeene ŋgereeme pa. —When we were young, we (EXC) tore open the trunk of a sago palm and took the inner fibres, and then we scraped the ends of them sharp and went and shot crayfish with them.

-pit$_4$ V_Intr

▸ fruit-bearing season ends (used of seasonal trees)

Kun/ We/ Kaŋar ipit. —The breadfruit, mango, *galip* nut season has ended.

-pit$_5$ V_Intr

▸ pop up, come up to the surface, surface

Ke imon isula yok leleene, mana ipit mi ise. —The log sank down under the water, and then surfaced again.

mata- ipit se

▸ become conscious again, recover from an illness (Lit. 'eye jumps up')

Ni mataana ipit se kek. —He has recovered/ become conscious again.

Kuliini iluumu mi mataana ipit se. —His fever has gone down and he is awake (after a serious illness).

-widit, -pitpit, -pidit V_Intr Redup

kete- pitpit

▸ be hasty, worried, anxious (Lit. 'liver is jumping')

-pit$_6$ V_Tr

▸ bite, nip (used of *keende* and *alakam naana* ants)

Keende ipit yo, tabe kuliŋ iyes. —A *keende* ant bit me, so my skin was stinging.

-pit$_7$ V_Tr

▸ snap off leaves (used of *balbal, soborbor, bou,* etc), pull a leaf off from its stalk, break off one thing at a time out of a bunch (breaks off easily and makes a sound as it comes off)

Pit ro bou be toto kini pa. —Snap off some *bou* leaves so we (INC) can roast food in them on hot stones.
-pit kaŋar/ mbu —snap off *galip* nuts/ betel-nuts

-pit$_8$ V_Tr
▸ tap, flick one's fingernails against something
Pit kataama! —Tap the door! [to announce your (SG) presence, the culturally appropriate way of knocking on the door]
Petrus ila na, ipitpit lae pa kataama. —Peter went and was tapping on the door [so they would open it].
Ni imbombo mi ipidit kou kwoono. —He is singing and tapping in time with the music on the lid of the lime container.

-pit$_9$ V_Tr
▸ tell stories, recount
Niam ampit mbol ta kizin kolman. —We (EXC) told a story of the old people.
Ampit pa noŋana tiam. —We (EXC) told about our hunting.
▸ track, trace
Nio aŋpit katu ma aŋdeeŋu. —I tracked and found you.
Me tipit ŋge ma tiŋa i. —The dogs tracked the pig and bit it.
▸ examine, look into a matter, consider, investigate, evaluate
Pataŋana ipet, ta tipit asiŋ iwe uunu pa. —There was a problem, so they investigated to see whose fault it was.
Molo mi ur/paraŋraŋ koroŋ ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma keŋkeŋ kat mana maŋga pa. —Ready enough of everything well in advance and evaluate yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it and only then start.
Moori tamaana mi wal kini tila tiwi la pa tomooto tamaana ma naana ma wal kini ta kembei: Niom karao? Kipitpit yom ma keŋkeŋ kat, to kakami. (sua mburaanaŋana) —The woman's father and her [other] relatives go and ask the man's father and mother and his [other] relatives like this: "Are you able? Evaluate yourselves carefully and if you really have enough resources, then you can get her [for his wife]." (strong talk)
-pit tutu pa toono
▸ recount historical evidence to prove a claim to be the owner of a piece of land
Zin tipit tutu pa toono. —They recounted the historical evidence for their claim to the land.
-widit/ -pidit/ -pitpit V_Tr Redup
Aun, ni tomtom ki iwidit mbol. —Aun is a story teller.
-pitkaala V_Tr
▸ prevent someone from saying something, shut someone up
Pitkaala kwoono, kokena iswe koroŋ tana. —Shut him up lest he reveal that.
pitŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ account, story
Pitŋana tio ri ta taiŋgi. —This is my little story.
Kwon iŋgalŋgal tomtom un pitŋana ndabok! —They have talked enough about people's ancestry!

piti Pronoun
▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of us (INC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) included) form of Referent pronoun
Ni ikam uraata biibi piti. —He did a lot of work for us (INC).
Zin tizzo sua boozo piti. —They keep talking a lot about us/ to us.
dial. var. *pindi* (Gauru and Northern dialects)
see also: *kiti, iti, -ndV, pa*

-pitiiri V_Tr
▸ search carefully
Ni isiiri ruumu leleene mi ipitiiri kat ma indeeŋe pat kini. —She swept the inside of the house and really searched carefully until she found her money.
Laban ipitirtiiri koroŋ ta boozomen. —Laban searched through everything.
see also: *-tiiri*

pitik$_1$ N
▸ star
Pitik timbot sala saamba. —The stars are up in the sky.
Pitik ingor saamba. —The sky is full of stars.
Pitik tiyaryaara pa maŋaanaŋana i. —The stars are shining in space.
pitik Birae—morning star, Venus
pitik Ndaama—group of stars whose rising indicates the beginning of a new year
pitik Yaabo—evening star, Venus (Central)

pitik Motoŋanumur—evening star (Marile dialect)
pitik Aipis, Gugol, Tule—names of three other special stars (used in Yangla)
pitik Tule, Marokmarok, Kapambeŋ
Marile terms for some stars
pitik zerwaŋ zerwaŋ
▸ fireflies
pitik iporrou la mata-
▸ 'see stars', experience sudden pain
Ni mazaana isu ma itut tomtom tana uteene, to pitik iporrou la mataana. —A coconut fell and hit the person's head, and he 'saw stars'.
Aŋtut uteŋ sala pambaara ki ruumu ma pitik iporrou la motoŋ. —I hit my head on a cross beam of the house and 'saw stars'.

-pitik$_2$ V_Intr
▸ snorkel, swim underwater in order to catch fish
Kipitik ma kepera li pepe. Pa ina ndep ki puge. —When you (PL) snorkel, don't go out to the deep spot. For that is a crocodile's nest.

-pitkaala V_Tr
▸ stop someone from revealing something (by putting hand on mouth or shaking head)
Pitkaala kwoono, kokena iswe koroŋ tana. —Stop him from revealing that.
similar: *-kankaala*

-pitpeleele V_Tr
▸ separate into different groups, discern, distinguish between, differentiate, judge between
Yesu ko ipitpeleele iti tomtom pa mbeŋ kaimer. —Jesus will separate us people on the last day.
Pitpeleele ye. Ambaimbaiŋan ila ndel, sananŋan ila ndel. —Separate the fish. The good ones are to be put apart from the bad ones.

-pityaara V_Tr
▸ hold light up to see better
Pityaara kai ma tere zaala. —Hold the torch up high so we (INC) can see the road.
-pityaara sua
▸ announce
La mi pityaara sua tana pizin wal ma tileŋ. —Go and announce that matter to the people.
▸ start a discussion about something, begin a public discussion, initiate a discussion
Ako ipityaara sua pa mbanis. —Ako started the discussion about the fence.
Bubuŋana ipazali, mi imaŋga to ipityaara sua pa peteele tabe isu pa toono ta boozomen. —The Spirit guided him, and he got up and announced a famine that was to occur throughout all the land/world.
similar: *-kam maata pa, -muuŋgu pa*
-pityaara kao
▸ start talking to others about something they do not know, announce something new
Maŋga mi pityaara kao pa zaala ki eleksen, be tomtom tikam ŋgar pa. —Get up and talk to the people about the way the election will be run, so that they will understand it.

-piu V_Tr
▸ wrap around, coil around
Mooto ipiu ŋge. —The snake coiled around the pig.
Wooro ipiu ke. —The vine wrapped around the tree.
Ni ipiu kumbuunu pa kawaala kokouŋana be irak Sia. —He wrapped a white piece of cloth around his ankles [as a decoration] in order to dance the *Sia* dance.
Yembut leŋ ndom sa be aŋpiu taraŋgo. —Cut some grass for me to wrap around the fish spear.
Ni ire la pa kawaala ta tipiu Yesu pa na, piuŋana ma imbotmbot. —When he looked at the cloth which they had wrapped around Jesus, it was still wrapped and staying there.
note: perhaps a compound of *pa* + *-liu*

-piupiu V_Tr Redup
Niom kipiupiu zin koi, mi niam amla pa uraata pakan. —You (PL) coil [rope around] the tobacco bundles, and we (EXC) [will] go [to do] some other work.

piuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bundled, tied into a bundle by coiling something around
Nu lem koi piuŋana sa imbot? —Do you (SG) have any tied up bundles of tobacco leaves?

pius N
▸ ten kina note
Ni ikam mbun kembei pius laamuru ila kini.

—He got a loan of around 100 kina from him.
loan from: Tok Pisin

piwi Pro
▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of you (singular)
▸ second person singular referent pronoun
dial. var. *piu* (Gauru), *pu* (Central, Northern), *pue* (Kabi, Sakar)
see also: *ku, kiwi, kiu, kue, nu, niwi, niu, ŋu, ŋue, -m, pa*

-piwin V_Tr
▸ make someone to drink, give drink to someone
Ni ipiwin lutuunu pa yok mbolŋana ma imeete su imbotmbot. —He gave his son strong drink and now he [the son] is lying there incapacitated.
▸ nurse a child
Piwin pikin. —Give the child milk to drink./ Nurse the child.
moori ta ipeebu mi ipiwinu pa tui —the woman who gave birth to you (SG) and nursed you with her milk
Kam pikin ti mi piwini pio, mi mboro i. —Take this child and nurse him for me, and look after him.

-piyaala V_Intr
▸ walk on a beach
Zin tipiyaala pa peende ma tisula pa Kampalap. —They walked on the beach down to Kampalap village.

-piyalyaala V_Intr Redup

-piyaara V_Tr
▸ make to shine
Nio aŋpiyaara kai/ lam. —I held up a torch/ lamp to give light.

-piyaryaara V_Tr Redup
Piyaryaara kai. —Keep the torch shining.
see also: *-yaara*

piyamyamŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
alt. *pemyamŋa-*
▸ nursing mother
Ni moori piyamyamŋana/ pemyamŋana. —She is a nursing mother.
see also: *aipina*

-piyar V_Tr
▸ hurry up someone, hasten, urge on, rush
Aŋpiyar zin be amla. —I hurried them up to go with me.
Piyar yo pepe! —Don't rush me!

-piyaryar V_Tr Redup
Nu piyaryar yo paso? —Why are you (SG) hurrying me all the time?

piyarŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ urgent
Iŋgi uraata piyarŋana. —This is work that needs to be done in a hurry./ This is an urgent job.

piyaryaara N Redup
construction: *ka- piyaryaara*
▸ spleen (the organ)
def. *mbuyeeneŋana, sumbun sumbun kei ta pu i, isekap la ka pepeebe, ambaiŋana pa kanŋana*
Kam koŋ ŋge ka piyaryaara ma aŋkan. —Bring me the pig's spleen and I will eat it.
dial. var. *piryaara* (Marile)

-piye V_Tr
▸ carry something that is hanging down from one's hand or arm (bucket, rope of fish)
Tipiye kuuru ma tala yok. —Let's (INC) carry the pot and go to the river.
Meene, muna, wak, maaŋga, iti tipiye la bezeene —[Wrapped] sago, cooked *galip* nuts, starchy pudding, and rice, we (INC) carry [the parcel] hanging from the handle.

-piye talŋa-
▸ pull on someone's ear to punish them
La pie talŋa dibiini. Pa iŋga talŋa pampam. —Go pull on his ear [a form of physical punishment]. Because that one is not listening.
similar: *-daada talŋa-*

-piyeye/ -piyye V_Tr Redup
Koobo boozomen tipiyye zin mban ma tile. —Many inner island people came inside carrying ropes of small fish.

piyeŋa-
uraata sorokŋana kembei kumbu keteene piyeŋana —some insignificant work like carrying his sandals
see also: *-maye* 'swing'

-piyooto V_Tr
▸ reveal, display, exhibit, show, bring out into public view
Iŋgi be tipiyooto Nakanmut. —They are about to publicly display the *Nakanmut* mask.
▸ bring forth, bring up, publish, express, tell out

Aŋpiyooto ŋgar ambaiŋana pizin naŋgaŋ be tileŋ mi tito. —I brought up some good ideas for the young men for them to hear and follow.

▸ exhibit, produce, bear fruit

Ni iurpe toono be ipiyooto kini boozo. —He prepared the ground so that it would produce a lot of food.

Kini ta aŋpaaza na, indom ma ise mi ipiyooto ŋonoono ambaimbaiŋan boozo. —The food [plants] that I planted grew up and produced much good food.

Kiini pakan tipiyooto kini boozo. —Some stalks produced a lot of food.

Ni ipiyooto mbulu ambaiŋana sa som. —He hasn't exhibited any good behaviour.

Uraata ta amkam la mazwoyom na ipiyooto ka ŋonoono. —The work that we (EXC) did in your (PL) midst bore fruit/ had results.

-piyotyooto V_Tr Redup

Ndaama ti na, we tipiyotyooto ŋonon boozo. —This year, the mango trees are producing much fruit.

zin wal ta kwon ipiyotyooto sua pakaamŋana —those whose mouths habitually produce false talk

Tomtom ŋgarŋan, to tipiyotyooto sua ambaimbaiŋan. —[If they are] wise people, then they will habitually bring forth good words.

see also: *-yooto*

-piyou V_Tr

▸ stir up, incite

-piyou kao

▸ be the cause of a discussion, do something which causes people to talk a lot, stir up arguments

Nu ta piyou kao, pa kam mbulu boozo tau. —It was you (SG) who stirred up the discussion, because you did so many [bad] things.

Piyou kao paso? Molmol kuumbuŋom! —Why are you (SG) causing so much talk? [It is because] you keep stealing!

-piyou kwo-

▸ stir up people to discuss

Piyou tomtom kwon paso? —Why did you (SG) stir the people up and get them talking?

Nu piyou Namele kwoono paso? Niomru kala ma kakam uraata. —Why are you (SG) encouraging Namele to keep talking. The two of you go do some work.

-pizil V_Tr

▸ push something into/ through something

Nio aŋpizil koroŋ tiŋgi isula sumbuunu. —I pushed this thing down into the hole.

Ni ipizil buza tio lutuunu isu pa soolo sumbuunu. —He push my small knife through the flooring.

similar: *-pakuru*

-pizilzil V_Tr Redup

see also: *-zil*

-pizil ndeme- pa

▸ turn one's back on, reject, turn away from

Nio aŋpizil ndemeŋ pizin. —I turned away from them.

Ni ipizil ndemeene pa lutuunu bizin kek. —He has rejected his children.

pizin Pronoun

▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of them (third person plural form of Referent pronoun)

Aŋso pizin be tila. —I told them to go.

Nio keteŋ malmal pizin. —I am angry at them.

note: from *pa* + *zin*

see also: *kizin, zin, -n, pa*

po$_1$ N

▸ lizard (large-sized, skin is used for drumheads, = Tok Pisin *palai*)

po parwan —huge lizard (male)

po tal —lizard (female)

Po tikarra ma tisala ke uteene. —The *po* lizards crawled up to the top of the tree.

Zin tiriibi kombom pa po kuliini. —They attached a *po* lizard's skin to the drum.

popo N Redup

▸ lizard type (small, green in colour)

-po$_2$ V_Tr

▸ tie, fasten, bandage

Aŋpo kumbuunu. —I bandaged his leg.

Tipo i pa re ru. —They tied him up with two ropes.

▸ build by tying the parts together

Kolman tila tipo parpaara be tiyaaru wooŋgo ma ipet. —The older men went and built a log bridge in order to pull a canoe out towards the sea.

▸ build, construct

Yut tipo ruumu kizin moori. —The youth built a house for the women.
Noa ipo wooŋgo. —Noah built a ship.
Zin tila tipo siiri. —They went and made a fence.
Man tipo len ŋgini. —Birds build nests for themselves.
Zin tipo kar bibip ru. —They built two big towns.
▸ work sorcery on someone
Ni ipo i. —He worked sorcery on him.
similar: *-mbuk kunu-, -mbuk mbura-, pu, yaamba*

-po se mata-/ -po se ndomo-
▸ keep in mind, make sure to remember (Lit. 'tie to one's eye/forehead')
Ni ikam pio ta kembena, tabe aŋpo se motoŋ. —He did like that to me, so I will be sure to remember that.
Po sua ti ise ndomom. —Tie this talk to your (SG) forehead [=keep it in your mind].

-wwo, -wowo, -wo V_Tr Redup
Ni tomtom ki iwwo ruumu. —He is a builder of houses.
Ni iwowo zin tomtom. —He is always working sorcery on people.

poŋana N_Event
▸ building
Ni le ŋgar biibi pa ruumu poŋana. —He has a lot of knowledge about house building.

ke poŋana
▸ stretcher, something made out of pieces of wood which are tied together
Ni iteege ke poŋana ta uri imbot sala na. —He touched the stretcher on which the body was lying.

-pokaala V_Tr
▸ tie something to something else to show that it is not available

-pokat V_Tr
▸ tie long things together into a bundle

-poŋgeere V_Tr
▸ tie two things together with rope

-poi V_Tr
▸ carry something hanging from one's head (usual way that women carry netbags, firewood)
Niam ampoi ke. —We (EXC) carried firewood hanging from our heads.
Niam ampoi kaari. —We (EXC) carried a netbag hanging from our heads.

-poyoi/ -woiwoi/ -woyoi V_Tr Redup
Zin tiwoiwoi mburu ki stua ma imap. —They carried all the store cargo hanging from their heads.
Niam ampoyoi ke, pa leyam ke som. —We (EXC) are carrying firewood, because we do not have any wood [left].

poiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Mburu ti poiŋana men. —This luggage is only to be carried hanging from one's head.

pok$_1$ N
▸ pandanus type (has edible nuts)
Pok ruunu bibip mi baba, mi paanda ruunu munmun. —The *pok* pandanus has large, wide leaves, and the *paanda* pandanus has small leaves.

pok$_2$ N_Event
construction: *-kam pok*
▸ come loose, break off, peel off
Ni ka palpaaŋga ikam pok ma isu. —The coconut frond came loose and fell down.
Aibale itop pa ke ma ka seebeŋana ikam pok. To pai imap. Ikarra men. —Aibale fell from a tree and his hip joint broke. Then [his] walking was finished. He is just crawling.
▸ blister, get blisters
Aŋteege buza ma nomoŋ keteene ikam pok. —I was holding a bush knife and my hand got blistered.

pokpok N_Event Redup
Ke ti kuliini ikam pokpok. —The bark of this tree is peeling off.
Zoŋ ikan kuliŋ ma pokpok. —The sun burnt my skin and [it is] peeling.
▸ tap
Nu kam pokpok pa koroŋ tana paso? —Why are you (SG) tapping that thing?

pok$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ be accurate, go straight to the target
Ikam pat mi ipuni ma pok. —He took a rock and hit him [with it] being right on target.
Aŋpeene man/ ye tana ma ila pok. —I shot at the bird, fish and it went straight to it.
similar: *alala, bakŋa-, koŋ, tiŋ*

pok$_4$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ burst up into view, appear, come up into view, rise up, pop up into view
Tomtom pok ma ise pa yok. —A person popped up from the water (after diving into it).
We putuunu ta aŋtwi sula toono, ta buri pok ma ise. —The mango seed that I planted

has just now come up.
Zoŋ mataana pok ma ise. —The sun is just coming up.
Nio kuri. Sombe leleŋ be aŋkam miiri, inako aŋse ma zuruŋ pok ma ise pa tai, to aŋkam miiri. —I [am a] dolphin. If I want to breathe, then I rise [to the surface of the water], and my lips pop up from the water, and then I take in air.
similar: *ber, per, perper*

mata- pok se
▸ look up, lift one's eyes up to see
Beso mataana pok se na, ire la pa... —When he lifted his eyes, he saw…
Ni mataana pok se, mi iso pizin… —He lifted his eyes and said to them…

mata- pokpok pa
▸ be surprised at seeing something unexpected, notice someone unexpectedly
Motoŋ la ma motoŋ pokpok pini. —I looked and was surprised to see him.
Petrus mataana ila ma pokpok pizin iwal biibi. —Petrus looked and was surprised to see the big crowd.
Neeri, aŋwa ma aŋla ma motoŋ pokpok pini pa namaana izulla serembat kiti. —Yesterday I was walking along and was surprised to see his hands in our (INC) sweet potatoes [taking them].

ndomo- pokpok
▸ wide-forehead (expression used as an insult)
def. *Sua repiiliŋana, toso raama ketende malmal* —Scorning talk, we (INC) say it with anger.
Nu ndomom pokpokŋom! —You (SG) have a wide-forehead!

-pok pa$_5$ V_Intr
▸ avoid someone (because of being afraid of a confrontation)
Ni ipok pio ma imar tio zen, pa iŋgal ŋge tio tau. —He is avoiding me and hasn't come to me, because he shot my pig.
Ni ikam mbulu sa ŋoobo pini, ta ipok pini ma ila igarau i som. —He must have done something wrong to him, and that is why he is avoiding him and won't go near him.
similar: *-moto ka-, -papolop*

-pokaala V_Tr
▸ cover by tying something on top, firmly shut, seal
Asiŋ ipokaala kataama taiŋgi? —Who closed that door [by nailing pieces of timber onto it]?
Zin tipokaala naala kwoono ma tuŋ kat. —They sealed the cover of the grave.
Nio aŋpokaala mbeete pa lokon. —I covered the sore [to protect it] from flies.
Tipokaala zaaba kwon muriini. —They bandaged the wounds.
▸ tie something to something else to indicate that it is not available
Nio aŋpokaala mbu tio. —I tied a mark on my betel-nut palm [so that others would not touch it].
similar: *sooŋgo (-po sooŋgo la)*

-pokapkap V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ stick to, glue, get stuck
Tektek pwoono siŋiini ta ipokapkap ma. —The sap of *tektek* seeds was really sticky.
Kolopu tiene ipokapkap la uteŋ ruunu. —The *kolopu* spider's web stuck on my hair.
▸ make sticky
Aŋwin teu biibi ma ipokapkap kwoŋ. —I drank a lot of sugar, and it made my mouth sticky.
similar: *-sekapkap*

-pokat V_Tr
▸ tie long things into a bundle, tie together
Pokat meene kiini, mi takwaara ma tala be topo ruumu. —Tie some sago fronds together and let's (INC) carry them and go to build the house.
Topokat teu ila ke be imender kat. —Let's (INC) tie the sugarcane to a stick so it will stand straight.

-pokot V_Tr
▸ pay back, repay, requite, compensate, give back
Zin tipokot timbiiri ta uriizi tikam na. —They repaid the wooden dish that they got two days ago.
Nio aŋkam ŋge pa mailaŋ kini, mi ni ipokot nomoŋ. —I gave a pig for his feast, and he compensated me for my 'hand' (=assistance, i.e. he gave something to me).
Anutu ko ipokot nomoyom. —God will recompense your (PL) hand [the help you are giving now].

Niam amkamam mbulu ambaiŋana pizin. Mi iŋgi tipokot pa mbulu sananŋana. —We (EXC) did good to them. And now they repay it with bad behaviour.

▸ avenge, take vengeance/revenge on, retaliate for

Tiur kadoono pini, ma ipokot mbulu kini. —They punished him and avenged what he did.

Itunu siŋiini ko ireere be ipokot tomtom tana siŋiini. —His own blood will flow in order to avenge that man's blood.

mbulu pokotŋana

▸ revenge, vengeance, retribution, payback, retaliation, recompense

Abel siŋiini iboboobo pa mbulu pokotŋana sa. —Abel's blood is crying for vengeance.

similar: *-pekel* 'replace, repay, answer'

see also: *-kot*

-pokpok V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be burned (black, not edible any longer)

Kini ipokpok. —The food is burnt.

Sombe tomtom sa ipa se you keseene, ko kumbuunu ipokpok som? —If someone walks on hot coals, won't his feet burn?

▸ hard and dry

kuli- ipokpok —skin is hardened, calloused (after blisters have dried)

Toono ipokpok, pa yaŋ isu som. —The ground is hard and dry, for there has been no rain.

Magat isu ma ipokpok. —The water receded at low tide and the ground became hard.

-yespokpok V_Tr Redup

▸ display great anger, angrily reprove, severely scold, chew out

Uriizi, Motmootobi iyespokpok yo ma tau. —The other day old Motmooto really chewed me out.

-pol V_Intr

▸ break in half, break in the middle (used of long, thin objects)

Ke ipol. —A tree broke [somewhere in the middle].

Pensil mataana ipol. —The point of pencil broke.

Ŋgalas tio kiini ipol. —The earpiece of the frame of my glasses broke.

Ni tiroono tasa ipol som. —Not one of his bones got broken.

similar: *ŋes*

▸ collapse, break down

Ruumu ipol kek. —The house has collapsed.

Ko toono ipol salakaala yam. —The ground might break on top of us (EXC).

▸ wake up from a dream

Nio aŋre miuŋana imap som, mi aŋpol ma aŋmaŋga. —I woke up in the middle of my dream.

Aŋkeene ma aŋpol mbeŋ lukutuunu. —I slept and woke up at midnight.

▸ begin suddenly, unexpectedly (used of rain, storms, wind)

Iwaara na, yaŋ ipol katkat pa aigule. (=Iwaara ipol katkat.) —During the northwest wind season, the rain comes suddenly during the daytime.

Tai ipol. —A storm suddenly came up on the sea.

Miiri biibi ipol ma ipei duubu. —A great wind suddenly began blowing and stirred up waves.

-wolol, polol, -polpol V_Intr Redup

Peene naana kizin ko tipolpol. —Their bows will break in half.

Yeŋyeeŋge biibi ipet ma ruumu ta boozomen tiwolol. —There was a big earthquake and all the houses were collapsing.

Ni iseeŋge ma zoŋoono ipolpol. —He laughed a lot. [Lit. 'He laughed and his teeth collapsed']

ka- bolboolo ipol

▸ expire, die in a sitting or standing position

Ni iyataaŋa ma ka bolboolo ipol. —He sighed and the back of his neck broke. [=he died while in a standing or sitting position]

zuzu- ipolpol

▸ state of breasts of women who are ready for marriage (Lit. 'breasts are collapsing')

Ni irao pa ula, pa zuzuunu ipolpol kek. —She is ready to marry, for her breasts have fallen.

-poloondo V_Tr

▸ take something/ someone to someone/ somewhere

Poloondo buk ti ila ki Silas. —Run/ Take this book to Silas.

Poloondo to ri tiŋgi ila hausik, pa ibayou. —Take this little fellow to the health centre, for he is hot with a fever.

▸ speed up, advance, help on, hasten, hurry

Poloondo uraata ku karau men. —Speed up your work.

Aŋkamam bekena aŋpoloondo uruunu ambaiŋana mi irak ma irao zin tomtom. —I am trying to hasten the advance of the good news so it reaches all the people.
see also: *-loondo*

polop$_1$ N
▸ rat type (longish like a banana, reddish brown in colour, makes a special sound)
def. *Polop na, kuliini siŋsiŋŋana, imbot su mi mokleene, iwwo le ŋgini sala pin ŋonoono.* —The *polop*, its skin is red, it lives in the forest and in gardens, it makes its nest up in bananas.

-polop$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ fear, afraid of, want to avoid, want to stay away from
Aŋre mbulu kizin mi aŋpolop pa. —I saw their behaviour and wanted to avoid it.
Ni ipolop pa yaamba/ undu/ lele sananŋan. —He is afraid of witchcraft/ ground spirits/ bad areas [where spirit beings live].
similar: *-moto ka-, -pok pa*

polop tieneŋa-
▸ fearful
Tomtom tana polop tieneŋana kat. —That man is very fearful. [of ghosts, darkness, etc.]

poloplopŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ fearful, cowardly
Nu na poloplopŋom! —You (SG) are cowardly!
similar: *mototoŋa-*

-papolop V_Tr
▸ frighten, make fearful, make someone to avoid something
Aŋpapolop lutuŋ moori, kokena ila raama zin moori pakan. —I frightened my daughter so that she would not go together with the other women.
similar: *-pamoto* 'frighten, threaten'

-pombol V_Tr
▸ strengthen, encourage, support, confirm
Tarkat ke zoŋoono sa imar be ipombol/ isilou pin tana. Kokena ipol ma isu. —Cut a forked stick and bring it [here] to strengthen/ support that banana. Otherwise it might collapse and fall down.
Nio aŋpomboli pa sua pakan bekena ito zaala ambaiŋana. —I strengthened/ encouraged him with some words to follow the good way of life.
similar: *-we silou pa, -silou, -posou*
▸ bless
Ni ipombol lutuunu bizin, mana imeete. —She blessed her children and right after that she died.
Pombol uraata tiam. Naso iur ŋonoono. –Bless our (EXC) work. Then it will produce results.

-pombol kuli-
▸ strengthen physically, nourish
Kini ipombol kulindi. —Food strengthens/ nourishes our bodies.
similar: *-kis kuli-*

-pombol sua (ma imbol kat)
▸ confirm/ strengthen (an oath, promise, covenant), swear an oath
Ziru timbuk sua, mi tipombol ma imbol kat. —The two of them agreed about it and strengthened their talk [by oath or some other means] and made it very strong.
Tiwit naman woono isala be tipombol sua kizin mbukŋana ma imbol kat. —They lifted up their right hands to confirm their oath/promise and make it really strong.

-pombol sua pa
▸ (bear) witness to, confirm, testify to
Niam amap ma ampombol sua pa maŋgaŋana ki Yesu. —We (EXC) all [can] bear witness to the resurrection of Jesus./ We all can testify to the resurrecton of Jesus.
Pombol sua pakaamŋana pepe. —Do not confirm false talk. / Do not bear false witness.

pombolŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ exhortation, encouragement
▸ empowering
▸ blessing
Mboroŋan tikam pombolŋana, mana tikam uraata. —The elders received a blessing and after that they [began to] do their work.
Isak ikam pombolŋana kini ise ki Yakop. —Isaac put his blessing on Jacob.

ka- pombolŋana
▸ witness, confirmation, testimony
Tamen sua kizin tana, ka pombolŋana sa som. —But that talk of theirs, there was no confirmation for it.

-pombot V_Tr
▸ place carefully, set
Ni ikam pikin mi ipomboti se namaana ka peeŋge. —He took the baby and carefully placed him on his arm.

Tipombot kuuru kulamo tana isala pat mi tindou you. —They carefully sat that *kulamo* pot on the stones and made a fire [under it].

see also: *-mbot*

-pomol V_Tr

▸ harm a child by getting its mother pregnant again too soon (before the child has stopped nursing)

▸ practise poor family planning (often said to one's own adult children in anger)

def. *Pikin iwinin tui, mi tamaana ziru naana tipa, na tipomoli.* —When a child is still drinking milk, and his father and mother walk [i.e. go to have sexual relations], they harm the child [by getting the mother pregnant and cutting off the child's supply of milk].

Pomol zin pikin mete! —You (SG) are harming your children by having them too close together!

opposite: *-sapaara ki*

pomolmolŋa- N_Inal

▸ one who doesn't observe proper family planning

def. *Taman ma nan bizin irao tiso sua tana. Tomooto tana ziru waene tikeene men, tikeene men. Tabe tipeebe kolouŋana kolouŋana.* —A couple's parents can say this [to them]. That man and his wife keep sleeping together, so they have children one after another at short intervals.

Tamaana ma naana pomolmolŋan, tabe tipomol pikin. —The child's parents are poor family planners, and therefore they cause the child to suffer.

-pomon V_Tr

▸ cause to sink, drown

Tai ipol ma ipomon zin. —A storm arose on the sea and caused them to sink.

see also: *-mon*

-pomoozo V_Tr

▸ give a gift to someone in order to show them favour or honour (with no expectation of the gift being repaid)

▸ favour, show generosity

Ni ikampe iti mi ipomoozo iti pa koroŋ ndabokbokŋan boozo. —He has done good to us (INC) and given us many good things.

Yooba ipomoozo iti tomtom mi ikamam lende pikin. —Yahweh has favoured us (INC) people and given us children.

Mase ipomoozo yam pa koyam ŋge suruunu. —Mase gave us a piece of pork as a gift.

Nio aŋpomoozo tomtom sa ta imbot kar ti na som. —I don't care about anybody in this village. [scornful talk]

see also: *-peteege*

-pomosmoozo V_Tr Redup

▸ behave in a respectful manner by giving gifts

Tomtom tana, ni leleene piam, mi ipomosmoozo yam pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —That person likes us (EXC) and honours us by giving us all kinds of things.

po(mos)moozoŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ gift, generosity, favour

Tere kadoono kini tana kembei pomoozoŋana som. Pa ina ikot uraata kiti men. —We (INC) do not view those wages of his [that he gave to us] as a gift. It just covered our work.

▸ generous

Ni tomtom pomosmoozoŋana. —He is a generous person who always doing favours for people.

pompomŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ beginning to swell, swollen

kaŋar pompomŋana

▸ *galip* nut which is not ready to be eaten yet, but is big and round

lembe- pompomŋana

▸ swollen testicles (permanently, a sickness that afflicts middle-aged men)

pontaŋ N

▸ lid, covering

Kam pontaŋ ma pakaala kuuru kwoono pa. —Take the lid and cover the pot with it.

Ur ro ise be iwe pontaŋ. —Put a leaf on top as a cover.

similar: *kwo-*

▸ especially valuable gift which is put on top of other smaller gifts (to impress people with the value of what they are receiving)

Kezeebe timbiiri biibi tana pa wak makiŋ, mi ŋge pakaana tana munŋaana ma ise iwe pontaŋ pa mi ila. —After you (PL) fill that big wooden dish with starchy pudding, that whole piece of pork is to go on top of it as the 'lid'. [It will be the thing first seen by the receiver of the gift to impress him with the value of what he is getting].

-poŋgeere V_Tr

▸ tie things together with rope

Poŋgeere zin ŋge naman mi kumbun. —Tie the pigs' forelegs together and the back legs together.
Poŋgeere wok raama ki ŋge be tisiŋ. —Tie the wallaby and the pig together so we (INC) carry them [on a pole].
see also: *-ŋgeere, -po*

pooro$_1$ N
▸ loosely woven netbag used for keeping *galip* nuts or tobacco leaves (shaped like a ball).
kaŋar pooro —netbag filled with dried *galip* nuts
koi pooro —netbag of tobacco
def. *Ke wooro, mi yo kaŋar guuzu isula, mi ur sala parpaara be you ikut, ina tapaata be 'pooro.'* —Weave a vine and put *galip* nuts with the outer skin removed down inside it, and put it on a shelf (above the fireplace) for the fire to dry it. That we (INC) call a *pooro*.
Zin tike pooro pa kinzi mi tiŋgal kaŋar guuzu isula. —They wove a *kinzi* vine into a netbag, and filled it with *galip* nuts.

(por)pooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ wrapped in a loosely woven mesh
koi porpooroŋana —dried tobacco leaves that are wrapped up in a loosely woven mesh [and ready for marketing].

-pooro$_2$ V_Tr
▸ sweat running
Uze ipoori/ Uze ipooro yo. —Sweat was running on him/ me.

pooto N
▸ veranda, part of the clan house where men usually sit
Urum ka pooto na, ambai be tumbutul pa i, som tekeere ni sala. —The veranda of a clan house is a good [place] for us (INC) to sit, or to scrape coconuts.
Zin tomooto tikeene sala pooto, mi tilup zin sala mi tizzo len sua. —Men sleep in the clan house, and meet up there and discuss their issues.
Pooto ki Salumo ta imbot Urum Merere zilŋaana. —Solomon's porch/portico that was on the side of the Temple.

poponja- N_Inal_Stative
▸ new one, newly familiar, first time
Ruumu tiŋga poponjana. —That house over there is new.
ndaama poponjana ta matanda i —next year
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ta ikam ti ma tewe poponjanda. —It is the Holy Spirit that causes us (INC) to become new/ born-again.
Sua tubudu imar poponjana. —Tok Pisin had just come.
Iti poponjanda pa mbulu ti. —We (INC) are new at doing this.
Mbulu ti poponjana piti. —This is new for us (INC).
▸ first time for someone to do something
Nio poponjoŋ be aŋla Ŋguuru. —It was my first time to go to Gauru.
▸ offspring, descendants, list of generations
Peres poponjana kini ta tiŋgi: —Peres's descendants [are listed] here:
Poponjana ku mi poponjana kini ko tiparwe kan koi. —Your (SG) offspring and his offspring will be enemies.
▸ young
mbili poponjana —young animals

naŋgaŋ poponjan
▸ youth, young people

-popooro V_Tr
▸ crush a round object
Zin tipopooro ni be tikan. —They crushed the coconut in order to eat it.
Kar ila ma ipopooro mbooro. —The car ran over the coconut shell and crushed it.

-mbim popooro
▸ massage by pressing and squeezing
Tuur taul isula yok bayouŋana, to ise youyouŋana, to timbim popooro. —We (INC) put a towel in hot water, then it goes on the painful area, and then we massage it.

porok porok V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ make a crackling or rustling noise
Asiŋ porok porok pa meene lene mi ile? —Who is making a rustling noise in the sago area and coming?
Ruumu tana imuzu ma isu lene, mi ka mburu ta boozomen porok porok ma imap. —That house fell over, and all its parts crackled in the process.

-porou V_Intr
▸ fight, struggle
Zin tiporou pa moori ka sua. —They were fighting over a woman.
Sua iporou mete. —The argument was very fierce/ heated.

Tiporou ma tilip pizin. —They fought and beat them.
Aŋporou raama koŋ koi bizin. —I fought with my enemies.
Zin tiporou mbolŋana pa sua ki Merere. —They fought hard for the Lord's word.

-porrou V_Intr Redup
alt. *-porourou*

po(r)rouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ fighter
Wal ru tana ta porrouŋan kat. —Those two are really fighters.

-poroukaala
▸ defend, protect

-porou sala
▸ bump into, hit against, beat against
Duubu ipol ma ila iporou sala magat. —There was a storm and the waves hit against the reef.
Zin Birik tirakrak, mi ni ipun waene ila naroogo leleene ma iporou sala naroogo uteene. Kaimer ko iurpe naroogo tana. Ikam kini mi imbit ŋge. —While the people of Birik village were dancing, he hit his wife and bumped into the ceremony [i.e. violated it—During dances, no fighting is allowed.] Later he will need to fix/settle his wrong-doing during the dance ceremony. He will have to organise a feast and provide a pig.
▸ happen upon, come upon, run into and therefore cannot proceed as planned
Amlela ma amporou sala mooto Koseŋa. To amiili ma ampa pa zaala toro . —We (EXC) went inland and happened upon the snake Koseŋa. Then we returned and walked back another way.
Amsula be amwe Buburundu, mi amporou sala pizin moori. Tana amlela amwe ndalea. —We (EXC) went down to bathe at Buburundu, but ran into some women there. So we went further up the river and bathed there.
dial. var. *-soborou sala* (Marile)

pitik iporrou la mata-
▸ 'see stars', experience sudden pain
Ni mazaana isu ma itut tomtom uteene, to pitik iporrou la mataana. —A coconut fell and hit a person's head, and he 'saw stars.'
Aŋtut uteŋ sala pambaara ki ruumu ma pitik iporrou la motoŋ. —I hit my head on a cross beam of the house and 'saw stars.'

-poroukaala V_Tr
▸ defend, protect
Mar ma poroukaala yo. —Come and defend me.
Zin len mburan biibi som, tana irao tiporoukaala zitun som. —They do not have much strength, and therefore they are not able to defend themselves.
Poroukaala zin pa Tomtom Sanaana. —Protect them from the Evil One.

-poroukalkaala V_Tr Redup
Yooba, nu we siŋgiao pio mi poroukalkaala yo. —Yahweh, you are a shield for me and keep protecting me.

pos V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ disappear without notifying anybody, slip away
Ni ibeleu ma pos ma ila. —He slipped away without telling anybody
similar: *ma ŋos, ma pis, sam, sapir ma ila*

posi N
▸ cat
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

-posop V_Tr
▸ finish (off), end, complete, conclude, bring to a conclusion, pay off, pay the full price
Tana ko aŋbot be aŋposop uraata ma imap kat. —Therefore I will stay to completely finish off the work.
Parei, ko aŋposop kini ka lwoono ku? —How is it, shall I finish off the remainder of your (SG) food?
Mbot rimen, mi waem toro iposop sua kini muŋgu, mana pekel. —Wait a bit and let your (SG) friend finish his talk first, and after that you can respond.
Nio ta aŋwe uunu pa koroŋ ta boozomen, mi aŋposop koroŋ ta boozomen. —I am the beginning/origin of everything, and I [will] finish off everything. [I am the beginning and the end of everything.]
Parei, irao posop kat kadoono ta tiur pu na? —How is it, can you (SG) bear the full punishment that they have assigned to you? / Can you pay the full price they have charged you?

-posopsop V_Tr Redup
see also: *-pemet, -kam ma imap, -parwai*

-posou V_Tr
▸ strengthen/ support/ steady something by adding something around it

Kam toono mi posou la kitiimbi uunu. —Get some ground and pile it around the base of the post to steady it.
▸ provide a support for something
Pin ikam be imuzu, to takam ke ila mi toposou ma imender kat. —When a banana bunch is about to bend down, we (INC) take a stick and put it under it as a support so it will stand up properly.
▸ support, help, show solidarity
def. *Wal ku sa imender pu mi ipombolu, ina iposou u.* —When a member of your (SG) family stands for you and strengthens you, he supports you.
similar: *-we silou pa, -silou, -pombol*

pot$_1$ N
construction: *ka- pot*
▸ bladder
ŋge ka pot —pig's bladder (used as a balloon)
Pikin titaŋ pa ŋge ka pot. —The children were crying for the pig's bladder.

pot$_2$ N
alt. *potpot* N Redup
▸ pumice that floats on the sea, light lava
def. *Ina you toono leleene kana ka tiene.* —That is a product of the fire that is inside the earth.
def. *Laŋla tiene, iti toso 'pot.' Ina pot ta you kanŋana. Iti topot kuuru pa, o tasap nakabasi kiini, to topot ma iŋgeeze.* —Residue from the Langila volcano, we (INC) call *pot.* That pumice is something fire has burnt. We scrub pots clean with it, or when we carve a handle for an axe, then we sand it smooth using pumice.

-pot$_3$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ contain water, have water inside
▸ be/ stand (used to predicate the location of water)
Yok muriini tana, yok sa ipot pa som. —That well, there was no water in it.
Yok ipot ma ise. —The water rose.
Sombe wooŋgo sumbuunu, to yok izze ma ipot la wooŋgo leleene. —If there is a hole in the canoe, then water will rise and there will be water inside the canoe.
Aŋre koroŋ kembei ta tai i, ipot ta Biibi muriini uunu i. —I saw something like a sea which was there near the Lord's throne.
▸ float, be on top of the water
To wooŋgo ipot ma ise ŋana. —Then the boat began floating and rose up a bit.

-potpot V_Intr_Stative Redup
Yok ipotpot lela. —There was water in it.
Wooŋgo ipotpot se yok keteene. —The canoe was floating on the water.
Iŋga li irao be wooŋgo ipotpot. —Over there [the water] is deep enough for the canoe to float.
Koroŋ tana imon sula kuuru leleene kembei teu som. Ipotpot se kor. —That thing did not sink down into the pot like sugar. It floated on top.
▸ be light (in weight), not be heavy
Buza ipotpot. —The knife is light.

lele- ipotpot
▸ unconcerned, carefree, unworried (Lit. 'insides are floating/light')

potpotŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ floating, light in weight
▸ easy
kwo- potpotŋa- —able to speak easily
ŋgar potpotŋana —simple idea, easy to understand, uncomplicated
similar: *-rauraŋa-*

pot$_4$ V_Intr_Uninfl

kwo- pot
▸ fall asleep, be asleep
Nio aŋsu ma kwoŋ pot. Aŋleŋ sua mini som. —I laid down and fell asleep. I did not hear the talk anymore.
Ni kwoono pot, mi ire ma ileŋ. —He was sleeping and saw and heard [=He had a vision.]
Ileŋleŋ mbol ki N. ma ila ma kwoono pot. —He continued to listen to N.'s story until he fell asleep.

mata- pot
▸ tired, sleepy
Ni mataana pot. —He is very tired/ sleepy.
▸ slack
Matanda pot pa uraata pepe. —We (INC) must not get slack with the work.
Motom pot paso? Petelu? Maŋga mi kam uraata! —Why are you (SG) so slack in doing things? Are you hungry? Get up and do some work!

mata- potŋa-
▸ slacker
Nu motom potŋom! Rre ŋaŋi pa uraata paso?

La ma teege namaana som? —You slacker. Why are (SG) you just idly watching him working? Can't you go and help him?

-pot$_5$ V_Tr

▸ sand, make smooth (by using *pot* 'pumice')

Ni ipot ke. —He sanded the timber.

▸ scrub clean (using pumice, steel wool ,or rough leaves)

Ni ipot kuuru pa ŋguuru ruunu. —She scrubbed the pot clean with *ŋguuru* tree leaves.

▸ brush/ clean teeth

Pot zoŋom! —Clean your (SG) teeth!

-poto V_Tr

▸ repeat exactly (using the same words)

Ibob iso pa Misek, mi nio aŋpoto sua ki Ibob ma aŋso mini. —Ibob spoke to Misek, and I repeated Ibob's talk and said it again.

La kar, to poto sua tio ila kizin kolman. —Go to the village and then repeat my words to the elders.

▸ trace (a drawing)

Nio aŋpoto tomtom kunuunu ta ise ti. —I traced the person's picture here.

Nio ko aŋpoto sua tio mini. Pa ina ipata pizin be tikam ŋgar pa. —I [will] say it again. For it is difficult for them to understand it.

-pototo V_Tr Redup

see also: *-to*

-potom V_Tr

▸ forbid the use of something, put a taboo on, prohibit, ban, restrict

Niom kopotom lele tina. —Make this a forbidden area.

Tipotom zitun, tila kizin moori som. —They restricted themselves from going near women [to have sexual relations with them].

Ni ipotom mbolkai kini be tiwe bibip. —He banned people from eating his betel-nuts, so that they would grow big.

similar: *-ur ŋgalseki pa* (see under *-ŋgalsek*)

▸ reserve/ save something for later

Potom lem mburu sa ma imbot pa Sande. —Reserve some clothes for Sunday.

def. *Nio leleŋ be koroŋ sa imbot ma ka nol ipet, tona aŋkam koroŋ tana.* —I want something to be left alone until the right time for it comes, and [only] then do I take that thing.

similar: *-ur lae, -kamkaala, -mbukkaala, -ŋgun, -patar, -riskaala, -roogo(kaala), -sokaala*

▸ treat as holy, hallow

Niam Tomoyam, nu zom iwal ko tipotom pa. —Our (EXC) Father, your name, may people treat it as holy.

▸ spare

Lelem isaana pini mi potomi pepe! —Don't have compassion on him and spare him!

potomŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ holy

Ni itunu ko ikam yom ma kewe potomŋoyom. —He himself will make you (PL) holy.

Bubuŋana Potomŋana

▸ Holy Spirit

Mbeŋ Potomŋana

▸ Christmas Eve

urum potomŋana

▸ church building

urum pakaana ta potomŋana ŋonoono kat —the part of the temple that was very holy, the holy of holies

aigule potomŋana ki Merere

▸ the Lord's holy day, Sunday

aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i

▸ Sabbath (Lit. 'the holy day when we are to rest')

-potop V_Tr

▸ drop something carefully, drop a little bit of something

Potop yaaba ku sula yok, mi keene kom ye. —Drop your (SG) fishing line carefully down into the water and catch yourself a fish.

Ro koŋ tai risa imar, aŋpotop sula yambon tio. —Scoop me up a bit of salt, and I will sprinkle it on my soup.

see also: *-top*

-potor V_Tr

▸ calm, comfort, soothe

Ni leleene isaana, tana zin kolman tila be tipotor leleene. —Because he felt bad, the elders went to comfort him.

▸ placate, conciliate

Sombe tomtom sa keteene malmal, na tala be topotori. —If someone is angry, then we (INC) go to placate him.

def. *Sombe tomtom sa leleene ambai som, na tala be toso sua pini ma takami ma leleene ambai.* —If someone is not feeling good/ happy/contented, then we (INC) go to speak with him and make him feel good/happy/ contented.

similar: *-urpe lele-*

-potortor V_Tr Redup
Ni ipotortor lelen, mi iurpewe pataŋana kizin. —He calms their hearts and helps settle their problems.
potorŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ soothing, calming, peaceful, speak quietly sitting close to
sua potorŋana —soothing talk which makes people feel good
So sua kekeŋana pepe. So sua potorŋana. —Don't speak harshly. Speak soothingly.
similar: *luumuŋana*
▸ low level area like the Markham valley
Markham Valley, ina lele potorŋana. —The Markham Valley, that [is] a low level area.
-potor ki V_Tr
▸ do carefully or properly
Rak, to potor ki naroogo. Karau karau sorok pepe. To kombom. —When you (SG) dance, then do it properly. Don't just rush into it. Follow [the rhythm of] the drums.
Ketem pitpit pa sua pepe. Potor ki sua soŋana, naso so kat. —Don't be too hasty in speaking. Speak carefully, and then you (SG) will speak well.
note: perhaps an irregular causative form of *-tooro* 'change, turn'

-potou V_Tr
▸ put on a grass skirt
-potoutou V_Tr Redup
Muŋgu, zin kolman moori tipotoutou serek. —In the past, the old women used to wear grass skirts.
potouŋana N_Inal_Event
Iti na serek potouŋana imap. Mi zin karkari pakan na, tipotoutou serek men i. —With us (INC), the wearing of grass skirts is finished. But in some other places, they are still wearing them.

pou$_1$ N_Event
▸ weather magic (magic that affects rain or wind) (Coconuts, ginger, fire, and chanting are involved in performing it.)
Zin Koobo tikam pou bekena tikwai. —The inner island people performed weather magic [making it rain and thereby calming the sea], in order to go sailing.
pouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
tomtom pouŋana
▸ magician, person who knows how to do weather magic

pou$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ make a splashing sound
Ni mazaana pou la yok keteene. —A ripe coconut splashed into the water.
Loondo su ti, mi kaŋkaŋ ma la ma pou la yok keteene. —Run down here, and go straight and splash into the water.
poupou V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ making a splashing sound

-pou$_3$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ show respect, demonstrate respect by behaving properly, respectful, act respectfully
note: Some cultural ways of showing respect are: 1) not stepping over people, 2) not walking behind them, 3) not putting food directly into their hands, 4) not striking them, 5) not taking things from their baskets, 6) not talking too loudly or quarrelling in their presence, 7) obeying them
Topou pa zin kolman, to ambai. —If we (INC) respect older people, then it is good.
Iti irao topou pa Merere mi tomoto i. —We should (INC) respect the Lord and fear him.
Nio aŋpou pa Mase, pa ni ye uteene tiam. —I show respect for Mase because he is our (EXC) clan leader [Lit. 'our fish head']
similar: *le- ŋger pa, mata- se ki, mata- kotse ki, -pakur*
-powou V_Intr/Tr Redup
powouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ respectful
tomtom powouŋana —respectful person

-powoolo V_Tr
▸ formalise a marriage, conduct a marriage ceremony, officiate at a marriage
Nio aŋpowoolo zin. —I officiated at their marriage ceremony.
Nio aŋpowoolo ziru ta kembei, pa ziru tiparre zin kek. —I formalised their marriage like this, because they had already seen each other [i.e. had sexual relations].
Topowoolo moori ila ki waene. —We (INC) brought the girl to her husband's house. [=traditional way of making a marriage official in the community]
▸ pollinate (as in the cultivation of vanilla, where one must cross-pollinate the male and female plants)

Kala kopowoolo vanila ki Maikol ta koozi. —Go pollinate Michael's vanilla today.
uraata ki vanila powooloŋana —pollination of vanilla plants
see also: *-woolo*

pu$_1$ N
▸ net (general term)
pu ŋge kana —net for catching pigs (may be over 50 metres long, Kampalap village is known for manufacturing them, made out of *kaiwos* (=Tok Pisin *tulip*) tree bark. Each pig net has a different name according to which clan owns them. Nets are kept in a clan houses)
Perek kaiwos pa pu ŋge kana. —Braid *kaiwos* fibres for a pig net.
pu ye, pu wok, pu man kana —fishing net, net for catching wallabies, net for catching for birds
-ke pu —weave a net
-kwaara pu, -baada pu —carry a net and hunt with it
-raara pu, -ŋgun pu —set up/ arrange a net
pu katuunu bizin —owners of the net

pu$_2$ N_Event
▸ sorcery, harmful magic (Victory Leaf, ginger, and the bark of some trees are used for this kind of magic)
Pu na, koroŋ kalaana som. —Sorcery is something very bad.

puŋa- N_Inal_Stative
tomtom puŋana —sorcerer, shaman, magician
Tomtom puŋana imbuk tomtom tana ma imeete. —A sorcerer worked magic on him (Lit. 'tied/knotted him') and he died.
see also: *naborou, pou, yaamba, -pu, -pasaana*

pu$_3$ Pronoun
alt. *piwi*
▸ to/ for/ about/ concerning/ from/ because of you (SG) (second person singular referent pronoun)
Nio ko aŋkam koroŋ ti pu. —I will give this thing to you.
dial. var. *piu* (Gauru), *pue* (Kabi and Sakar)
note: from *pa* + *u*
see also: *ku/ kiwi/ kiu/ kue, nu/ niwi/ niu/ ŋu/ ŋue, pa*

-pu$_4$ V_Intr
▸ start to flower, bear, produce (fruit or nuts)
Kaŋar/ kun/ puke/ guava/ kakau tipu. —The *galip* nut tree, breadfruit, Malaysian apple, guava, cocoa trees are starting to produce/bear fruit.
Ndaama tiŋgi kaŋar ipu ambai som. —This year the *galip* nut trees are not producing well.

puŋana— N_Inal_Event
Kaŋar imbel puŋana. —The *galip* tree is producing a lot of nuts.

-pu$_5$ V_Tr
▸ squeeze a *galip* nut out of its brown skin
Sombe iti tupu kaŋar, to keteene imbot, mi twiini ila ne. Kaŋar na, tesek som, iti tupu. —When we (INC) squeeze *galip* nuts out of their skins, then the kernel stays, and the brown skin goes away. *Galip* nuts, we do not peel [the skins from them], we squeeze [them out of their skins].

puak N
▸ coconut fruit that is very young (has no flesh, drinkable but not very sweet)
def. *Ni ka sur popoŋana (ŋono somŋana), iyokyok, inamut som.* —It is a very young fruit of a coconut (no flesh has formed yet), watery, not very sweet-tasting.
Kekeende kanda puak sa lak! —Twist us (INC) off a young coconut
similar: *pugor, sur*

-pue V_Intr
construction: *mata- pue*
▸ clear one's mind of other thoughts so one can concentrate on something else
Buri ti, nako aŋkam som. Pa iŋgi uraata boozo. Inmbot ma motoŋ pue to aŋkam. Uraata toro sa imbot motoŋ som, tona aŋkam. —Just now I won't do it. For now [I have] a lot of work [to do]. It will have to wait until I have no other work to do and then, when my mind is clear of other things, I will do it.

puge N
▸ crocodile
Puge ikarra pa toono, mi iyaago la yok leleene pa wiini. —A crocodile crawls on the ground and swims in the water with its tail.
Tisou puge lutuunu. —They caught a young crocodile.
Tikeene puge pa yaaba biibi ta mbolŋana kat. —They caught a crocodile with a big fishing line that was very strong.

puge tai kana
▸ saltwater crocodile
puge yok kana
▸ freshwater crocodile
puge alagap
▸ black crocodile (biggest one)
puge waŋ
▸ male crocodile (young one)

pugor N_Stative
▸ young coconut with no edible flesh yet (The shells of such coconuts break easily.)
Ni tiŋgi ŋonoono, som pugor? —This coconut, [does it have] flesh, or is it a young one with no flesh?
similar: *puak*

puk N_Event
construction: *-kam puk*
▸ make a loud cracking noise
Peene ikam puk. —The gun [fired making] a loud cracking noise.
Itun mambu ma ikam puk. —He set the bamboo on fire, and it was cracking [as it burned].
You ikam puk. —The volcano erupted. (Lit. 'The fire cracked')
Wo ikam puk ma ipet. —The flood came rushing with a loud noise
def. *Itaŋ ma kalŋaana bübi.* —It makes a loud noise.

puke$_1$ N
▸ Malaysian apple (=Tok Pisin *laulau*, scientific name: *Eugenia malaccensis*)
Tasala teke kanda puke mi takan. —Let's go up [and] pick ourselves (INC) some Malaysian apples and eat them.
puke ŋgepŋana (=mazaana kat) —Malaysian apple which is really ripe
Puke ataka imbol som. Ipepep. —An *ataka* Malaysian apple is not hard. It is soft.
Takan puke ataka mbitiŋana, na pakpak som. —When we (INC) eat *ataka* Malaysian apples, they are not bitter.

puke-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ collarbone
Re pa nomnom ikanan pukem. Puni! —Look out, for a mosquito is biting you near your (SG) collar bone. Kill it!

puke tai N
▸ sea creature type, coral polyp (edible, found on reefs and in sand)
def. *mbuleene siŋsiŋŋana* —The rear of it is red.
Tala tekel kanda puke tai. —Let's (INC) go and dig up some *puke tai* polyps to eat.
Puke tai nama rouŋan. —A *puke tai* polyp has a bundle of tentacles.

pukpuk N_Event Redup
▸ waving one's limbs in the air
Tewe pen ma pukpuk. —We (INC) are like turtles [lying on our backs] and [helplessly] waving our flippers. [=We are in trouble and can't do anything about it.]
nama- pukpuk
▸ clap one's hands, or hit one's chest

pul N
▸ bamboo type (small, hard, made into knives)
def. *Iwe kei ta buza i. Tupun ŋge kopoono pa i. Tapal ŋge lembeene pa pul tomini.* —It is like a knife. We (INC) cut up a pig's stomach with it. We also slice off a pig's testicles with knives made from *pul* bamboo.

pula N
▸ time associated with mourning
Pula sananŋana imap, to tomtom tiyooto pa baibai. Pa ina pula ambaiŋana. —Once the time of mourning is over, people leave the place of mourning. For it is the good time after mourning.

pulaata N
▸ restricted ceremonial area (walled in with coconut fronds, in the past, young men were initiated there and instructed there by the village leader about the laws of the village. Male dancers dress themselves in *Nakanmut* costumes there. Women are forbidden from entering it. For a woman to have done so in the past would have been a capital offence.)
def. *Pulaata na, soŋsooŋgo mi ruumu ki Nakanmut. Moori mi pikin irao tila leleene som.* —The *pulaata,* it [is] a fenced in area and the house of the *Nakanmut.* Women and children are not permitted to go into it.
Nakanmut ko irak koozi, pa zin tomooto tiwooro ta pulaata ga. —The *Nakanmut* will probably dance today, for the men are shouting inside the ceremonial area.
loan from: Mutu language, cf. *pulaat*
see also: *bar* (=true Mbula form), *Nakanmut*

pulaŋ$_1$ N
▸ stone used when crushing *galip* nuts
Kam pulaŋ imar be aŋpil kaŋar. —Bring a stone so I can roll it over the *galip* nuts and crush them.
similar: *ndim niini*

-pulaŋ$_2$ V_Tr
▸ eat different kinds of high protein foods at the same time (e.g. meat, nuts, etc. Normally, these are eaten at different times.)
Nu pulaŋ kopom. Ko kopom yoyou. —You (SG) are eating too much protein at one time. You (SG) are going to have a stomach ache.
▸ boil/cook sago porridge
Tupulaŋ kanda meene ma takan. —Let's boil ourselves (INC) some sago porridge.
meene pulaŋŋana
▸ sago boiled with coconut oil and salt

puli- N_Inal
▸ brideprice, things needed for buying a wife
def. *Moori puliini na, zin koroŋ ta ilala pa moori ŋgiimiŋana.* —The brideprice, it is the things that usually go for buying women.
Ni izem koroŋ biibi kat pa moori puliini. —He gave a large amount of things for the brideprice.
Mi uriizi, moori ta puliini ŋge ima ma neeni na, motom ŋgal som? Tana la mi lou moori tana su haus sik. —But just recently a pig came to you (SG) as the woman's brideprice and you cooked it. Don't you remember it? Therefore go and visit the woman in the hospital.
Uriizi mbio ndouŋana na, moori tana puliini sa, nio aŋkam? (Le tomooto iŋooŋo.) —Recently when there was the big pile of wealth objects, did I receive any of that woman's brideprice? [A male relative of hers is quarrelling.]

-puliizi V_Intr
construction: *ni- (i)puliizi, kuli- puliizi*
▸ be upset by, take offence at, be ashamed
Niini (i)puliizi pa sua tio. —He was very upset by my talk.
dial. var. *-puliigi* (Marile)
similar: *ka- miaŋ*

-pulul V_Intr Redup
▸ prepare oneself to fight (may involve calling on one's clan totem for strength)
def. *Malmalŋana mi ururŋana ki porouŋana. Nu ŋgal yo, nio aŋgalu. Nu piri pat pio, nio aŋpiri pat pu.* —Fighting and preparing to fight. You (SG) spear at me, [and] I spear back at you. You throw a rock at me, I throw a rock back at you.
Tomtom kolmanŋana ila ma ipulul be iporou. Mi tomtom naŋgaŋ na, ni mburaana som. —The older fellow went and was getting ready to fight. But the younger fellow did not want [to join in].
Tipuni, mi ni ipulul us kini. —They hit him, and he called on his clan totem in order to get more strength to fight back.

pum$_1$ V_Intr
▸ be double (used of fruits and nuts)
kaŋar pum —The *galip* nut is a double one.

pumŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ double (fruit)
mbu keteene pumŋana
ni ka pir pumŋana
puke putuunu pumŋana
Nio aŋkot kaŋar mi aŋdeeŋe kaŋar pumŋana. —I broke open the *galip* nut and found a double nut.
see also: *paum*

-pum$_2$ V_Tr
▸ make a low-pitched sound by blowing
Ni ipum twiiri/ ni putuunu. —He made a low-pitched sound by blowing a conch shell/ coconut shell.

-pumun V_Tr
▸ cover up a hole, close off an opening
Kupumun kooto ma tuŋ sala ŋgeele. —Finish putting on the sago thatch all the way up to the roof ridge.
Kupumun kwoono! —Close his mouth! [i.e. shut him up]
Ni irao ipumun talŋaana pa tiŋiizi kizin na som. —He is not going to close his ears to their cries.
Zitun tizeeze talŋan mi tipumun matan. —They themselves have plugged their ears and closed their eyes. [=They do not want to hear or see].
-pumun zaala
▸ deny access to, block, obstruct, close off
Tipumun zaala pizin Koobo. Irao tile mini som. —They denied access to the inner island people. They are not allowed to come inland [to the village] any more.
Ke ipol ma ila ipumun zaala. —A tree fell over and blocked the road.

see also: *-mun*

-pumuuŋgu V_Tr

▸ start with, begin with, put to be first

Pumuuŋgu Namoŋo ma Atai pa kan kini muŋgu. —Start with N. and A. and give them their food first.

Kupumuuŋgu sua tiom muŋgu. —You (PL) start off with your talk first.

▸ give something to someone before giving it to other people

Pumuuŋgu kini pizin. —Give food to them first.

▸ be first to do something

Tiom tasa sombe le sanaana sa som, na ipumuuŋgu pat piriŋana pa moori ti. —If one of you (PL) has no sin, then he should be the first at throwing stones at this woman.

see also: *-muuŋgu*

-pun V_Tr

▸ hit, strike, smite, smote (This is the general verb for hit. It also can have a more specific sense of hitting that is done with a motion that is more parallel to the ground rather than vertical.)

Ni ipun yo. —He hit me.

Tipuni ma ruŋguunu isaana. —They beat him up badly. [He was bleeding, etc.]

Koobo tipun tai, mi ye tiko ma tila be titi pu. —The inner island people struck the sea [with sticks], and the fish fled and got caught in the net.

Ni ikam tete kini mi ipun su toono. —He took his walking stick and hit it down on the ground.

see also: *-rou* 'hit/strike'

▸ try to overcome, struggle to subdue

Aŋpunun ŋgar ki kuliŋ i bekena aŋkoto ŋgar tana. —I am hitting/struggling against the thinking of my skin [=my natural carnal desires] in order to subdue that [kind of] thinking.

▸ build, make, nail together (something small like a door or coffin, but not something large like a house)

Mak ipun kataama. —Mark made/ built the door.

see also: *-po* 'tie/build (a house)'

▸ play (guitar)

Naŋgaŋ tipunun gita kizin. —The young men were playing their guitars.

▸ affect in an unpleasant way, harm

Mete ti ipun kat yo. —This sickness has really hit me hard [i.e. affected me badly].

Pataŋana ipunun yo. —I keep having hardships/troubles.

similar: *-pasaana*

▸ kill

Pun motmooto pa koi. —Kill the worms on the tobacco [by pulling them and squeezing them].

-pun ma -meete

▸ kill (Lit. 'hit and die')

Iru zaala be ipuni ma imeete. —He looked for a way to kill him.

kwo- ipun

▸ scold, yell at (Lit. 'mouth hits')

pai ipun

▸ be tired out by a journey, be exhausted by a journey (Lit. 'journey hits')

Ko pai ipuni sorok. —He might be tired out by the journey for no reason.

peteele ipun

▸ suffer famine (Lit. 'hunger hits')

uze ipun

▸ sweat because of working hard

yaŋ ipun

▸ get rained on (Lit. 'rain hits')

-pun le

▸ lower a boat's sail, roll up a sail

Pun le, pa miiri biibi. —Lower the sail, for there is a strong wind.

-pun mbura-

▸ work hard

Zin tipun sorok mburan. —They worked hard, but it was in vain.

Kozo pun mburom pa koroŋ ŋonoono men. —You (SG) should only work hard for something worthwhile.

-pun mormor

▸ tame

Nio aŋpun mormor posi be mataana isu. —I tamed the cat.

-pun mos

▸ carve a design onto something

Kasai ipun mos pa kombom. —Kasai carved a design onto a drum.

-pun ro

▸ weed (a garden, Lit. 'hit weeds')

Zin tipunun ro pa mokleene kizin. —They were weeding their garden.

-pun su
▸ rest, sit down to rest
Zin tipun su Mbam kezeene. —They sat down to rest on the bank of the Mbam river.
▸ settle to live in a new area
-pun tai
▸ calm down the sea
Yaŋ ipun tai ma imeete. —The rain calmed the ocean.
-pun tooro
▸ dance a *Tooro* dance.
-pun ute-
▸ think hard (Lit. 'hit one's head')
Iti tupun utende, mibe takam ŋgar. —We (INC) are thinking hard so we will understand.

-punun V_Tr Redup
punŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Kataama ti punŋana kek. —This door is already nailed together.
N_Inal_Event
gita punŋana —guitar playing
Nu you punŋom! (=Nu talŋom somŋom!) —You (SG) don't listen! [Lit. 'You are a fire killer!'] (=You don't have ears.)

-pundu V_Tr
▸ drop something down, let something down, throw down
Ni ipundu mburu se pooto. —He dropped the cargo onto the veranda.
Pundu su pepe! Kokena imapaala. Riŋa mi ur su. —Don't drop it down lest it break. Put it down carefully.
Tipundu gomsaaba kizin kizin isu toono. —They dropped their baskets down onto the ground.
Mose keteene ibeleu kat, mi ipundu pat babaŋan ru tana isu toono. —Moses was really furious, and threw those two flat stones down on the ground.
see also: *-ndu*

-pune V_Tr
▸ wear traditional loincloth, put on
Maala tum kuliini na, titut mi tipune ma iwe maala. —The bark of a *malatum* tree, they pound it and wear it as a loincloth.

-punkaala V_Tr
▸ board off an opening, nail shut
Tipunkaala kataama, siiri, ŋge zalaana. —They nailed the door/ fence/ pig's path closed.
▸ tie shut
Punkaala plastik kwoono, kokena kaŋar titoptop. —Tie the mouth of the plastic bag shut so the *galip* nuts don't spill out.

-punke V_Tr
▸ kill secretly, assassinate
Nio aŋpunke ŋge kini, mi ni iute som. —I secretly killed his pig, and he did not know about it.
Timbuk Paulus ka kiizi be tipunke i su zaala lwoono. —They decided to assassinate Paul on the road.
see also: *-pun, -ke*

punkeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
construction: *maol punkeŋa-*
▸ lazy
Ni maol punkeŋana kat. —He is lazy.
similar: *beleegeŋa, lugoogoŋa, -maol, maolŋa-, mata ila lil, mburasomŋa, -ŋgwol, ŋgwolŋa-, -ŋguulu, paŋa- bais/ beleege/ leeze, bolbolkuŋa-*

-punmeete V_Tr
▸ stop, hinder, bring to a halt, turn off
Ni ipunmeete uraata. —He stopped/ hindered the work.
Tipunmeete generator. —They turned off the generator.
Yesu ipunmeete miiri ma duubu. —Jesus stopped the storm.
Tipunmeete malmal, ŋoŋi. —They stopped the fight, quarrel.
Takam parei mi tupunmeete sua tana? —What should we (INC) do in order to stop that talk?
Tipunmeete lam mi lele zugut. —They turned off the lamp and [then] it was dark.
see also: *-pun, -meete*

-punraama V_Middle
▸ sit down to rest
Zin moori tipunraama zin su lele taŋga. —The women sat down to rest in that place over there.
similar: *kete- su, -pun su*
▸ hold back, keep back (some food which should be shared, because of stinginess)
Tomtom taŋga ipunraama kini mbuleene ma imbot. —That fellow kept back the leftover food (for himself).

-punramraama V_Middle Redup
▸ take it easy, be slow in doing something (getting going, eating, talking, smoking)
Punramraamu pa pai paso? Riŋariŋa paso? Loŋa mi tama. —Why are you (SG) so slow

in walking? Why so slowly? Come quickly so that we (INC) can go [together].
Punramraamu pepe. Pa waem bizin tila kek. —Don't be so slow in getting going. For your (SG) friends have already gone.
Kupunramraama yom, tabe mbalus imaŋga ma ila lene kek. —You (PL) were slow in going, and so the aeroplane has taken off and gone [without you].
Nu moori be punramraamu! Tomooto sa amkamamam ta kembena? —Are you (SG) a woman that you are so slow! Are any of us (EXC) men doing like that?

-puŋgaara V_Tr
▸ devour food, keep eating without thinking of others
Kupuŋgaara kini rimos! —Quit devouring the food!
def. *Kini ila kopoono men, ila kopoono men.* —Food keeps going into one's stomach.

-puŋit V_Tr
▸ clean out entrails
Nio aŋpuŋit ye/ ŋge kopoono. —I cleaned the entrails out of the fish's/pig's stomach.
▸ consume the inside of something

puŋitŋit V_Tr Redup
Mala na, ke uunu. (Ikis you). Pa mbeŋ molo na ni ipuŋitŋit ma inmbot. —*Mala* wood is good firewood. (It holds/maintains the fire.) For it keeps burning throughout the night.

puŋpuŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be big and round, be swollen
Mi uteene na, ipuŋpuŋ. —And its head was big and round.
Kumbuŋ ipuŋpuŋ. —My leg is swollen.
similar: *-sar, -suŋsuŋ*
Ke tiŋgi puŋpuŋ mete. Kere musaana ŋana, to irao sumbuunu ti. —This piece of timber is too big. Look for something smaller, for then it will fit into this hole.
Ke tiŋgi musaana mete. Kere biibiŋana/ puŋpuŋŋana ri. —This stick is too small. Look for a bit bigger/ thicker one.

puŋpuŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ swollen, large
serembat puŋpuŋŋana —large sweet potato
A, nu utem puŋpuŋŋom na. —Ah you (SG), your head is swollen. [insult mainly used by women to scold children for their misbehaviour]

zuru- puŋpuŋ
▸ big snout
ŋge zuruunu puŋpuŋŋana —pig with a big snout
▸ thick lips (used as an insult)
Nu zurum puŋpuŋ kembei ta ŋge mo! Ŋu paso? —Your (SG) lips are thick like a pig's snout! [used as an insult] Why are you upset?

-puŋus V_Tr
▸ blow one's nose
Puŋus ŋurum pepe. Mus men. —Don't blow your nose. Just wipe it.

-pup V_Tr
▸ trim, cut (hair, beard), shear (fur)
Nio aŋpup kezeŋ. —I trimmed my beard.
Aŋla ma tipup uteŋ ruunu. —I went and got my hair cut.
Tipup sipsip rumun rumun. —They sheared the sheep.

-pupup V_Tr Redup
pupŋana N_Inal_Event
To tizem pupŋana. —Then they stopped the [hair] cutting.
ute ruunu pupŋana —cutting of one's hair

pur N_Event
▸ fart sound
Siini ikam pur. —He farted and made a *pur* sound.

pura N_Stative
▸ light-skinned, Caucasian person
note: Kampalap form
dial. var. *tubudu, puspuuzuŋa-, bedbeedeŋa-* (Central), *anuut* (Gauru)
loan from: West New Britain

-purai V_Tr
▸ do magic by chanting, work defensive magic, work a counter-spell
Tipurai pat bekena tiser kon pa ma imbot molo. —They worked a counter-spell on the stone in order to drive the ghost far away.
Tipurai marai, mi tipaaza su kar keteene kizin. Beso naborou kizin wal pakan imar, to isoborou sala. —They worked defensive magic using ginger, and planted it in the area near the front of their house. So if some people's magic comes, it will be blocked.
Ni ikam mermeere, marai, meeze kuliini, to ipurai zin. —He took Victory Leaf, ginger, [and] the bark of a *meeze* tree and then worked a counter-spell on them.

-purairai V_Tr Redup
Mbulu ta tupurairai zin tomtom ti, pakaamŋana kat. —This behaviour of us (INC) doing counter magic for people, is really deceptive.
purairaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ magician
Tiboobo tomtom purairaiŋana be imar ikarakiti tomtom kizin. —They called a magician to come and fix their people.
see also: *zeŋzeŋŋa-, -seŋ, -zeŋzeŋ*

-pures V_Intr/Tr
▸ spray out of one's mouth, blow out from the mouth
Aŋseŋ makiŋ, mi aŋpures. —After I had chewed betel-nut, I sprayed out my saliva.
Nio aŋpures la mataana. —I sprayed saliva in his eyes [as an insult to him].
see also: *-kiziu* 'spit', *-luai* 'spit out'
-puresres V_Intr/Tr Redup
Ni imbel ka siŋi kek. Pa ipuresres ma imar i. —He has chewed a lot of betel-nut. For he is spitting [it] out as he comes.
-pureskaala
▸ spit on
Tipureskaali mi tikam teene mi tirourou sala uteene. —They spat on him, and took a cane, and were hitting it on his head.

-puri V_Tr
▸ wash under running water, rinse (hands, plates, clothes)
Nio aŋpuri motoŋ/ nomoŋ. —I rinsed my eyes (or face)/ hands.
Puri serembat sula yok. —Rinse the sweet potatoes in the river.
note: used more in Kampalap
see also: *-ri*

purpur V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
▸ soft and ready to be eaten, well-roasted (used of sweet potatoes, manioc, and bananas that are roasted over a fire)
def. *kini lasŋana* —roasted food
Mbim serembat tana, ko purpur kek? To isu ma takan. —Press the sweet potato, is it getting soft already? [If it is,] then take it off and we'll (INC) eat it.
purpurŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ soft ground that is ready to be planted (rarer meaning)
Toono purpurŋana, ina ambai pa kini paazaŋana. —Soft ground, that is good for planting food.
similar: *mbeezeŋa-, mozorzooroŋa-, muraprapŋa-*

-purri V_Tr Redup
▸ bleed, bubbling/ pouring out (used of blood)
Tipun tomtom tana ma siŋ ipurri i. —They hit that man and blood was bubbling out of him.

-purru V_Intr Redup
alt. *-paruru*
▸ stimulate, stir to do something
Sanaana ipurru i, tabe inoknok mbulu sananŋana kamŋana. —Sin stirs him to continue doing bad.
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipurru i ma ikam uraata ambaimbaiŋana boozo. —The Holy Spirit stimulated him to do a lot of good work.
Leleŋ ipurru yo be aŋtooro mboe pakan. —I felt moved to compose some songs.
def. *Koroŋ ise pini, imaŋga pini, tana iŋgi be ikam mbulu sa.* —Because something ascends to him, gets going in him, he is now about to do something.
see also: *-pabukbuk*

-puru V_Tr
▸ pull up with roots, uproot
Ni ila ma ipuru mok/ zeere/ serembat ma ise. —He went and pulled up a taro plant/ leafy vegetables/ sweet potatoes.
Tipuru ro sananŋan pa mokleene kizin. —They weeded their garden.
Yooba ko ipuru zin ma tila len pa toono kini. —Yahweh will uproot them, and they will [be forced] out of his land.
-purru/ -pururu V_Tr Redup
Purru kilaŋ tina! —Keep pulling up that *kilaŋ* grass.

purupaala N
▸ bird type (brown, has white eyelids, lives on the ground, resembles a quail, edible)
Uriizi, Peenebi isou purupaala ta. —The day before yesterday old Peene caught a *purupaala* bird.

-purus V_Intr
▸ come loose, become untied
Kawaala kini ipurus ma itop. —His loincloth came loose and fell off.
▸ get loose, escape, manage to get free
Kilis ikeeni mi ipurus. —The snare caught him but he managed to get free.

pus$_1$ N
▸ belt, necktie, rope tied around one's waist
Ni ipezekat lwoono pa pus. —He tied a belt around his waist.
Pus ikiskis kawaala tio. —A rope is holding up my loincloth.

pus$_2$ N_Event
construction: *-kam pus*
▸ become open, no longer obstructed
Ŋgureene ikam pus. —He got his voice back [Lit. 'His throat opened.']
Kuzuunu ikam pus. —His nose opened up (after having been stuffed up).

talŋa- (sumbuunu) ikam pus
▸ ear opens after having been blocked
Talŋaana sumbuunu ikam pus. —His ear opened.
▸ happen to hear and take notice of
Iŋgi sua tau zin uraata kan talŋan ikam pus pa, ta ise ro gi. — This is [just] the talk the workmen happened to hear and take notice of that [has been put] into this book [i.e. this dictionary].

pus$_3$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ go through, come through, make one's way through
Kuru ma pus pa sumbuunu ma imar. —Push it through the hole.
Ŋge ta iti la pu, mi pus ma ila lene. —A pig got caught in the net, but broke through it and escaped.
Molo som na, mooto pus ma ipet pa ke liigiŋana. —It was not long and a snake came out of the bundle of firewood.

puspus V_Intr Redup
▸ go through
Man lutunlutun puspus pa siiri ma tila len. —The chicks kept going through the fence and getting away.

-pus$_4$ V_Middle/Tr
▸ wash away the outer skin of *galip* nuts
Tupus kaŋar kuliini ila ne. —We (INC) wash off the outer skin of the *galip* nuts.
▸ clean by wiping dirt away
Pus buza tio lutuunu ti mataana. Pa neeri tikaam buzur pa ma siŋ imbot la. —Wipe the blade of my knife clean. For yesterday they butchered an animal and there is blood on it.
similar: *-yamus*
▸ cleanse, purify
Yesu ipus ti pa sanaana kiti ma teŋgeeze kat. —Jesus cleanses/purifies us (INC) from our sin and we are truly clean.
▸ wash oneself
Kolmanbi isula yok ma ipusi ma ambai leen. (leleene ambai) —The old man went down to the river and washed himself and now he feels good.

-puzus V_Middle/Tr Redup
Nio aŋpuzus kaŋar sula yok mi zin timar tila. —While I was washing away the skins of the *galip* nuts, they came and went.

pusou lene N
▸ area where a pig net is set up to catch pigs (Lit. 'net-catch')
def. *Lele ta tiraara pu pa na, ina tipaata be pusou lene.* —The place where a [pig] net is set up is called a *pusou* area.
Koso kalŋoyom pepe. Pa iŋgi pusou lene ta ti. —Don't speak in loud voice. For this is the area where pig nets have been set up.

-puspuuzuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ white (used of skin, teeth, clothing)
Siot tio puspuuzuŋana. —My shirt is white.
biidi kundu puspuuzuŋana (=biidi popoŋana, totou na zen) —The tip of the yam [is] white (=new/immature yam, it not yet ready for us (INC) to dig up.)
Kakam mbulu tana pepe. Ko zoŋoyom puspuuzuŋoyom mi kemeete. —Don't do that. You (PL) will die with white teeth. [i.e. at a young age]
similar: *kokouŋa-* 'white'
▸ fair, light (skin colour)
Iti na, kulindi gabgapŋanda. Mi zin na, kulin puspuuzuŋan. —We (INC) are dark-skinned. But they are fair-skinned.
zin puspuuzuŋan —Caucasian and Asian people
similar: *bedbeedeŋa-, pura, anuut*

-pusuk V_Tr
▸ push (down or away)
Nio aŋpusuki ma ila ŋana. —I pushed him a bit further.
Pusuk zin ma tilae, mi niom kala ma kumuuŋgu. —Push them aside and you (PL) go ahead.
▸ blame someone else when you have been accused of something

Niam amsuk sua pini, mi ni ipusuk la ki tomtom toro. —We accused him, but he blamed someone else.
see also: *-suk*

-pusuksuk V_Tr Redup
Nu pusuksuk yo paso! —Why are you (SG) pushing me!

kwo- ipusuk
▸ urge, press, push someone to do something (Lit. 'mouth pushes')
Nio kwoŋ ipusuki be ila lene. —I urged him to go away.

-pusur V_Tr
▸ push something off in the water and let it float away
Nio aŋpusur kotkot ma ipera lene. —I pushed off some drift wood and it floated away down the river ([to get rid of it. I don't care where it goes.]
see also: *-sur, -pasur*

put$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ be cut off, become completely separated, break in half, break in two (used of long things)
Timbit wooŋgo pa teene mi tiyaaru, to teene put se lwoono. —They tied up the canoe with a piece of cane and pulled it, but then the cane broke in two in the middle.
Ni iyembut Apoi namaana lutuunu ma put. —He cut off Apoi's finger.
Kolman tana, ni uraata kini put kek. Ina niom naŋgaŋ be motoyom ŋgal uraata tiom. —That old man, his work is finished [=He is not able to do work any more]. Now you young men, need to look after your (PL) work.
similar: *-met*

putput V_Intr Redup
Tiyembut lae pa wooro ma putput. —They were cutting the rope up into pieces.

riŋriŋ put
▸ speak clearly not withholding anything, speak frankly/candidly/forthrightly
Yembut kat sua ma riŋriŋ put (=so kat lelem). Nasobe zin tikam ŋgar. Pa sua ta kembei mburaana. —Finish the talk and speak frankly (=really say how you (SG) feel). Then they will understand. For that kind of talk is strong.

-put$_2$ V_Middle/Tr
▸ sit cross-legged or with one's legs folded up under oneself
Nio aŋput yo su pooto. —I sat cross-legged on the veranda.
Swooro kumbum pepe. Put kumbum. —Don't stretch out your (SG) legs. Fold them up under you.
similar: *-selek, -lek kumbu-, -kat kumbu-*

putar N
▸ trail regularly followed by an animal
Kozo la, to ur kilis isu putar biibi tiŋga. —Go and put the snare on that big animal trail over there.
Ni izaŋzaaŋa putar mi ikanan buzur. —He often lies in wait by the trail and [so] he usually has meat to eat.

-putke V_Tr
▸ untie, untangle, open knots
Ni iputke wooro kaukauŋana. —He untangled the tangled rope.
Putke wooro ta ikaukau yo na. —Untie the rope that is around me.
Ni iputke wooŋgo, mi ipeeze ma ipera. —He untied the canoe, and paddled down towards the mouth of the river.
Aŋputke kumbu keteene ka wooro. —I untied his shoelaces.
▸ free somebody, let go free
Ni iur sua be tiputke Yosep. —He ordered Joseph to be freed.
▸ reveal, disclose

-putkewe V_Tr Redup

putkeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Kosasa ta zukŋana, nako putkeŋana. —Whatever is wrapped up [=secret], will be opened, untied [=exposed, revealed].

putput V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ bulge, be swollen
Ni ikan kini biibi ma kopoono putput kat. —He ate a lot of food and his stomach was really bulging.
Ni iwi pot ma iputput. —He blew up the pig's bladder and it was swollen [with air].
Sokorei isula pelpeele ku, ta iputput na? —What is there in your (SG) basket that is causing it to bulge?
Ni iseŋ ma mbu iputput la kwoono. —He was chewing and the betel-nut filled his mouth.

mata- putput
▸ eyes bulging (because of fierce anger), glare at
▸ used as an insult
Nu motom putput! —You (SG) ugly person with bulging-eyes!

kwo- putput
▸ mouth is bulging (with food, betel-nuts)
-paputput V_Tr Redup
▸ fill up
Kapaputput kopoyom pa ke pwoono rimos! Imbot mi kakan kat kini ŋonoono. —Stop filling your (PL) stomachs with fruits. Leave them, and eat some proper food.

putu-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ container, shell
Ŋonoono imbot, som putuunu men? —Does it have any contents, or is it just an empty container?
yok putuunu —water container
ŋgeele putuunu —shell of a shellfish
ni putuunu —coconut shell
▸ plain food without any accompaniment
Amkan serembat/ mok/ biidi putuunu men. —We (EXC) ate plain sweet potatoes/ taro [cooked in water, not in coconut or with anything else].
similar: *guma*
▸ empty
Zin kar kan timeke ma timap tila ma kar putuunu. —All the people from the village went away together and the village was empty.
similar: *biaŋyaaŋ, -bilim, bilimŋa-*
▸ dead body, corpse
Tiurpe putuunu, to titwi i sula naala. —They prepared the body [for the funeral], and then buried him down to the grave.
—similar: *uri*
ute- putuunu
▸ skull
▸ leader of a village, high official (of the country, province)
Asiŋ ta uteyom putuunu? —Who is your (PL) leader?
Kere utende putuunu ta imar i be kuur ndomoono tomini. —See that you (PL) also give a share to our (INC) leader [=pastor] who is coming.
Michael Somare, ni utende putuunu. —Michael Somare, he is our (INC) leader.
similar: *biibi/ bibip, tomtom peeze kana, wal peeze kan*
tomtom uteene putuunu
▸ person's skull
▸ Calvary (in the Bible)

putu-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ seed
def. *We, puke, ip, rok, papaya, ŋgeŋ, ti na ke putun putunŋan.* —Mangoes, Malaysian apples, Tahitian Chestnuts, New Guinea walnuts, papayas, wild papayas, and *ti* trees all have seeds.
Sombe tapaaza koroŋ sa putuunu, na… —If we (INC) plant the seed of something, then…
Kini iweniwen mi koroŋ putun putun ko tipiyotyooto naman naman ma runrun ma ŋonon ŋonon matakiŋa. —The seedlings of food plants and seeds of things will produce branches and leaves and all kinds of fruits.

-putu$_3$ V_Tr
▸ feed
Putu ŋge! —Feed the pig!
Nio ko aŋputu zin ma kopon bok. —I will feed them so their stomachs will be full.
Tiputu you. —They fed the fire with more wood.
-pututu V_Tr Redup
Nu welweele nomom be pututu zin pa koroŋ ambaimbaiŋan. —You (SG) keep opening your hand and feeding them with good things.
Iti ta boozomen tupututu itundu, mi tomboro kat itundu. —We (INC) all feed ourselves and look after ourselves well.

-putum V_Tr
▸ make grow, help grow
Putum lutum tana ma loŋa iwe kaibiŋana. —Feed that child of yours (SG) and he will quickly grow up.
Toono itunu iputum kini tana. —The ground itself helps the food to grow.
see also: *-tum*

-putun$_1$ V_Tr
▸ produce, put forth new leaves
Ke iputun ruunu be ŋonoono. —The tree is putting forth new leaves in order to bear fruit.
similar: *-pekel ruunu*

-putun$_2$ V_Tr
▸ stack up neatly (then a lot can be put together in a bundle)
Amputun kooto, tona ndemeereŋana. (=kooto zaanaŋana). —We (EXC) stacked up the thatching well, so then [we were

sure] there was enough to do the work. [=because there was a lot of thatching.]
Kooto ta tuputun som, na ndemeereŋana som. (=boozo som, irao pa uraata som) —The thatching that we (INC) do not stack up well, we are not sure whether it will be enough for the work.

-putuundu V_Tr
▸ support, strengthen, steady (by adding earth to the base of something)
Tuputuundu toono la uunu bekena itum ambai. —Let's (INC) put more ground around its base, so that it will be steady and grow well.
▸ support, strengthen, make to be steady (morally, spiritually)
Putuundu yam. Naso ampa pai mos men, mi amsosor som. —Strengthen us (EXC). Then we will walk prudently and not do wrong.
similar: *-silou, -pombol*

puulu N
▸ moon
Mbeŋ koozi, puulu ilupi. —Tonight there is a full moon.
puulu munŋana —full moon
puulu ikwaara mboono —really big moon rising above New Britain
puulu ipet —new moon
Puulu iwe pakaana ma iŋgi be ilela i. —The moon is waning.
▸ month
Iŋgi so puulu i? —What month is it now?
▸ month of pregnancy
Elisabet puulu kini iwe lamata mi ta kek. —Elisabeth's pregnancy was already in its sixth month.
▸ menstruation, period
Ni le puulu. —She has her period.
Puulu zan:—traditional names of the months (according to the Yangla and Marile dialects, note that the calendar is based largely on the life-cycle of the *Canarium* tree—*kaŋar*):
Mbui/ Ŋgeze
▸ January
def. *Kaŋar imbui. (=iruŋ)* —The *galip* trees are flowering.
Gomsala/ Mbulabe
▸ February
def. *Kaŋar pompomŋana/ Kaŋar ikun kandaara.* —The *galip* trees are budding/ flowering
Turgom/ Aiyo buzaana
▸ March
def. *Kaŋar muruunu ipol ma isu.* —Clusters of *galip* nuts are breaking off and falling down.
Ayo buzaana/ Karatete
▸ April
def. *Kini popoŋana, totou be takan na ambai kat som. Nomnom boozo tipet.* —The new [harvest of] food crops, when we (INC) dig them up to eat them, they are not very good. A lot of mosquitos appear.
Ro mataana/ Ro mataana
▸ May
def. *Kaŋar mataana isu.* —The first *galip* nuts fall down.
Muna/ Daudau biibi
▸ June
def. *Kaŋar isu ma isaana, kaŋar imozooro.* —A huge amount of *galip* nuts comes down, *galip* nuts are spreading out [all over the ground].
Karatete/ Daudau mazaana
▸ July
def. *Kaŋar isu toono ma isaana.* —A huge amount of *galip* nuts comes down onto the ground.
Aigere/ Man mbuleene mamaaza
▸ August
def. *Yaŋ swoono mi man mbia isamburaaza kaŋar. Ikan kulin kulin ma isula kopoono som. Puulu sananŋana.* —A time for rain, and [the time when] bats bite off the skins of *galip* nuts. They bite their skins, but don't swallow them. A bad month.
Manmbule mamaaza/ Man pur
▸ September
def. *Mbalmbal mbuleene iraraaza ma irao iwon kaŋar mini som. Kaŋar imap.* —The pigeon's arse gets torn [due to having eaten so many *galip* nuts and defecating them, and it cannot swallow any more *galip* nuts. [The time for] *galip* nuts is now finished.
Manpur/ Mbui rekrek
▸ October
def. *Man irie ma isala irru kaŋar ma som.* —Birds fly up and look for galip nuts but are unable to find them.
Ŋese/ Mbui potpot
▸ November
def. *Lelem pa kaŋar, mi irao ndeeŋe som. Taataŋan mbol.* —You (SG) want *galip* nuts,

but can't find them. [It is the time for] scratching around looking for isolated nuts.

Ndaambula/ Ndaama
▸ December
def. *Kaŋar imbukmbuk mini.* —The *galip* trees bud again.

puze N_Event
▸ paddling
Ni iute puze som. —He doesn't know how to paddle [a canoe].
Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling for it was a long way across the sea.
Tiseebe miiri mi mburan papiriizi pa puze. —They went against the wind and worked hard at paddling.
similar: *peezeŋana*

-puzuuru V_Tr
▸ push off from the shore, push with effort
Ni ipuzuuru wooŋgo ma ipera ŋana. —He pushed off the canoe from the shore and went out a bit in the sea.
see also: *-pusur, -zuuru*

pwo- N_Inal
▸ seed, fruit, nut, flower (everything that a tree produces other than leaves and branches, general expression for fruits etc.)
Zin man tikanan ke pwonpwon ta boozomen. —Birds eat all kinds of fruits and nuts from trees.
Konok ke pwon kanŋana rimos. Imbot mi motoyom iŋgal koyom uraata pa woomo. —Stop just eating fruits [and lazing around]. Leave them alone and think about [doing] your (PL) garden work.
Tipiyooto pwon mi ŋonon. —They bring forth fruits and nuts.
Ni, liliibi, we, ip, kaŋar tipiyotyooto ŋonon. Mi peege tipiyotyooto pwon. —Coconuts, *talis* nut trees, mangoes, Tahitian Chestnut nut trees, and *galip* nut trees produce their kind of fruits/nuts. And betel-peppers, produce their kind of fruit. [note: Different terms used for the fruits and nuts of the two groups of trees.]
manman pwoono —hibiscus flower
peege pwoono —betel-pepper fruit

pwonŋa-
▸ fruit and nut-bearing
ke pwonŋan —fruit and nut trees
see also: *ŋono-*

R

raa Intj
alt. *ra*
▸ poor [thing/ fellow/ woman/ child etc.] (expresses sympathy)
Kumbuuli pepe. Kezemi, raa, imbot. —Don't bother her. Let the poor thing be.
Tamanda raa, iwe kolman kek. —Our (INC) father, poor thing, has become old.
Lutuŋ moori ra, imeete kek. —My poor daughter has died.
Zin ra, pataŋana biibi ikam zin. —Poor things, great hardship has fallen on them.
see also: *eraa, oraa*

-raaba V_Intr
▸ bend down in order to avoid something, lower oneself down
Tire mbalus popoŋana imar, ta timoto. To tiraaba sula mbunmbuutu. —It was because they saw the new aeroplane coming, that they were afraid. Then they bent down into the grass.

-rapraaba V_Intr Redup
Kere asiŋ ta irapraaba su tiŋga? —See who is hiding bent over down there?

raaga N
▸ leaves and branches that are attached to fresh *galip* nuts
def. *Tomtom tisala kaŋar ma tiko kaŋar isula. Musmuuzu ta imbot raama kaŋar na raaga tau.* —People go up the *galip* trees and pull down the nuts with hooked sticks. The rubbish that comes down with the *galip* nuts, that is 'raaga.'
Zin moori tila titaata raaga pa kan kaŋar. —The women went to pick through the sticks and leaves for *galip* nuts to eat.

raama Preposition
▸ together with, with
Mar raama yam! —Come with us (EXC)!
Nio ko aŋbot raama yom. —I will stay/ be with you (PL).
Tikam raama ŋgar kizin. —They did it according to their own [poor/mistaken] thinking [instead of seeking advice from others].
Ni ko imbot raamu mi mataana pu. —He will stay with you (SG) and look after you.
see also: *kitoka*

raama ki
alt. *ramaki*
Kam koŋ tinpis imar aŋkan raama ki rais. —Bring me canned fish, and I'll eat it together with some rice.
Nio ko aŋpasaana zin tomtom ramaki koroŋ ta boozomen. —I will destroy the people together with all the other things.
Ni iur puulu ramaki pitik be tiyaara pa mbeŋ. —He put/created the moon together with the stars to shine at night.
raama lele-
▸ sincerely, wholeheartedly, fervently
Tikam uraata tana raama lelen. —They did the work sincerely/ wholeheartedly
-keraama V_Tr
▸ penetrate deeply and hold firmly (used of tree roots going deep down into the ground)
-kisraama V_Tr
▸ hold back (people from doing something), restrain
-kotoraama V_Tr
▸ oppose, downplay, ignore someone's talk
▸ keep silent about something, keep something secret
-maŋgaraama V_Tr
▸ gather together necessary supplies and then begin
-mbuleraama V_Tr
▸ hold people up from doing something by sitting with them
-ŋgalraama V_Tr
▸ teach, instruct
-paraama V_Tr
▸ hold something in place by stepping on it
-seraama V_Tr
▸ hold on to something tightly
-teegeraama
▸ take along everything needed
-turaama V_Tr
▸ stay with someone or at some place for an extended period of time, keep someone from going by sitting around with them
-yaraama V_Tr
▸ control, restrain
raaŋga$_1$ N
▸ shellfish type (spidershell, edible)
alt. *ra*
Koobo nan tila magat keteene ma tiyo raaŋga men. —The inner island women went to the dry reef and collected spider shells.
loan from: Mutu language, cf. *raaŋ* 'spidershell'
-raaŋga$_2$ V_Tr
▸ open up, make bigger, widen some opening by using some instrument
Raaŋga ni kwoono. —Make the hole in the coconut bigger.
Raaŋga naala kwoono, mi ur kitiimbi isula. —Make the hole wider and put the post down in it.
Kam buza mi raaŋga pul sumbuunu, bekena yok ireere ma biibi. —Take a knife and make the hole in the bamboo bigger, so the water [flowing through the bamboo] will flow faster.
-raara V_Tr
▸ arrange/ set up a net, stretch out a net, (in order to catch pigs or fish)
Zin tila tiraara pu be tikam ŋge. —They went and set up a net to catch pigs.
Zin ye kan tila tipiri pu sula tai mi tiraara. —The fishermen went [and] threw the net down into the sea and stretched it out.
-raraara V_Tr Redup
-raarakaala V_Tr
▸ pull a net around in a circle so as to trap the fish inside
Raarakaala zin ye ma ye tila lup pu. —Pull the net around the fish so they will all get trapped in it.
-raaza$_1$ V_Intr
▸ become dry
Mburu tio iraaza kek, som zen? —Has my clothing dried already, or not?
Toono iraaza. —The ground dried.
-raraaza V_Intr Redup
Toono iraraaza ma sek kat. —The ground kept drying until it became very dry.
raraazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
Tipa pa toono raraazaŋana ma tilae mbaaga. —They walked across to the other side on dry land.
-paraaza V_Tr
▸ put clothes out to dry
-raaza$_2$ V_Tr
▸ tear, rip, break by tearing, split something long in half (like palm leaves, vines)
Leleene isaana mi iraaza mburu kini. —He felt badly and tore his clothing.
Wo biibi ma yok kwoono iraaza ma biibi kat. Yok li tomini. Irao tundu som.

—There was a big flood and it tore the mouth of the river very wide. The water was also deep. We (INC) could not cross it.
Amraaza teene ma ampo siiri pa. —We (EXC) split the cane in half, and tied a fence with it.
▸ build a shelter by 'tearing' sago leaves
Tala taraaza saŋarai/ biriŋ musaari, be zin moori titeege you pa. —Let's build a little shelter for the women to cook in.
similar: *-ŋgun*
▸ rape
Wal sananŋan tiraaza tamuriŋ ta. —Bad people raped (Lit. 'tore') a young girl.
similar: *-mbuulu*

-raaza sau
▸ collect leaves to be put down on the ground so food can be put on top
Kala kakas googo ruunu pa sau. (=Raaza sau.) —Go cut/tear ginger leaves on which to put the food.

-rasraaza/ -rraaza V_Tr Redup
Niom karasraaza kawaala ki asiŋ? —Whose clothing are you (PL) tearing?

-kiraaza V_Tr
▸ scratch

-paraaza sua V_Tr
▸ announce, speak publicly, reveal publicly, divulge

-maraaza V_Intr
▸ become torn, get torn

-pamaraaza
▸ accidentally tear

rabak N
▸ dry main rib of a sago palm frond with the wide base and top cut off (used for walling on houses)
Zin naŋgaŋ tila tikas rabak pa Alisabi ruumu kini. —The youngsters went to cut sago frond ribs for Alisa's house.
Zin tituurupis rabak ma iwe didi. —They inserted sticks into the sago palm mid ribs to join them together into a section to cover the wall.

-rai V_Tr
▸ share, distribute, apportion
Pat tiom ke kana tina, karai ma irao yom. —That forestry money of yours (PL), share it among yourselves.
Tirai kini ma irao kar. —They distributed food to the whole village.
Rai koroŋ ku pa lutum bizin karau pepe. —Do not distribute your (SG) possessions to your children too quickly.

-rairai V_Tr Redup
Karairai kini, mi motoyom iŋgal zin narapeŋan tomini. —When you (PL) are distributing the food, remember [to give some to] the immobilised people as well.
Ni mata merereŋana, mi irairai koroŋ boozo pizin tomtom. —He was very generous, and kept giving out lots of things to people.

raiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ to be shared, to be distributed, for sharing, for distribution
Kini ti raiŋana, som iti takan? —Is this food to be shared, or are just we (INC) ourselves to eat it?
▸ sharing, distribution, apportioning
Niam amboro kini mi koroŋ raiŋana. —We (EXC) looked after the distribution of food and [other] things.

rairaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ generous
Ni tomtom rairaiŋana. —He is a very generous person.
similar: *kete- seŋa-, mata- merereŋa-*

-parrai V_Tr
▸ divide up, share between
Mburu tiom ta toyom iseŋgeere na, ko gaaga to kaparrai piom. —The things that your older brother sent, tomorrow divide them up among yourselves.

naraiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ hospitable, generous
Moori tiŋga, ni naraiŋana kat. —This woman is very hospitable/ generous.

-rak V_Intr
▸ move back and forth within a certain area, dance
Niom ko karak ŋiizi? —When will you (PL) dance?
▸ spread out
Sua irak ma irao lele. —The talk spread out all over the area.
Uruunu irak ma irao kar ta boozomen. —His fame/ reputation spread to every village.

-rakrak V_Intr Redup
Zin man tirakrak sala ke uteene. —The birds were dancing in the top of the tree.

Kala karakrak leyom pataaŋa. Pa iŋgi wik tiŋga na ila ne. —Go and dance right away. For it [i.e. the dancing ceremony] next week it will be over.
Ire zin tirakrak su makau kereene uunu. —He saw them dancing in front of the cow.
Tizze kombom mi tirakrak ma kalŋan izalla. —They were hitting the drums and dancing and raising their voices [in song].

rakŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ dancing
A, nu, rakŋana sa kembena? Nu tomom, ni irakrak kembena som. —Hey you (SG), what dancing is like that? Your father, he didn't dance like that.
Kuurpe rakŋana pa tomtom matan. —Fix the dancing so it will be pleasing for people to look at.
similar: *naroogo*

rakrak$_1$ N Redup
▸ dry morning (no dew, happens during the southeast monsoon season)
def. *Tolou som. Lele iraaza. La su na, kumbum iwizis som.* —There is no dew. It is dry. When you (SG) go to the forest, your (SG) feet don't get wet.
see also: *tolou*

rakrak$_2$ N Redup
▸ problem with banana plants which occurs during the southeast monsoon season
Pin ŋonoono na munmun, mi ina isar kek, pa rakrak ipun. —The banana fruits are small, even though they have fully matured, for the *rakrak* has affected them.
dial. var. *raka* (Birik)
Raka ipun pin ma itum ambai som. Koŋkoŋŋana. —The *raka* problem affected [Lit. 'hit'] the bananas causing them to not grow well. [i.e. they were very thin.]

rakrik rakrik V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
construction: *kumbu- rakrik rakrik*
alt. *rikrik*
▸ be on the move, walk around
Kumbum rakrik rakrik paso! Nu tomooto? Mbulem su. Tomooto ta tiwwa. —Why are you (SG) continually on the move? Are you a man? Sit down. Men are the ones that always walk around. [said to a girl to make her settle down]

-ral V_Intr
▸ circle, soar in circles (used of sea birds)
Man ndiili tiral sala maŋaanaŋana. —The *ndiili* birds (type of sea bird) were circling up in the sky.
Zin ndiili tiral sala ye ŋwaana = tiralpandeeŋe ye. —The *ndiili* birds soar in circles over the fish. = They rounded up the fish.
similar: *-rie, -tabaaba*
-ralpandeeŋe
▸ round up fish (done by birds that circle above them, driving the fish in towards the centre of the circle)
Amse bot ma ampera, mi amre kanae tiralpandeeŋe ye. Tabe amkoŋuru ma amla. —We (EXC) boarded the boat and went out to sea, and saw seagulls rounding up fish. So we went towards them. [because that would be a good place to catch fish]

ram N
▸ new, light-coloured fronds of sago palms (used for decorations)
Niom naŋgaŋ, kala ma kuut ram pakan. —You young men, go and cut some new sago palm fronds.
Kozo kimbit zin aigau ila ram. —Tie some flowers to the sago palm frond decorations.

-rambuuzu$_1$ V_Intr
▸ go against some sort of resistance (for example waves, weather, bad circumstances), fight one's way to, struggle against
Wooŋgo tana irambuuzu ma ila Tuam, pa lele isaana. —The boat fought its way to Tuam, for the weather was bad.
similar: *-kunyaara, -seebe, -selaala*

-rambuuzu$_2$ V_Tr
▸ put out a lot of smoke which bothers people
You ka koi irambuuzu yo ma ŋguŋŋana ikam yo. —The fire put out a lot of smoke, bothering me and making me to cough.

ramraama N Redup
▸ little insects that collect around ripe bananas, pineapples, etc.
Koto kini kalwon kalwon tana pa ramraama. —Cover that leftover food, for [there are a lot] *ramraama* insects.

raŋ N
▸ very hard ground, bedrock
Yok ipet pa raŋ mi irereere ma isu. —Water came from the bedrock and flowed down.
To tana ipo ruumu mbolŋana isala raŋ.

—That fellow built a strong house on the bedrock.

Raŋ na, imbot yok leleene mi ise yok kezeene tomini. —Hard ground is found in bodies of water and up in the banks of the water as well.

raŋ sumbuunu

▸ cave, hole in rock

Ni ipeene tuunu ta ma iko ma ila ilela raŋ sumbuunu. —He shot an eel and it fled into a hole in the rock.

Titwi i lela raŋ sumbuunu. —They buried him/her in a cave.

raŋgaata N

▸ former garden site that is newly overgrown

Kala ma kitiiri pin kiti ta raŋgaata ga. —Go and check our bananas over in the old garden site.

raŋgatŋgaata N Redup

▸ new overgrowth that comes up in former garden sites

Niomŋan zin me kawwa pa raŋgatŋgaata, mi kuru kanda moozo. —Go walking around with the dogs in the newly overgrown areas and look for a bandicoot for us (INC) to eat.

raŋraŋ$_1$ N Redup

▸ identical, same, equal

Indi ta boozmen ta raŋraŋ men. —We (INC) are all the same.

note: Gauru dialect form

dial. var. *raraate* (Central)

raŋraŋ$_2$ N Redup

▸ raft (small in size, used for crossing water, or when cutting sago or collecting coconuts)

Zin naŋgaŋ tipo len raŋraŋ ru pa ke rom, ta tipotpot yok a. —The boys made themselves two rafts out of *rom* wood, and so they are floating over there on the river.

Zin naŋgaŋ tipo raŋraŋ ma tilae pakaana mbaaga. —The boys tied together a raft and went across to the other side.

similar: *ke ŋgeereŋana, naloŋloŋ* 'larger-sized raft'

-rao$_1$ V_Intr

▸ good, fitting, conforming to a standard

Anutu iuri ma irao kat itunu ruŋguunu. —God made him to be just like himself.

Sua ku tana irao ŋgar sa som. —What you (SG) have said is not sensible.

Aŋre ŋgar tana irao som. —I do not consider that thinking to be good.

▸ fit, be the right size

Dres tana irao pu som. —That dress does not fit you (SG).

▸ sufficient, enough, adequate

Pa kini, nio aŋrao pa, mi buzur na som. —For starchy food, I have enough of it, but not meat.

▸ satisfied

Zin sipsip tiwin ma tirao. —The sheep drank enough and were satisfied.

▸ duration, extent, for, up to, like

Yeŋyeeŋge imbot irao aua ta mi imap. —The earthquake lasted for one hour and [then] it ended.

Ndaama ki Enok irao 905, mana imeete —Enoch's age was 905 years, and then he died.

Toono tana kadoono irao kembei pat milmilŋan munŋaana ta. —The price of that land was around 400 shiny coins.

▸ distributive, throughout

Kala karao lele. —Go throughout the area.

Kosoyaara sua tana irao karkari. —Proclaim that talk in every place.

▸ approximately, around

Zoŋ mataana ko irao kembei tel ma kei. —It was around 3 o'clock.

-rao$_2$ V_Intr

▸ able, can, could, capable, may, permitted (ability and permission)

Nu ko rao pio? —Are you (SG) able to compete with me?

Niom tina karao kek? Ko tipun yom ma ruŋguyom isaana. Pa wal tiŋga sorok som. —You (PL) there, are you capable [of fighting them and winning]? They will beat you to a pulp. For they are not insignificant [i.e. there are many of them].

Ŋgar ta boozomen, ni irao pa. —He is very knowledgeable about everything.

Ni irao kat! —He is really capable!

Irao tipa mini som. —They were not able to walk any more.

Nio aŋrao aŋla Lae. —I can go to Lae. [Nothing is hindering me.]

Nio aŋrao be aŋla Lae. —I probably can go to Lae. [somewhat uncertain]

▸ obligation, should, must

Tana iti irao tomboro kwondo. —Therefore we (INC) should control our mouths.
Iti irao tupun zin me som. —We (INC) should not hit dogs.
▸ hypothetical statement, would
Moni tina, irao be aŋkam kosasa pa som. —That money, I wouldn't do anything with it.

-rao som
▸ unable, inadequate, weak
Nu tizim irao som. Pa tipuni ma itaŋ. —Your (SG) younger brother was inadequate/weak. For when they hit him, he cried.

-parao V_Tr
▸ provide someone with something
▸ enable

rap N
▸ white ants, termites (often used as food for chickens)
Rap ipasaana kawaala, ke, ruumu, ma… —White ants destroy clothing, timber, houses, and [other things as well].
Kala su ma kakam rap be man ikan. —Go to the forest and get a termite nest for the chickens to eat.
see also: *meteke*

raraate N_Stative
▸ same, same kind, identical, equal
alt. *rraate*
Tipo saŋarai ru mi raraate. —They made two shelters that were exactly the same.
Ni ikam mbulu raraate men. —He did exactly the same behaviour.
Miuŋana ku ru tana na, un raraate. —These two dreams of yours (SG) have the same meaning/ interpretation.
Nu ituru raraate. —You and I, the two of us are exactly the same [in height].
Ruŋgun raraate kembei ta muŋgu na. —They had the same appearance as before.
Tikam rraate kembei ta ni iso pizin na. —They did it exactly as he told them.
Tiyok raraate be tisuŋ Anutu pa koroŋ tana. —They both agreed to pray to God about that thing.
Sua kizin raraate som. Tiso ndelndelŋa. —Their talk was not the same. They said different things.
Teyembut zin ma raraate men. Naso tapakap la, to tere ma ambai. —Let's (INC) cut them to be the same [size]. Then when we attach them, they will look good.

ras N
construction: *-ur ras*
▸ portion of food to be distributed, allotment
Kuur ras ma ikot urum urum. —Allot portions of food for each clan house.
Mar ma ur ras pa kini ma irao zin tomtom. —Come and do the apportioning of food so that each person gets a share.
similar: *-kam mos*

-raurau V_Intr Redup
▸ moderate, subside, ease, abate
Ni ikam marasin ma mete kini izzu iraurau kek. —He got some medicine and his illness has moderated/subsided (i.e. he is getting better).
▸ be reasonable/ moderate/ feasible/ possible
Parei, uraata tiom ipata? Soom, iraurau. —How is it, is your (PL) work difficult? No, it is easy.
▸ be easier
Sombe kaari ku bok, to pa riŋa riŋa. Mi sombe yapaala serembat ma moori toro ipoi, to iraurau pu. —If your (SG) netbag is full, you need to walk very slowly. But if you divide up the sweet potatoes and another woman carries [some of them], then it will be easier for you.
Mi uraata kizin iraurau pepe. —Their work is not to be made any easier.
similar: *-marra*
▸ nearly finished/ complete, close to being finished
Parei, diksenari ka uraata iraurau kek? —How is it, is the work on the dictionary nearly finished?
E-e, iraurau zeen. —Uh-uh, it is not even close to being ready.

kwo- iraurau (=potpot)
▸ able to speak well, able to speak fluently, able to answer quickly

raurauŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ easy, reasonable
uraata raurauŋana —reasonable work/ work that is not too difficult
Sua raurauŋana ta mat kana i, tomtom tileŋ na lelen ambai pa. (Tiru uunu som, tileŋ men). —Easy talk that is clear/obvious [in its meaning], people listen to it and are happy about it. [because they don't need

to do the hard work of seeking any hidden meanings]
similar: *potpotŋa-*
▸ medium-sized, middle-size
wooŋgo rauraŋana —medium-sized canoe
Nakabasi biibi na imbot. Kam ta rauraŋana na. —The big axe, leave it. Take the medium-sized one.
▸ smaller
Koroŋ zazaŋana iyaara pa aigule, mi koroŋ raurauŋana na, iyaara pa mbeŋ. —The bigger thing shined during the day, and the smaller one, it shined at night.

-paraurau V_Tr Redup
▸ enable, make easier
▸ cause to be moderate
Paraurau niam kwoyam ma irao amso sua ku. —Enable our (EXC) mouths to speak your (SG) words. [said in a prayer to God]
similar: *-pamarra*

re$_1$ N
▸ arm span
Molo kini irao re ru. —Its length is two arm spans.
see also: *reo*

re$_2$ N
▸ rope that is heavy and strong
Re na, tuurpe pa parpar. —Strong rope, we (INC) make it out of *parpar* tree bark.
Ni ikam re tuntun ma ilup ila mbata, mi iketo zin. —He took pieces of rope, joined them together [into a whip], and [used them to] drive them out.
see also: *wooro* 'vine, string'

wooŋgo ka re
▸ heavy rope used to tie up a boat or ship, hawser
Timbit wooŋgo ka re ila patmbu bekena tuŋ ma imbot. —They fastened the hawser of the boat to a big block of coral to hold the boat firmly in place.

re kaimer
▸ line going from the top of a canoe mast to the stern of a canoe

re mataana, muŋga
▸ line going from the top of a canoe mast to the bow

re$_3$ N
▸ southeast monsoon season, southeast wind (wind that blows very strongly from a southeasterly direction during June-September, a rainy time, sea travel is difficult due to the roughness of the sea, a time for harvesting yams, collecting sago, *galip* nuts, and *talis* nuts)
Re ipol. —The southeast wind began blowing.
Miiri imar pa re uunu. —The wind is coming from the southeast.
gorgor ki re mi iwaara —times/seasons of the southeast and northwest winds (these are the two main winds and therefore the times associated with them are the two main seasons)
Re na kei ta mai ambaiŋana ki kaŋar. —The southeast wind season is a good time for collecting *galip* nuts.
Kini re na kaŋar. —The windy season food is *galip* nuts.

-re$_4$ V_Tr
▸ see, look
Nio aŋre u. —I see you (SG).
Mar, re. Ŋge musaana som. —Come, and see. This is not a little pig.
Re, ko ikeene? —See if he is sleeping?
Sombe aŋre motom mini, nako aŋpunu ma kup. —If I see you (SG) (Lit. 'your eye') again, I will kill you.
Nio aŋre i ikam mbulu tana. —I saw him do it.
Pataŋana biibi ta ambaada i, nu re som? —The great hardship that we (EXC) are carrying/enduring, don't you (SG) see it?
▸ experience
Ituŋ aŋre yeŋyeeŋge tana. —I personally experienced that earthquake.
Amre pataŋana biibi. —We (EXC) experienced great hardship.
-re yoyouŋana —experience suffering/pain
Ni kola ire ka kadoono. Irao tileeli som. —He will surely experience (Lit. 'see') his punishment. They will not spare him.
Zin ko tire kat mburoŋ. —They will really experience/see my power.
▸ understand, comprehend, perceive
Nu re som? Uraata kiti isaana kek. —Don't you see/ understand? Our (INC) work ruined.
▸ watch out for, beware of, take care, be watchful, be careful, make sure that
Re u! —Watch out!/ Take care!
Re. Pikin ko ikarra ma ila, to you ikani. —Look out. The child might crawl to the fire and get burnt.

Mi re: Kokena ur zin tomtom ta kwon pakamkaamŋan. —And be careful that you (SG) do not appoint men who have lying mouths.
Re u pa zin wal sananŋan. —Look out for the bad people/ criminals.
▸ take care of someone's needs, see to someone's needs, provide for someone
Zin ko tirre u pa lem kadoono ma koroŋ. —They will be taking care of your (SG) pay and [other] things.
Ni ire leyam risa som kat. —He did not provide anything for us.

-re pa kopo-
▸ see to another person's need for food (Lit. 'look to the stomach')
Ni ire zin pa kopon. — She looked after their meals.

-re kembei
▸ consider, think, view, have the opinion that, treat as
Nio aŋre kembei… —I think that…/ My opinion/view is that…
Tire kembei ŋge ikan tomtom tana som. —In their opinion, it did not look like a pig had bitten the person.
Ni ire pataŋana ta boozomen tana kembei koroŋ sorok. —He considered all of those hardships/ difficulties as something insignificant.

-re (kat) [ki]/[pa] mata-
▸ be an eyewitness, see with one's own eyes
Ni ire kat pa mataana. —He saw it with his own eyes.
Aŋre i pa motoŋ kek. —I saw him with my own eyes.

-re kek
▸ I told you so!
Re kek? Sua ta aŋso u, ta iŋgi ka ŋonoono ipet! —Do you (SG) see now? What I told you has now come true.

-re kot V_Tr
▸ see and therefore know, personally witness (often negated to express the fact that that one has no basis for knowing whether something is the case)
Nio aŋre kot? Buza ta ituyom kakami. —Have I seen it? [No. So don't ask me about it.] The knife, you yourselves took it.
Nio aŋre kot pai kini zalaana ta iwwa na? —Have I seen everywhere she is walking? [No. So I don't know anything about what she has been doing.]

-re la ki-
▸ help in work
Ni ire la kizin risa som. —He did not help them even a bit.
Nio aŋre la kizin be amkel naala. —I went to help them to dig the hole.

-re lala ki-
Kere lala kini pa uraata som, tabe toŋmatiziŋ tiom (=mboti tiom) sa ambai som. —You (PL) haven't been helping him with [his] work, and therefore your brotherhood (your life as a family) is not good.

-re la/ sala/ sula pa
▸ see/look at from a distance, watch
Wooŋgo ta ipotpot a! Re la pa kek? —There is a canoe floating way over there! Do you (SG) see it?
Nu re la pa sokorei? —What are you (SG) looking at?
Tirre sala pa miiri tiene. —They kept looking up at the cloud.

-re lele
▸ able to see, having sight (opposite of being blind)
Ko mataana ire lele, som som? —Can she see, or not?
Motoŋ izanzaana ma aŋre kat lele som. —My eyes are going bad and I do not see well.
Asiŋ ta ikam tomtom matan ma tire lele? —Who enables people to see?

-re ŋaŋ
▸ idly watch while someone else works

-rre, -rere V_Tr Redup

-rere be
▸ get ready to do, plan to do

-rere pa
▸ be doubtful and disapproving

-re ten
▸ wait and see
Tombot mi tere ten. Ko sua kini ŋonoono, som som? —Let's just wait and see whether his talk is true or not.

-rekaala V_Tr
▸ keep one's eye on, keep eye on someone else's fruit and nut trees hoping to get some for oneself

-reke V_Tr
▸ watch/ see things that are done in secret (used only of God and Jesus)

-rekis, -rekiskis V_Tr
▸ keep eye on what somebody is doing

▸ stick with someone, continuously follow someone, go around with someone

-re naana

▸ go after, follow after, tail (after) someone

▸ stare at someone

reŋa- N_Inal_Event

Timbel mos reŋana kek. —They have already seen many miracles.

Mi mutumutu mi abalabal ta boozomen, ko reŋan mini som. —And all of the islands or mountains will never be seen again.

-repe V_Tr

▸ watch out, be careful with

▸ stare at (Gauru dialect meaning)

-parre V_Middle

▸ see each other, experience each other

Ziru tiparre zin mini na, menmeen zin kat. —When the two of them saw each other again, they were very happy.

▸ see each other naked and have sexual relations

Nio aŋpowoolo ziru ta kembei, pa ziru tiparre zin kek. —I formalised their marriage like this, because they had already seen each other.

-re ki V_Intr/Tr

▸ consider the time (and complete what needs to be done), think of the time (said as a warning)

▸ watch out, take care, be conscious of, be aware of, consider

Re ki, mi loŋa la pa kar. Pa mbeŋ kek! —Think of the time [and finish off whatever you (SG) are doing now], and go quickly back to the village. For it is already getting to be night!

Re ki uraata ku tina mi irao. Kokena mbeŋkaalu. —Consider the time lest night fall on you (SG) [before you realise it].

Kere ki, mi kala kar pa kanda you teegeŋana. —Think of the time and go to the village to start cooking for us (INC).

Re ki mi la. Pa yaŋ biibi isu i! —It is enough, go. For a big rain is about to fall!

▸ consider the limited quantity of something and act accordingly, withhold part, hold back part of something

Kam ma bok kat pepe. Re ki! Kokena imiliŋ. —Don't make it too full. Think [of how much space is left in the container] lest it spill.

Re ki, mi pakan imbot! —Be considerate [and don't take all of it]. Leave some [for the others]!

see also: *-kinin*

-reebekaala V_Tr

▸ hide something, conceal, pretend that one does not notice someone in order to conceal something

Ni ireebekaala buzur kini, mi ikam koŋ risa som. —He hid his meat, and did not give any of it to me to eat.

Ni mataana isu men, mi nio aŋzemi mi aŋla. Pa ireebekaala koroŋ kini tau. —He just looked down, as I passed by him. For he wanted to conceal his things.

Ni ireebekaala mbulu kini. Iswe kat som. —He concealed what he had done. He did not reveal it openly.

see also: *-pereebe, -watkaala*

-reege V_Tr

dial. var. *ree* (Gauru, Northern)

▸ tear down, destroy, remove

Tireege ruumu ma borok su lene. —They completely tore down the house.

▸ distribute

Tereege kini. —We (INC) distributed the food.

similar: *-rai*

-reege sanaana

▸ forgive sin, atone/ make propitiation for sin, absolve from sin

Yesu ireege sanaana kizin wal toono kan. —Jesus forgave the sins of the world. / Jesus atoned for the sins of the world.

-reege sua mbukŋana

▸ fail to keep a promise, break a promise

-rekreege V_Tr Redup

dial. var. *-reree* (Gauru, Northern)

Niom tina ta kerekreege kar! —You there are the ones who are destroying the village!

Wal ta tirekreege sua kizin mbukŋana/ mbukŋan. —People who break their promises.

Zin ko timar ma tirekreege lupŋana tiom. —They will come and destroy your (PL) unity/ disrupt your meeting(s).

reegeŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ tearing down, destroying, destruction

Yesu iso pa Urum Merere reegeŋana. —Jesus spoke about the destruction of the Temple.

▸ distribution
kini reegeŋana —dividing of food
Kini raiŋana mi koroŋ reegeŋana ta gorgori tikamam na. —The distribution of food and other things that they were normally doing.
sanaana reegeŋana
▸ forgiving, forgiveness of sin, absolution
Sanaana Reegeŋana Muriini
▸ the Mercy Seat (in the Tabernacle/ Temple)
-mureege V_Intr
▸ break down, fall apart
Beeze imureege. —The garden house has fallen apart.
Peege zaraabaŋana ta itop ma imureege. —The wrapped bundle of betel-peppers fell down and broke open.
▸ spread out, disperse
Tomtom timureege. —The people left from the meeting and went their separate ways.
-parreege V_Middle/Tr
▸ stay apart (used of family members or a business group), divide up into groups that have nothing to do with each other
Zin tiparreege zin. —They are staying apart from each other [after a family quarrel].
Kaimer ko popoŋana ki Kanaan tiparreege zin ma tiwe un un. —Later the offspring of Kanaan will divide up into different groups/clans.
▸ distribute between
Mi ka pat, ta tiparreege pizin. —And the money from it, they distributed between themselves.
-kamreege V_Tr
▸ drive away, scatter
-yasureege V_Tr
▸ tear down
-reere V_Intr
▸ flow, run, stream
Ireere kembei yok. —It runs like water.
Yok ireere pa kapa ma ito gata, to isula pa tank leleene. —The water runs from roof along the gutter, and then goes down into the water tank.
Uze kini ireere kembei yok. —His sweat flowed like water.
Tizim siŋiini ireere. —The blood of your (SG) younger brother ran.
-rereere V_Intr Redup
Yok lepeene tiŋgi irereere men. Imaaga zen. —This spring is still flowing. It hasn't dried up yet.
Yok ipet pa raŋ, mi irereere ma isu. —Water came out from the rock and was flowing down.
reereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ running
Yok reereŋan, yok touŋan, mi yok bukbukŋan. —Running waters, wells [Lit. 'dug waters'], and spring waters.
-reerepaala V_Middle
▸ flow over, liquid runs down on someone's skin
Pikin tomooto mbasiriini isala kopoono, to ireerepaali ma isu lene. —The boy's urine went up on his stomach, and then ran down and off.
-pereere V_Tr
▸ carefully pour out
def. *Riŋa riŋa, indundu som.* —[Pour] carefully, [so] it does not splash down.
Pereere koŋ yok risa isula mbooro mi aŋwin. —Pour a little water for me into a cup and I will drink [it].
similar: *-liŋ, -kes*
reete$_1$ N
▸ logs put together across ditches or rivers to make a bridge
Titaara ke pa yok Sakalaaba be iwe reete pizin tomtom be tikes. —They cut down some trees at the Sakalaaba river to make a bridge for people, so they could walk across on it.
Tipo reete pa yok tana be tiyaaru wooŋgo ma ito ma ila isu lele potorŋana. —They built a bridge for that river so they could pull the log for the canoe across it to a level place.
-reete$_2$ V_Tr
▸ circumcise, cut the foreskin of someone ceremonially (In the past, this was done using bamboo knives or pieces of obsidian.)
Zin molku tina, tireete zin ta uriizi. —Those newly-circumcised boys [who are staying in a men's house after the ceremony] were cut two days ago.
similar: *-pal*
-retreete V_Tr Redup
reeteŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ circumcision, cutting of the skin
Merere iur reeteŋana ma iwe kilalan pa

sua mbukŋana. —The Lord appointed circumcision to be the sign of the promise/ covenant.

rege- N_Inal

▸ shoulder

Baada koroŋ se regem. —Carry the thing on your (SG) shoulder.

Tigiibi se regeene. —They threw it on his shoulder.

Iwiti ma iuri se regeene. —He lifted it up and put it on his shoulder.

Nio ko aŋuulu yom mi aŋtatke mburu tiom pa regeyom. —I will help you (PL) and take off your burden(s) from your shoulders.

rege- sukuunu —shoulder joint

Nio aŋkwaara ke pa regeŋ sukuunu ta ŋas i men. —I only carry logs on my left shoulder.

rege- suk

▸ shrug one's shoulders

Regem suk paso? —Why did you (SG) shrug your shoulders?

-suk rege-

▸ shrug one's shoulders as a sign of disapproval, disagreement

ka- ŋgereeze

▸ shoulder blade

rek V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ split in half, tear apart

Kawaala imaraaza ma rek ma iwe ru. —The cloth tore in two.

Ke rek ma iwe ru. —The lumber split in half.

Rek sala ki kor mi tuŋ sula meleebe. —It tore from the top all the way down to the bottom.

Pu tina, ye tilela ma bok kat mabe rek. —That net, fish went into it and it was so full that it nearly tore.

rekrek V_Intr Redup

Iŋgi kawaala ki asiŋ ta rekrek ma isaana i? —Whose clothing is this that is all torn up and gone bad?

-rekaala V_Tr

▸ keep an eye on, carefully watch over

Rekaala mbu ku, kokena wal tikem. —Keep an eye on your (SG) betel-nuts lest people steal them.

▸ keep eye on someone else's fruit and nut trees hoping to get some for yourself

Mbu ku imbot, mi tomtom toro inok rekaalaŋana kei ta ni koroŋ kini. Tabe itum kan som. —You (SG) have a betel-nut palm, but someone else keeps visiting it like it is his [hoping to get some for himself]. And so you yourself do not [get to] eat [any of them].

Loulou lele ku, kokena tomtom tikem koroŋ ku. Pa zin pakan tirekalkaala pin/ni/ mbu ku. —Keep visiting your (SG) area lest people steal your things. For some people are keeping an eye on your bananas/ coconut/ betel-nut [hoping to get them].

-reke V_Intr

▸ see things done in secret (used of God, Jesus)

Anutu, ni ireke mbulu kiti ta boozomen ma imap. —God sees all of our (INC) secret behaviour.

Sanaana tiam turkeŋan na, nu reke ma imap. Sa ike pu som. —Our (EXC) secret sins, you (SG) see them all. Not one is hidden from you.

rekeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Koroŋ turkeŋan mi rekeŋan ta boozomen imbot mat pini. —All hidden and secretly seen things are visible to him.

-rekis V_Tr

▸ stick with someone, continuously follow someone, go with someone

Pikin ti irekis naana ziru tamaana men. Pa iti takamami som tau. —This child only sticks to its mother and father. For we (INC) did not take him [i.e. give him things or carry him around, and therefore he does not know us yet.]

Ni irekisi pa pai. Izemi som. —He stuck with him for the journey. He did not leave him.

-rekiskis V_Tr Redup

▸ keep sticking with, keeping one's eye on

Merere ko irekiskis ituru. —The Lord will keep watching the two of us (INC).

rekrek V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ roast something on hot stones (but not cover the earth oven with any additional leaves)

def. *Ito sala tiama.* —It is cooked on top of hot stones.

Meene ku tana rekrek, som ro lene? —Is that sago of yours (SG) roasted on top of hot stones, or was it covered in leaves when it was cooked?

rekrekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ roasted on hot stones (without being covered with any additional leaves)
Meene rekrekŋana na, ka namutŋana iliplip pa ro lene. —Sago roasted on hot stones is tastier than [that cooked] inside leaves.
def. *You ikan tiama ma iŋgaala, mi meene ito sala.*—The fire heats up the stones, and the sago roasts on top of them.

rel N
▸ skin disease causing lots of round itchy burning sores (type of fungus, worse than ringworm)
def. *Rel na napelpel naana. Ituntun mi iyoyou. Gagaama siŋiini, karame ruunu, papai siŋiini mi kou ise mbeete tana, to imo.* —*Rel* is a bad fungus disease of the skin. It itches and hurts. If *gagaama* tree sap, *karame* tree leaves, *papaya* sap and *lime* are put on the sores, then they will dry up and heal.
Kam leŋ ke rel kana sa ma imar be aŋbuulu mi aŋpiizi se rel tio. —Bring me a piece of wood that helps heal fungus diseases, and I will press and squeeze it [so the sap comes out] on the area of me that has the fungus.
Ke rel kana indom su yok kezeene. —The tree which is good for healing fungus diseases grows along the banks of rivers.

-re naana V_Tr
▸ go after, follow after, tail (after) someone
Niom kere naana yam pepe. Kala leyom ndel. —Don't keep following us (EXC). Go somewhere else.
▸ stare at

-parre naana V_Middle
▸ stare at each other
Kaparre naana yom pepe. —Do not stare at each other.

-re nanaana V_Tr Redup
A, nu re nanaana yo rimos! —Hey, stop following me!

reŋreŋ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
▸ just about ripe (used of bananas)
Pin reŋreŋ, inabe teeteŋana pataaŋa. —Bananas that are just about ripe, are to be cut right away.
similar: *-sar*
▸ just about to do something
Mbalus reŋreŋ ma isu i. —The plane is just about to land now.

reo N
alt. *re*
▸ arm span
Kere reo ki palaŋ taŋga. —See how many arm spans long that plank over there is.
Kooto ka reo piizi? Reo ta mi suruunu. —What is the length of the thatching? One and half arm spans.
Tomtom sa ti, reo kini molo kat. —Someone here, has very long measures!

-repe V_Tr
▸ watch out, be careful with
Nu repe itum lak! —You (SG) had better watch out! [said in anger]
Repe mbulu ku. —Watch your (SG) behaviour.
Repe sua pa waem. —Be careful how you (SG) speak to your spouse/associate.
Kozo repe ma ambai, kokena pasaana mos. —Look out lest you (SG) ruin the design.
▸ stare at, look at carefully
Repe yo paso? —Why are you (SG) staring at me?

-repiili V_Tr
▸ scorn, despise, look down on, disdain, have contempt for
Zin tirepiili i pa uraata kini. —They looked down on him on account of his work.
Niom kerepiili yam, ta kakam mbulu tana? —Is it because you (PL) despise us (EXC) that you behaved like that?
Isau irepiili muriini muŋgamuŋga kembei koroŋ sorok. —Esau despised his position as the first-born son as if it was something insignificant.

mata- repiili
▸ scorn, despise, look down on
Tomtom matan repiili yo. —People scorn me.

-repilpiili V_Tr Redup
To tana, ni irepilpiili zin wal pakan. —That guy is always looking down on other people.
Matan repilpiili ŋgar ambaiŋana. —They despise good thinking/ wisdom.

-parrepiili V_Tr
▸ despise each other
Niomru kaparrepiili yom pepe. —The two of you must not despise each other!

repiiliŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ disrespectful, scornful, contemptuous
Tikam mbulu repiiliŋana. —They behaved

in a disrespectful way.
Tipiri sua repiiliŋana pini. —They threw scornful/contemptuous talk at him.

repreebe N Redup
▸ bundle of tobacco
Amsula Kampalap ta uriizi, to aŋkam koi repreebe siŋanabi ta imbiŋmbiŋ ruumu ga. —We (EXC) went down to Kampalap two days ago and got a huge bundle of tobacco that is hanging over in the house.
see also: *porpooro* (even bigger bundle)

-rere be V_Intr
alt. *-rre*
▸ get ready to do something, prepare to do something
Kozo kerre be loŋa mi kakam uraata tana. —Get ready to quickly start the work.
Lele ikam pak, to ni irere be imaŋga pa pai. —When the weather cleared, he got ready for the journey.
Amrere be ampekel sua ta iso ga. —We (EXC) are ready to reply to what he said.
Nio aŋrere be aŋpokot ŋge kini. —I am preparing to compensate him for his pig.

-rere pa V_Intr
▸ be doubtful and disapproving of something
Nio aŋrere pa ŋgar ku. —I am a bit doubtful about your (SG) idea.
Nio aŋkam mboroŋan, tamen aŋrere pa ituŋ. Paso nio naŋgaŋ popoŋoŋ men. —I am doing the work of an elder, but I am a bit doubtful about myself. For I am just a young man.
Mi mbulu tiom tamen ta nio aŋrere pa. —But there is one aspect of your (PL) behaviour that I disapprove of.
similar: *-peleele pa, -laŋgis, ŋgar iwe ru pa*

res V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ run quickly, move quickly and straight, go down quickly, (used of flowing movement)
Yaŋ res pa kooto/ kapa ma isula. —The rain water ran down the thatching/ roofing iron.
Mooto siltiau res ma ila. —The *siltiau* snake went quickly along.

reut$_1$ N
▸ insect type (small, has wings, resembles a flying ant, appears when it rains, bites people)
Mazwaana ta yaŋ isombe imar, tona reut tipet ma bok. —When rain comes, then the *reut* insects appear and fill the place.
Reut tana, tiku yo mi tikan yo ma tau. —Those *reut* insects they were all over me and bit me really badly.

-reut$_2$ V_Tr
▸ spy, keep eye on, track someone
Reut zin moori, ko tikem koroŋ ku. —Keep your (SG) eye on the women lest they steal your things.
Wal tana tigaaba yam sorok, bekena tireut yam. —Those people joined us (EXC) just in order to spy on us.

-reudut V_Tr Redup
Zin tutu kan tireudut Yesu, beso ni ikam ŋoobo mbulu sa, tonabe iwe le uunu be tiŋgal sua pini. —The Pharisees were spying on Jesus, so that if he did something wrong, then it would be grounds for them to accuse him.
To tiŋga, ni ireudut zin moori. —That fellow over there keeps spying on the women.

reutŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ spying

ri$_1$ Quantifier
▸ small amount, little, short, a bit
Mbol tio ri ta tina. —That is my little story.
kini ri —a small amount of food
sua koroŋŋana ri —a short addition to the talk
Ni le uraata ri pini. —He has a bit of work for it.
luŋri —little sister
▸ 'dear' (expresses affection)
tiziŋ ri —my dear little brother
to ri —little fellow

Adv_Pred1
Tawa lende ri. —Let's go for a bit of a stroll.
Tila ŋana ri, to matan sula pa kar. —They went a bit further, and then looked down at the village.
Zoŋ ise ri, to... —After the sun has risen a bit, then…

risa/ ri sa
▸ a little bit
Kam koŋ yok risa ma aŋwin. —Give me a little bit of water to drink.
Uruŋ na, niom ko keleŋ risa kek. —My reputation, you (PL) have perhaps heard a bit about me already.

risa som/ pepe
▸ not at all
Lelen pini risa som. —They did not like him at all.
Muŋai zin risa pepe. —Do not have any mercy on them at all.
musaari
▸ little, small
Posi musaari toro ta gabgapŋana na, ina imeete ta neeri. —The other little kitten, the black one, it died yesterday.
dial. var. *musaanri* (Gauru)

-ri$_2$ V_Tr
▸ wash or bathe someone by pouring water over them, rinse
Kam pikin ma la ri i pa yok. —Take the child and go rinse him with water.
dial. var. *-puri* (Northern)

rie$_1$ N
▸ sword grass, alang-alang grass (=Tok Pisin *kunai*, scientific name: *Imperata arundinacea)*
Abal uteene tau rie men kat. —The Highlands area has a lot of sword grass.
dial. var. *re* (Marile)
dial. var. *rii* (Northern) note: The vowel in this form is [ɪː], a lengthened high, lax vowel.

-rie$_2$ V_Intr
▸ fly by flapping wings (done by birds, bats, insects)
Ambotmbot, mi mbalmbal irie ma imar isala kaŋar. —As I waited, a pigeon came flying and landed up in the *galip* nut tree.
similar: *-tabaaba* 'soar', *-ral* 'soar in circles'
-rrie V_Intr Redup
-pirie V_Tr
▸ make to fly, blow away

-riibi V_Tr
▸ tighten, join together tightly, attach tightly
def. *Iti tiriibi kombom, peene naana, kaara*
Kolman tikamam ŋanramba siŋiini be tiriibi kombom pa. —The old men used the sap of rosewood trees to glue a lizard's skin to a drum [as the drumhead].
Kolmanbi iriibi maala kini mi isula iwe lene. —The old man tied his loin cloth on tight and went down to bathe.
▸ keep something attached to something else
Wooro iriibi po kuliini ta ise kombom na. —The rope keeps the lizard skin tightly attached to the drum.
Buri na, amriibi kombom pa gumi ma ikis po kuliini ma indeŋdeŋ kat. —Now we (EXC) use rubber bands to keep the lizard skin attached to the drum and it stays on really tight.
-ripriibi V_Tr Redup

rik$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ move by, go by
Asiŋ ta rik ma ila? —Who was it that went by?
rikrik V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
alt. *rakrik rakrik*
▸ be busy, be active, move (used of one's eyes, hands, legs)
Kumbutul mi koso sua irao. Nomoyom rikrik pa uraata, pa mbeŋ kek. —You (PL) have talked long enough. Get your (PL) hands busy doing some work, for it is nearly night.
Motom rikrik pepe! —Don't keep looking around!
Ni namaana rikrik pa beedeŋana. —His hand is busy writing.
rikrikŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ restless, active
Nu kumbum rikrikŋom. —You (SG) are restlessly walking around.
-parikrik mata- V_Tr Redup
▸ distract
La lele molo. Parikrik mataana pepe, pa ni ikam uraata. —Go away. Don't distract him, for he is working.

-rik$_2$ V_Tr
▸ divert to a different place
Tirik yok ma ipa ndel. —They diverted the river to a different route.
Kirik yok paso? Imbot muriini. —Why do you (SG) [want to] divert the water? Let it stay in its place.
similar: *-siri*
-rik sua
▸ accuse, blame (Lit. 'divert talk')
Nu rik sua pio paso? —Why do you (SG) accuse me?
similar: *-suk sua, -ŋgal sua*

rimen Quantifier
▸ a bit, a little, small amount
Yaŋ rimen ta imar mankwooni. —It was only a small amount of rain that came in the morning.

Pakan tiyo rimen. —Some collected just a small amount.
wal rimen ŋonoono —a very small group, only a few
Sombe iti lende koroŋ rimen, ina irao. —If we (INC) have a little, that is enough.

Adv_Pred1

▸ awhile, a short time
Aŋbot rimen, to aŋmar. —I will stay for a bit, and then come..

rimen mi

▸ nearly, almost
Kumbuŋ ikam giris ma rimen mi aŋmel. —My foot slipped and I almost fell down.
Kilis ki meeteŋana, rimen mi ikam yo. —The snare of death, it nearly got me.
Niam amkan kini ma rimen mi imap. Malan to loŋa mar. —We (EXC) ate the food and it was almost finished. Fortunately you (SG) came quickly.
Rimen ŋonoono mi aŋtop pa urlaŋana tio. —I almost fell away from my faith.

rimen to

▸ soon, after a short while
Rimen to palakuutu. —Soon it will be noon.
Rimen to Yesu imiili. —Soon Jesus will return.
Talae rimen, to kere yo mini. —After awhile, then you (PL) will see me again.

rimos Adv_S

▸ cessative, quit, stop
Nu nok yok laŋana rimos! —Quit going to the river/water!
So sua karau rimos! —Stop talking so quickly!
Wai, kekeene rimos! Kamaŋga. —Quit sleeping! Get up.
similar: *palak, pepe*

riŋa$_1$ Quantifier

▸ small amount, little bit
Sombe karao be kakam koroŋ riŋa ta kembei som, padei pa koroŋ biibi? —But if you (PL) can't do something little like that, how [can you do] something big?
zin ta len pat riŋa —those who only have a small amount of money

riŋariŋa Quantifier Redup

▸ small amount (+ plural), a few, a little
Tiurpewe pataŋana riŋariŋa. —They were fixing the smaller problems.
Mok ririŋa imbot. —A small amount of taro was left.
Miiri riŋariŋa ta imar. —There was just a small wind coming.

riŋa$_2$ Adv_Pred1

▸ carefully, slowly, little by little
Kozo kiwit man kutuluunu katenŋana tina, to riŋa ma isu toono. Kokena timapalpaala. —Lift that egg carton, and then carefully put it down to the ground so that they don't break.
Tapa riŋa, pa keteŋ ipas. —Let's walk slowly, for I am out of breath.

riŋariŋa/ ririŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup

▸ very slowly, gradually
Nu so riŋariŋa. —Talk very slowly.
Ampa riŋariŋa. —We (EXC) were walking very slowly.
indeeŋe ta aŋtum riŋariŋa lela anaŋ kopoono —when I gradually grew inside my mother's womb
Wooŋgo iko riŋariŋa. —The boat ran very slowly.
Nio ko aŋziiri zin riŋariŋa. —I will drive them away gradually.

▸ very carefully
Wwa riŋariŋa, kokena yasipir, to mel. —Walk very carefully lest you (SG) slip and fall.

riŋriŋ N_Event

▸ trembling, shaking (and nearly fainting)
Moori ta, riŋriŋ ikami ma ituti su toono, to tikami ma ila Lablab. —A woman was overcome with trembling and fell down hitting herself on the ground, and then they took her to Lablab [where there is a health centre].

▸ wobbling, quivering
Takamkaamba ipa, to riŋriŋ ikamami. —When a praying mantis walks it wobbles/ shakes/ quivers.

▸ great fear, terror
Tire koroŋ sananŋana kat ma riŋriŋ ikam zin. Timoto kat. —They saw something really bad and terror struck them. They were really afraid.

-ris V_Tr

▸ draw lines, engrave (using a piece of obsidian, pen, knife, needle, etc.)
Ris zin buk! —Draw margins on the papers!
-ris maaŋga/ peende —draw lines/ marks in sand
Ni iris salaŋ/ kou isala ndomoono. —He drew lines of *salaŋ* [source of red

pigment]/ lime [source of white pigment] on his forehead [to show he wants to be part of a ceremony].
▸ cut along the long axis of something
Ris ŋge kuliini. —Cut the pig longitudinally.
Re pa buza. Ko iris kumbum. —Be careful with the machete lest you (SG) cut your foot.
Ris pepe. Pa koroŋ popoŋana. —Don't make cuts into it. It is new.
▸ go by fast, whiz by (used of people)
Asiŋ ta iris ma ila? —Who whizzed by?
similar: *-beleu, -rik*

-rris/ -risris V_Tr Redup
Mi ituundu ma irris su pa toono pa namaana lutuunu. —And he bent down and was drawing/ writing on the ground with his finger.

-riskaala V_Tr Redup
▸ draw a circle around something to mark it
▸ put a mark on something in order to reserve it
Riskaala kotkot ambaiŋana pakan be tusu tapaala lende. —Put a mark on some of the good driftwood so we (INC) can come down [and] break it [later].
Wai, kam pepe! Tomtom toro iriskaala kek. —Hey, don't take it! Someone else has already marked it for himself.

-parris V_Tr
▸ make scratches on something, make stripes
Tirris/ Tiparris tebol ma isaana. —They scratched the table and ruined it.

parrisŋa- N_Inal
▸ striped (narrow stripes)
Klos tio parrisŋana. —My dress is striped.
Puke ŋonoono parrisŋan. —The striped Malaysian apple fruit.
see also: *-palkat(kat)* 'striped' (broader stripes)

ro$_1$ N
▸ stick to which sago thatching is sewn
def. *kooto kiini*
note: Marile dialect form
similar: *ŋgil*

ro$_2$ N
▸ leaf/ leaves (general term)
Laala ro pa meene, mi tere meene keteene. —Remove the leaves from the sago, and let us look at the sago flour.
see also: *ru- (ruunu)* 'leaf'
▸ paper, letter
ro sua kana —paper having writing on it
Beede ro ila pini. —Write a letter to him.
▸ epistle (in the Bible)
ro mataana kana ta Paulus ibeede la ki Timoti —the first epistle that Paul wrote to Timothy
▸ paper money, 10 kina note
ro ru —twenty kina
ro laamuru —100 kina
similar: *zaraaba laamuru* (=100 kina)

roŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ paper money (as opposed to coins)
Kam leŋ roŋana, mozooroŋana pepe. —Give me paper money, not coins.

ro$_3$ N
▸ weeds
Kala ma kupurru ro sananŋana pa serembat kiti. —Go and pull out the weeds from our (INC) sweet potatoes.
-pun ro —weed
Ro sananŋana ilol kini. —Bad weeds covered the food.

-ro$_4$ V_Tr
▸ scoop up with one's hands, take a handful of something
Namanda ru mi toro musmuuzu ila gedeeŋe. —With both hands, let's scoop up the rubbish and throw it away on the rubbish heap.
Tila you muriini ma tiro koskoozo. —They went to the fireplace and scooped up a handful of ashes.
Ni iro kaŋar, mi iro raama ŋge tiene. —As she scooped up some *galip* nuts, she scooped up pig's excrement with them.
▸ grab with claws/ talons
Manboŋ iro ka ye. —An eagle grabbed itself a fish with its claws/talons.
Re pa sek tana, ko iro u. —Watch out for that *sek* insect lest it pinch you (SG).

-roro/ -rro V_Tr Redup

-rogeege V_Tr
▸ gather together (things that are located in different places)
Ni irogeege zin wal kini. —He gathered his people together from their different places.
Ni irogeege uraata ta boozomen. —He is doing many different kinds of jobs.
similar: *-lup, -kamraama, -kisraama*

-rokis V_Tr
▸ grab and hold tightly, grab hold of, take hold of

Rokiskis mi kam ma mar. Kokena borok. —Hold [them] tightly and bring [them] here. [They] must not spill.

▸ keep to oneself

Ni irokis koroŋ ta boozomen. —He kept everything to himself [i.e. he did not share things with others].

-rokiskis V_Tr Redup

Ke uraana irokiskis toono. —The tree's roots are holding the tree firmly in the ground.

Re pa tarkamkaamba ta irokiskis mburu ku na. Kinke isu lene. —Look out for the praying mantis that has grabbed hold of your (SG) clothes. Take it off.

kumbu- iro/ irokiskis

▸ surefooted, feet grab the ground so one does not slip

Yaŋ ma zaala isipirpir kat. Tana kinke su ku ila ne. Mi kumbum men be irokiskis toono mi pa. —It rained and the road is very slippery. Therefore take off your (SG) shoes. Go barefooted so that [your feet] will grab the ground as you walk.

Ni ikam ma kumbuŋ irokiskis toono, tana aŋrao be aŋpa pa lele abalabalŋana. —He makes me sure-footed, and therefore I am able to walk in mountainous areas.

-robon V_Tr

▸ count out, count up (taro, wooden dishes, money etc)

Aŋrobon pat tio bekena aŋre ma pakaana ila pa kini mi pakaana ila pasbuk. —I have counted up my money so that I can see [how much I have] and [use] some of it for food, while the rest goes into [my] savings account.

Torobon mi tere. Ko ipet piizi? Sombe irao zen, to takam uraata mini. —Let us (INC) count out the money and see how much there is. If there is not enough, then we'll have to do some more work.

similar: *-nin*

rok N

▸ New Guinea walnut tree (=Tok Pisin *mon*, good for building, has an attractive grain, edible fruits, scientific name: *Dracontomelum mangiferum*)

Neeri zin pikin timbel kan rok kanŋana. —Yesterday the children ate a lot of New Guinea walnut tree fruits.

-rokokaala

kete- rokokaala

▸ unwilling to give

see also: *-roogokaala*

romoono N_Inal

construction: *mata romo-*

▸ edge (of thatched roofing)

kooto mata romoono —edge of thatching on a roof

Ur dis ila ta kooto mata romoono na be iyaŋ isula. —Put a dish under the edge of the thatching, so that the rainwater falls down into it.

roŋroŋ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ imminent, about to happen

Maria kopoono iwe roŋroŋ kana. —Maria was about to give birth.

Ŋge kopoono roŋroŋ be ipeebe. —The pig is about to give birth.

Wo roŋroŋ ma ipet i. Toko ma tasala toono. —A flood is coming just now. Let's run away and go up to [higher] ground.

similar: *reŋreŋ*

-roŋrooŋgo V_Tr Redup

▸ carry something as a group (because it is very heavy)

Niam amroŋrooŋgo ke lwoono ma ilae zaala zilŋaana. —A group of us (EXC) carried the tree trunk off to the side of the road.

Tiroŋrooŋgi ma tiyooto mi tila titwi sula waene zilŋaana. —The group of them carried her body out and buried her next to her husband.

similar: *-kor nama- pa, -suru*

-roogo V_Tr

▸ reserve, assign, choose

Aŋroogo leŋ me lutuunu taŋga. —I reserved that puppy over there for myself.

Yooba itunu iroogi mi iuri pa uraata. —Yahweh himself chose him and appointed him to do the work.

▸ reserve a woman for marriage

Tamaŋ bizin tiroogo moori ti pio. —My father and uncles reserved this woman for me to marry.

▸ compliment a baby in order to get something

def. *Sombe nu lelem pa pikin sa, to nu beŋbeeŋe pini mi so sua tana. To naana ko ikam kom koroŋ ta wi pa i.* —If you (SG)

like some child, then you embrace him or her and say that. Then the child's mother will give you what you ask for [thereby demonstrating how much she values her child].

Nio aŋroogo kutim pa koŋ welŋan/ tuunu. —I compliment your penis in order to get some sago grubs/ eel. [said to the child]

Aŋroogo lutum sukiini pa koŋ man. —I compliment your child's thighs for a chicken. [said to child's mother]

-rokroogo V_Tr Redup

-roogokaala V_Tr

▸ reserve, choose, set aside for special purposes

Mbuulu mbu tana pepe. Ni iroogokaala kek. —Don't touch that betel-nut. He has already reserved it.

kete- rokokaala

▸ unwilling to give, be stingy (Marile form)

roogoŋa- N_Inal_Event/Stative

▸ engagement ceremony

Moori roogoŋana imap. —The engagement ceremony for the woman is finished.

def. *Tiur wolwol, som ŋgeeme isala namaana, tikam serek sadeŋ ma ipotou, mi tikam le koroŋ pakan.* —They put armlets on her arm, and they give her a special kind of grass skirt to put on, and give her other things. [=traditional engagement procedure]

▸ reserved, engaged

Moori tana, roogoŋana kek. —That woman is already engaged.

-rooro V_Intr

▸ put sticks/ stones in line (close to each other)

Rooro ke ma iliu pin. Ko ŋge ikan. —Put sticks around the banana plant. A pig might eat it.

rooroŋa-

▸ standing in line

Ni zoŋoono rooroŋana, mi imeete. —He still had all his teeth when he died. [=He died at a young age.]

-roorokaala

▸ line up sticks around something in order to protect it

Roorokaala pin, kokena ŋge tipasaana. —Put sticks around the banana plant lest the pigs damage it.

dial. var. *-roto, -rotokala* (Northern)

-rooropi V_Tr

▸ fence in, enclose an area by sticking sticks into the ground very close to each other (without tying them together)

Nio aŋrooropi plaua tio. Kokena ŋge titaara. —I fenced my flowers in so the pigs would not tear them up.

Rooropi pin ku. —Put a fence around your (SG) banana plant.

-parooro V_Middle

▸ arrange around something

▸ line up, put in a straight line, arrange in a straight line

roprop N Redup

▸ rubbish in the river (sticks and leaves)

Yok tiŋgi, roprop biibi mi buzur tikewwe lela. Tabe tere zin som. —This river has a lot of rubbish and the fish are hiding inside it. Therefore we (INC) can't see them.

=roro Adv_Pred0 Redup

▸ keep doing something, durative aspect (phonologically bound to preceding verb)

-menderroro

▸ stand looking at

Wai, niom na kemenderroro yam paso? Sua sa? —Why are you (PL) standing around [and looking at] us (EXC)? Do you have something to say?

-seeŋgeroro

▸ keep laughing at, mocking

Tiseeŋgeroro Yesu, mi tikamam ŋeu pini ma ila. —They kept on laughing at Jesus and making fun of him.

-taŋroro

▸ plead, implore, entreat, beg, beseech, cry out for help repeatedly

-mbutulroro

▸ sit around a long time

Mbutulroro yam rimos, pa niam be amla pa koyam uraata. —Quit sitting around here with us (EXC), for we are about to go to our work.

rou$_1$ N

▸ late afternoon

alt. *rorou, rourou, rrou*

O rrou. Kombooreyom, pa niam amla i. —Oh, good afternoon. You (PL) stay, for we (EXC) are going now. [a common farewell]

Mi so rou, tona loŋa mar. —Once it is late afternoon, then come quickly.

Tana koozi rou, to itunu ko ikam koyom buzur. —So this afternoon, then he

himself will bring you (PL) some game.
Beso rou mi zoŋ isula na... —Once it is afternoon and the sun goes down, then...
Iŋgi rou kek. —It is late afternoon already.
Timbotmbot ma lele ikamam be rou, to… —They kept staying until it was getting to be late afternoon, and then…
Ambel uraata pa mbeŋbeŋŋana ma ila rou. —We (EXC) worked hard from very early in the morning until late afternoon.
Rorou ma lele iluumu, to… —Once it was late in the afternoon, and the weather was cooler, then…

rou ka lele
▸ late afternoon, evening
Rou ka lele mi pitik biibi ta iyaryaara muŋgu na, ina pitik Yaabo. —In the late afternoon, the large star that shines first, that [is] the *Yaabo* star.

rou biibi
▸ later in the evening (around 7-10 PM)
Sombe man tatariigi itaŋ pa rou biibi, na iwe patooŋoŋana pa tomtom sa ko imeete. —If a rooster cries in the late evening, it is an omen that someone is going to die.

-rou$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ exchange/ replace something with something else
Ŋge tomooto tiŋga, ko torou i pa ŋge naana tis. —That male pig over there, we'll (INC) exchange it for this female pig here.
similar: *-parpekel, -pekel*

-rourouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ one who is successful in doing exchanges
To tana, ni rourouŋana. —That man is able to exchange well
similar: *mbalpuni, roukeele*

-rou$_3$ V_Tr
▸ hit down on, drive a nail
Nio aŋrou nil ila ke. —I drove a nail into the wood.
▸ strike down at
Nio aŋrou mooto pa ke ma imeete. —I hit the snake with a stick and it died.
▸ break/crack open (nuts)
Iti torou liliibi mi tokot kaŋar. —We (INC) break *talis* nuts and crack open *galip* nuts.
Kaŋar gargarŋana na, torou men. Sombe patpatŋana, na tepetekat muŋgu, to torou. —The softer type of *galip* nut, we (INC) just strike it [with the nut in a standing position]. If it is very hard type, we first lay it horizontally and hit [it], and then stand it up and strike it.

-porou V_Intr
▸ fight
Zin me tiporou pa kan kini. —The dogs fought over the food.

kuli- irou
▸ know well, know intimately, be familiar/ well-acquainted with (and therefore not shy of another person, able to visit and speak with them freely, Literally: 'skin hits')
Kuliini irou iti zen, pa ni popoŋana. Imbot raama iti ma molo, to iute iti. —He is not familiar with us (INC) yet. Let him stay with us for a long time, and then he will know us.

-parrou
Kulindi iparrou ti ma taparzzo sua. —We (INC) know each other well and converse intimately.

roukeeli N_Event
▸ exchange, trading, barter (without earlier arrangements)
Uraata kizin, ina tikamam roukeeli. —Their work is trading/ bartering.
Zin mutu na, tikwaiai ma tikamam roukeeli. —The inner island people are always sailing around and bartering/ trading.
see also: *mburooŋo, mbalpuni*

roukeeli ka tomtom
▸ businessman, trader
Ni roukeeli ka tomtom. —He is good at bartering.
similar: *tomtom ki mbalpuni*
loan from: Mutu *-raukol* 'trade, bargain'

-roupekel V_Tr
▸ exchange, give something in exchange (the items exchanged may not necessarily have the same value)
def. *Ina zaala ki toŋmatiziŋ be tiparuulu zin.* —That is a way for relatives to help each other.
▸ repay
Nu irao roupekel ŋge tio ta aŋkam pu na. —You (SG) should give me something in exchange for the pig that I gave to you.
similar: *-kot, -pokot (koroŋ raraate ila imar)*

-rourou V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ gather together, be together informally, hang out together
Amui bizin tila padei? Zin tirourou tiŋga. —Where have Amui and the others gone? They are hanging out over there.
rourouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ in groups, gathering
Tomooto rourouŋan sala urum, mi moori rourouŋan ila mbaruumu tiŋga. —The men are gathered up in the clan house, and the women are gathered underneath that house over there.
similar: *-lup, -mokor, -maraami*
rouŋa-
▸ thick, full
Ni ute ruunu rouŋana. —He has very thick hair.
ni rouŋana —coconut palm that is full of fruit
Ni kureene rouŋana. Ŋonoono men. Mazwaana be tasala som. —The cluster of coconuts is full. There is nothing but nuts. There is no space for us (INC) to go up [between them].

ru1 Quantifier
▸ two
me tio ru —my two dogs.
niamru, ituru, niomru, ziru —we two (EXC), we two (INC), you two, the two of them
lamata mi ru —seven ([ive and two]
laamuru —ten [two fives]
wal ru —two people
ru sa —two or so
Ko ikam le pat ru sa. —He might get two or so pieces of money.
-we ru
▸ into two, in half
…rek ma iwe ru. —it split into two.
Tai imet ma iwe ru. —The sea divided in half
Leleŋ iwe ru. —My insides are two [=I have doubts about something.]
boogo ru
▸ twins
Ni ipeebe boogo ru. —She gave birth to twins.
pa ru
▸ twice
Ni ipakaam yo pa ru i. —He has now deceived me twice.
-mbot ru
▸ be separated
-teege tete ru
▸ have it both ways, be inconsistent in one's behaviour
-we ru pa, ma ru
▸ second
Leŋ iwe ta, Kapitai iwe ru, Abore iwe tel… —Leng was first, Kapitai was the second, Abore was the third…
Zalazoro ma ta, Buai ma ru, Ŋarok ma tel… —Zalazoro was the first one, Buai the second, Ngarok the third…
ruŋa/ruruŋa Adv_Pred1
▸ two by two, in twos, in pairs
Kozo kotoombo ruruŋa mi tere ten. —You (PL) try doing it in pairs and we'll (INC) see.
Ni iur zin ruŋa pa uraata. —He sent them to work in pairs.
Zin ruŋa ruŋa timar ki Noa. —They came to Noah in pairs.
ŋgar (iwe) (ru)ruŋa
▸ doubt, have conflicting opinions
Niom ta ŋgar tiom iwe ruruŋa na, kuurpe leleyom ma iŋgeeze. —You (PL) who have doubts/ conflicting opinions in your hearts, fix your hearts and make them clean.
Ni ito mbulu tamen som. Pa ŋgar kini ruruŋa tau. —He does not follow just one way of behaviour. [i.e. He is not consistent in his behaviour.] For his thinking is always divided.

ru-2 N
ute- ruunu
▸ hair (on the head, used of human beings)
To tana uteene ruunu biibi/ rouŋana/ mbuŋbuŋŋana. —That man has a lot of hair on his head [long and thick].
uten ruunu pupŋana —cutting of their hair
Ni ute ruunu perekrekŋana. —His/Her hair is tangled/not combed.
Mar ma saaba uteŋ ruunu isu lene. Pa iŋgi iperekrek. —Come and shave off my hair. For it is really tangled.
Uteyom runrun na, Anutu inin zin ma imap. —All of the hairs of your (PL) heads, God has counted.
▸ leaf, leaves
ke ruunu —leaves of a tree
ruunu perper, ke iur ruunu —a leaf appears, a tree puts forth leaves, a tree's leaves come out
ni runrun —coconut fronds

Beso zoŋ ise ma mataana kat, to run imelle ma timetmeete. —When the sun rises and becomes very intense, then their leaves will wither and die.
see also: *rumu-* 'feathers, fur, all body hair except the hair on one's head'

-ru$_3$ V_Intr
▸ penetrate, enter into, go through
Ke iru pio kek. —A stick has gone into me.
Sokorei kuziini iru pio? —What is it that I smell? (Lit. 'What [thing's] smell is going into me?')
▸ fill, take control of, possess (often used of spiritual beings that take control of people)
Bubuŋana Potomŋana iru pizin, na ŋgar kizin ipet. —When the Holy Spirit filled them, they realised/ understood.
Ŋgar sananŋana iru pio. —Bad thinking entered me.

-rupa V_Tr
▸ put on (used of clothing)
Nu rupa kolsiot som? —Why didn't you put on a sweater/jacket?
Ni izun mburu ki muuŋgu ma isu lene, mi irupa mburu toro. —She took off the mourning clothes, and put on other clothing.

-rupawa V_Tr Redup
Ni irupawa mburu som. —He did not wear clothes.

-ru$_4$ V_Tr
▸ look for, search for, seek
Nio aŋru aŋru ma som. —I searched and searched without finding it.
Nu ru lem sokorei? —What are you (SG) looking for?
La pa su mi ru koŋ buzur sa. —Go to the forest and look for some game for me.

-ruru V_Tr Redup
alt. *-rru*
Wal tina tirru asiŋ? —Who are those people looking for?

-ru/ -rru zaala pa
▸ look for a way to do something, seek how to do something, try to figure out what to do
Niam amrru zaala pa pataŋana tiŋgi. Ko amkam parei pa? —We (EXC) are looking for solution to this problem. What are we to do about it?
Motoŋana biibi ikam yo mi aŋru zaala. —Great fear took hold of me and I tried to think of what I should do.
Ko aŋru zaala toro. —I will look for another way.

-ru zala-
▸ be in need of something and looking for help
Timbot ŋoobo mi tirru zalan. —They are living poorly and looking for help.
Irao tiru zalan pa kosasa som. —They will not be in need of anything.

ruŋa-
▸ seeking, hunting
tomtom ki buzur ruŋana —hunter

kopo- rru
▸ be anxious, worry (Lit. 'stomach is seeking')
Kopoyom rru pa koyom kini ma yok pepe. —Do not worry about your (PL) food or drink.
Kopoyam rru pu ma ambel ruŋom kek. —We (EXC) were anxious about you (SG) and have been looking hard for you (SG).

mata- ru/rru
▸ look for, search
Tamen Yesu mata rru tomtom ta iteegi na. —But Jesus was looking to see the person who had touched him.
▸ try to figure out something, think about what to do next
Tana mata rru ka uunu. —Therefore he was trying to figure out the meaning of it.
Matan rru mbulu sananŋana be tikam. —They are always thinking about what bad thing they can do next.

-rupetpet V_Tr Redup
▸ search carefully, search for something by lifting up things, rummage through
Moori tiŋga irupetpet sokorei lae diditu? —What is that woman over there searching for in the storage house?

-ru mbura-, -ru tiro-
▸ evaluate another person's strength (Lit. 'search for the strength/bones of someone')
▸ challenge
Nio aŋru tomtom tana mburaana pa malmal. —I evaluated his strength for a fight./ I challenged him to a fight.

ruk$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ move a bit
Kam mi ruk ma isu. —Take it down a bit.
Nio ruk ma aŋma ŋana. —I [will] move a bit closer to you.
Ruk ma la ŋana. —Go a bit further away.
Tikam pelpeele ma ruk ma isala kor. —They moved the basket a bit higher up.

ruk ten
▸ move just a bit
Yoan tina, ni ruk ten pa Anutu kwoono bizin. —That John, he is a bit above the rest of the prophets.

-paruk V_Tr
▸ move something a bit by hand
Ouo, kaparuk mbalia tana imar ŋana tis. —Hey, move the bench a bit this way.
Paruk sia ku mi mar ŋana. —Move your (SG) chair a bit closer.

rukruk V_Intr Redup
▸ move slowly, do little by little
Tipun le, mi wooŋgo itunu rukruk ma ilala. —They took down the sail, and the boat was slowly moving forward on its own.
Urlaŋana ku ko rukruk ma izze. —Your (SG) faith will gradually increase.
Nu piyar pepe. Rukruk riŋariŋa ma ko imap. —Don't hurry. Move slowly and it will be finished.
Sambar ma biibi pepe, ko nim isaana. Rukruk riŋa riŋa ma ko imap. —Don't overexert yourself (SG) in cutting the grass. You will get exhausted. Work at it slowly and it will get done.

-ruk$_2$ V_Tr
▸ steam plants in order to get a good smelling decoration
Zin tiruk aigau pa naroogo biibi. —They steamed decorative plants for the big dance ceremony.
def. *Tuzuk ma itoto sala you keseene. Som na, tuzuk ma ituumbu (geege piuŋana, ndoono piuŋana). Bubuŋ ipun, pakan tito, pakan tituumbu. Tepeeze to tiur.*
▸ burn incense
Zin patoronŋana kan tirukruk ŋgere kuziiniŋana pa mankwoono mi rou. —The priests burn fragrant oil [i.e. incense] in the mornings and afternoons.
you muriini be tiruk ŋgere kuziiniŋana isala —the fireplace where they burned fragrant oil [=altar of incense]

rukum N
▸ crab (general term)
Rukum ikarra ma ila ikan we ta imbot taŋga. —The *rukum* crab crawled and went to eat the mango that was over there.
Rukum zoŋoono iŋgorut we, mi iur la kwoono. —The *rukum* crab bit a mango and put it into its mouth.
rukum ki tiiŋgi —*rukum* crab found in swampy areas
rukum toono kana —*rukum* crab found on land
rukum kalma na tai kana —The *kalma rukum* crab is found in/near the sea

rumruumu N Redup
▸ insect leavings, nests, and other things that hang from the timber of a house
Nu rupispis mbaruumu na, rre pa rumruumu, ko isala utem. —When you (SG) are crawling underneath the house, watch out that you don't bump your head into the spider webs and other things.
dial. var. *lo tiene* (Marile)
similar: *musmuuzu*

rumu- N_Inal
▸ hair on the skin, body hair, fur, feathers, fibrous coverings of plants
keze- rumuunu —beard
mata- rumuunu —eyebrows
posi rumuunu —fur of a cat
man rumuunu —feathers of a bird
ni rumuunu —fibres in the husk of a coconut shell
yagoŋ rumuunu —corn silk
Rumuunu kembei ta me. —Its fur is like a dog's.
Tipup sipsip rumuunu. —They were shearing/ cutting the wool of the sheep.

rumun rumunŋa-
▸ hairy, hairy
Me pakan rumun rumunŋan. —Some dogs have a long, thick fur.
Isau kuliini siŋsiŋŋana mi rumun rumunŋana. —Esau's skin was reddish and hairy.
see also: *ru-* 'hair on the head, leaf/ leaves'

rumul N_Stative
▸ second growth (used of food crops growing in an abandoned garden area)
Kala kuru kanda manioka rumul ma imar teneene. Pa petel ti kek. —Go look for some manioc in the old garden for us (INC) to eat and bring it here and we will roast

it. For we are already hungry.

ruŋ1 N
▸ fibrous sheath (found at the base of coconut fronds, used as a sieve)
▸ sieve
Nio aŋteete ni ka ruŋ. —I cut the fibrous sheath of a coconut frond.
Tipiizi meene pa ni ka ruŋ. —We (INC) squeeze sago pulp using a coconut sheath.
Aŋteete rais bek be iwe ruŋ. —I cut a rice bag to use as a sieve.

-ruŋ2 V_Intr
▸ bud (beginning of the process of producing fruit, flower)
def. *Iruŋ ma imapaala. (=Kaŋar imbui ma isala.) Ina ikun kandaara ma ise. To ila na iya namaana ma imiliibi ma isu.*
We/ Puke/ Guava iruŋ. —The mango, Malaysian apple, cocoa tree is beginning to blossom.
Ke tana sombe iruŋ, tona kikilaala. —When that tree blooms, then you (PL) will recognise it.
similar: *-kun kandaara*

ruŋgu- N_Inal
▸ appearance, face, looks, shape
Ni ruŋguunu ambaiŋana. —He/She has a nice appearance./ He/She is good-looking.
Ni irao itundu ruŋgundu —He is in our (INC) image/ similar in appearance to us.
Ni itiiri ruŋguunu ila natiloŋa. —He examined his appearance in a mirror.
Ni iurpe ruŋguunu ma ambai. —She tidied up her appearance.
Tomtom sa ire kat ruŋguunu zen. —Nobody has ever really seen him personally/ face to face.
Aigau ipeŋgeeze ruŋguyom. —Decorations make your (PL) appearance attractive.
Sombe lelende ambai, nako tomtom tikilaala mar pa ruŋgundu. —If we (INC) are happy (Lit. 'our insides/feelings are good'), then people will see it from our appearance.

ruŋgu- kembei (ta)
▸ resemble, look like
Aikeŋ ruŋguunu kei ta tamaana. —Aikeng looks like his father.
Ruŋgun kembei malmal som. —They do not look like they have come to fight.
Ta na, ruŋguunu kembei ta ŋgeu. —One [of them], it looked like a frog.
▸ image, statue
Tiurpe makau ruŋguunu pa gol. —They made a statue of a cow out of gold.

ruŋgu- irao pa ula/ ruŋgu- ki ula
▸ ready for marriage, old enough to marry (seen from the person's appearance)
Ni ruŋguunu irao pa ula kek. —He/She is old enough to get married. [His/Her appearance shows that they are physically mature enough to get married.]

ruŋgu- isaana
▸ look bad, get badly wounded (blood involved)
Tiparpun zin ma ruŋgun isaana kat. —They hit each other and had blood all over them and looked awful.

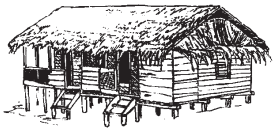
-kam ruŋgu-
▸ represent, do on behalf of
Kakam ruŋguŋ mi kala koso pini. —Take my place (=represent me), and go and talk to him.
Ni ikam Anutu ruŋguunu ta imar i. —He is coming as God's representative.

ruŋruŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ do something together in a small group (five-six people), wander around aimlessly
Ruŋruŋ ma tiwwa. Kan uraata somŋan. —They wandered around aimlessly as a small group [singing and making noise]. They have no work [to do].

-rupetpet V_Tr Redup
▸ search carefully, search for something by lifting up things, rummage through
Moori tiŋga irupetpet sokorei lae diditu? —What is that woman over there searching for in the storage house?

-rupis V_Tr
▸ crawl underneath something
Ni irupis mbaruumu/ tebol mbarmaana —He crawled underneath the house/ table
Turupis ke. —Let's crawl underneath the [fallen] log.
▸ crawl through, crawl into
-rupis mbaŋbaŋ/ raŋ sumbuunu/ ke sumbuunu —crawl through thick grass/ crawl into a cave/ crawl into a hole in a tree

-rupispis V_Tr Redup
Nu nok mbaruumu rupispisŋana rimos! —Quit crawling underneath the house all the time!

ruumu N
▸ house

Nio ko loŋa aŋpo leŋ ruumu ma isala. —I will quickly build myself a house.
ruumu katuunu bizin —owners of the house, ones permanently living in a house
-sala (pa) ruumu —go up to a house
-lela, -lema ruumu —go/come inside a house
-mbot ruumu leleene —stay inside a house, stay at home
-yooto pa ruumu —come out of a house, leave a house
-nono ruumu —go from house to house (often done in the hope that one will be given some food to eat)
see also: *beeze* 'garden house', *biriŋ* 'cooking shelter', *saŋarai,* 'temporary house', *urum* 'men's house, church building', and *diditu/ didiunu* 'storage area for food in a house, storehouse, store'

ruumu mete kana
▸ hospital, health center

ruumu ŋgomo kana
▸ store

ruumu pat kana
▸ bank

ruumu sanaana
▸ prison

ruumu ka koroŋŋan
▸ parts of a house (also see Semantic fields):
didi —wall
guŋgun —studs (vertical timbers in walls)
ruumu ka kataama —door of a house
kataama kwoono —door opening
ruumu ka kitiimbi —posts of a house
ruumu ka kooto —thatching on the roof of a house
kon kwoono —open space in the gable of a house [Lit. ghost's mouth']
kuzi zaala —bottom plate of walls [Lit. 'rat road']
luŋluŋ —floor joists
mbal —top plate of walls
mbaruumu —area underneath a house
ruumu ka ŋgeele — ridge of the roof
miiri kwoono —window [Lit. mouth of the wind']
ruumu kwoono —area in front of the house [Lit. 'mouth of the house']
Ni imbutultul su ruumu kini kwoono. —He was sitting there in front of his house.
nakur —main beam
nasil —centrepost, totem pole in a clan house
namor —thatching that sticks out over the long sides of a roof
ruumu ka ndaama —thatching along the two long sides of a house
parpaara naana —supporting timber that lies on the top of posts and is oriented longitudinally with respect to the house
piliiti —top part, longitudinal pieces of timber on the roof on which *siels* sit
ruumu tiron tiron —framing of the house
ruumu uteene —roof of a house
siel —rafters (=Tok Pisin *sapnil*, transverse pieces of wood on the roof to which thatching is tied)
temboŋ —studs
wiimbi —floor bearers
yok putu (=koroŋ ta siel ise pa) —timber on which a *siel* rests

ruumu lutuunu
▸ headdress worn for the *Sia* dance
def. *Tiurpe pa teene pinŋana ma ruŋ be tikun mi tirak Sia.*
see also: *man*

-ruutu V_Tr
▸ withhold, hold back, refuse to give something
Nio aŋruutu kini tio piom. —I refuse to give my food to you.
Tamaana iruuti, tabe iwoolo som. —Her father kept her from marrying.
Sombe tiboobu, na ruutu itum. La gaaba zin pepe. —If they call for you (SG), do not agree. Do not go accompany them.

-rutruutu V_Tr Redup
Niom tina kurutruutu koi, mi ituyom men kakanan, ta ambai som. —You (PL) there keep holding on to the tobacco and only you are smoking it, that is not good.

-parruutu V_Tr
▸ withhold from each other

Ziru tiparruutu kini pizin. —They withheld food from each other.

rwo- N_Inal
▸ father-in-law, son-in-law
rwoŋbi —my father-in-law
rwoŋ bizin —my son-in-laws
rwo- moori
▸ mother-in-law, daughter-in-law
rwoŋ mooribi —my mother-in-law
rwoono moori —his/her mother-in-law, daughter-in-law
La ki rwoŋ moori ma kam kanda mbu sa. —Go to my daughter-in-law and get us (INC) some betel-nut.
see also: *iwa-* 'brother-/ sister-in-law'

S

sa$_1$ Adv_PrePredP
▸ "Now I know this!" (expresses sudden realisation)
Iŋga sa ŋge na! —Hey, that is a pig!
▸ "I do know this" (expresses strong certainty in affirmations)
Ni sa imeete kek! —I know she has died!
Ina sa nu pakaam na! —I know you (SG) are lying! [And you know it too.]

sa$_2$ Determiner
▸ some, any (non-referential, non-specific)
Lem sua sa? —Do you (SG) have anything to say?
Kam koŋ rais sa. —Give me some rice to eat.
Nio ko aŋkam leyom koroŋ tasa kaimer. —I will give you (PL) something later.
mazwaana sa —sometime, at some time
Padei, pataŋana sa? —What is it, [is there] some trouble?
Aigule tana, kakam uraata sa pepe. —That day, do not do any work.
Ko wal ru, som tel sa, ina irao. —Two or three people would be enough.
Nu na, zalala koroŋom sa! —You (SG) think you are someone who can climb up things! [but you can't].
sa som
▸ nothing, not a thing, not at all
Toro sa som? —Is there no other?
Koroŋ sa ike pu som. —Nothing is hidden from you (SG).
Zin tikam ŋge sa som. —They didn't get a single pig.
Leleene pizin ri sa som kat. —He did not like them at all.
Niom tina, leyom ŋgar sa som! —You (PL) there, you do not have any understanding!
kosasa na som —not a thing
pa X sa
▸ around X times
Nio ko aŋseeze matan pa tamen sa! —I will afflict them one more time!
Nu tooro sua ku piizi sa kek! —How many times you (SG) have changed your talk!
...pa sa zen
▸ never
Nio aŋre i pa sa zen. —I have never seen him.

-sa$_3$ V_Tr
▸ wait for someone or something, expect to meet
Niam amla ma amsa Suŋgu. —We (EXC) went and waited for the Sungu [a ship].
similar: *-naama* 'wait for'
-zaza, -zza V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋla tiŋga, to aŋmar. Niom kombot mi kazza yo. —I'll go over there and then come back. You stay here and wait for me.

-saaba V_Tr
▸ cut hair very short
Mar ma saaba uteŋ ruunu isu lene. Pa iŋgi iperekrek mete, mi kut ikan ma ituntun. —Come and cut off all of my hair. For it is too tangled and lice are biting [me] and it itches.
▸ scale a fish, scrape off the scales of a fish
Iti tasaaba ye ŋgauliini. —We (INC) scraped off the scales of the fish.
▸ trim, cut off with a sweeping movement
Iti tasaaba ke ruunu/ plaua. —We (INC) trimmed the tree/ flowering hedge.
▸ blow off the top of something
Wai, uriizi miiri biibi imar ma isaaba ruumu uten uten ta boozomen ma tisaana kat. —Wow, the day before yesterday a big wind came and blew off all the roofs of the houses, and they were badly damaged.

-kansaaba V_Tr
▸ burn up

-pasaaba V_Tr
▸ blow off with force, flatten with force
Miiri ipasaaba ke ruunu. —The wind blew off the leaves of the tree.

saaga$_1$ N
▸ basket type (small one)
Tewe ni ruunu ma iwe saaga. —We (INC) wove coconut leaves into a *saaga* basket.
Kini mazeene isula saaga ta imbiŋmbiŋ na. —The cooked food has gone down into the *saaga* basket that is hanging [there].

saaga$_2$ Adv_PredP
▸ five days from now
def. *koozi, gaaga, malama, upeele, iriimi, saaga* —today, tomorrow, two days from now, three days from now, four days from now, five days from now
Koozi mi gaaga na, itiŋan takam uraata, mi malama mi upeele, ko aŋmar som, mi iriimi mi saaga to aŋmar mini ma itiŋan takam uraata. —Today and tomorrow we (INC) will work together, but two days from now and three days from now I will not come, and four and five days from now, then I will come back and we will work together again.

saama N
▸ outrigger
wooŋgo ka saama —outrigger of a canoe
Kiwit mburu pakan ilala ki saama be iyaraama. Kokena saama ikaaga (ise). —Lift some cargo onto the outrigger to hold it steady. Otherwise the outrigger might rise up [and the canoe capsize].
▸ wife (figurative, indirect way of referring to someone's wife.)
Nu ur saama ila wooŋgo kiwi kek? —Are you (SG) married yet? [Lit. 'Have you put an outrigger on your canoe yet?]
Tomtom taŋga, ni le saama somŋana. —That person over there, he is without an outrigger [i.e. a wife].
see also: *pelpeele*

saamba N
▸ sky, heaven
Pitik timbot sala saamba. —The stars are up in the sky.
Pitik tiŋgor saamba. —The sky is full of stars.
Lolo ikam bil ma ikakat saamba. —The lightning flashed across the sky.
Saamba keskeezeŋana kat. —The sky is really blue.
saamba komboono, guburtiene som kat —bright blue sky, no clouds at all

kar saamba
▸ heaven (the place where God is)
Kar saamba, ina Merere muriini. —Heaven, that is the Lord's place.
Biibi saamba kana —the Big One of heaven [i.e. God]

-saana V_Intr
▸ be bad/ broken/ ruined/ decayed/ evil
Mbotŋana kiti isaana. —Our (INC) life is bad.
Ni uruunu isaana. —His news is bad./ He has a bad name./ His reputation is ruined.
see also: *sanaana* 'sin, evil, wrong-doing'
▸ go bad, decay, deteriorate, become spoiled, get ruined, become worse, get worse, worsen
Kini isaana kek. —The food has spoiled.
Urlaŋana kizin isaana. —Their faith has gone bad./ They have abandoned their faith.
Kar isaana kek. —The village is ruined.
▸ tired, worn out, sick, feeble
Ni iwe kolman ma isaana. —He became old and feeble.
Petel yo ma aŋsaana kat. —I am hungry and really in bad shape.
▸ bad (used of environmental phenomena)
Lele isaana. —The weather is/ became bad.
Tai isaana kat. —The sea is really bad/ rough.

-kam ma -saana
▸ ruin, harm, damage, injure (Lit. 'do and harm', usually expresses unintentional damage or harm that does not occur right after the event causing the damage)
Mete ikami ma isaana kat. —The illness has really harmed him.

kopo- isaana
▸ feel full (Lit. 'stomach is bad')
Niom kakan, pa nio kopoŋ isaana kek. —You (PL) eat, for I am already really full.

isu ma isaana
▸ be abundant (used of food)
Kini isu ma isaana. —There was huge amount of food.

le- uunu sa isaana som
▸ innocent
Ni le uunu sa isaana som. —He is innocent./ He is not guilty.

lele- isaana pa
▸ feel sorry for, feel pity/ compassion for someone (Lit. 'insides are bad for')
Leleene izanzaana pizin. —He keeps feeling

sorry for them.

mata- isaana

▸ poor eyesight

▸ drunk (individual looks bad, speaks poorly, and is physically in a bad way)

ni- isaana

▸ feel tired, worn out, exhausted (Lit. 'one's being is bad')

ŋgure- isaana pa

▸ crave for meat (Lit. 'neck is bad for')

Ŋgureŋ isaana pa buzur. —I am craving for meat.

ruŋgu- isaana—bad-looking, badly wounded

Tibalis yam ma ruŋguyam isaana. —They hit us (EXC) and we looked terrible [due to our wounds].

-zanzaana V_Intr Redup

Koroŋ ta boozomen tizanzaana men. —Everything keeps getting worse.

Ŋgar kizin izanzaana men. —Their thinking is always bad/evil.

Kini ta loŋa izanzaana na, kupun mburoyam pa pepe. —The food that quickly spoils, don't work too hard for it.

-pasaana V_Tr

▸ destroy, ruin, harm, afflict

▸ work sorcery on

▸ waste

▸ embezzle, misuse (used of money)

▸ defile, desecrate, blaspheme

See main entry *-pasaana* for examples

-pasaana lele-

▸ upset someone, offend someone, hurt someone's feelings (Lit. 'ruin/harm someone's insides/feelings')

-saaŋa$_1$ V_Intr/Tr

▸ ambush, lie in wait for

def. *Tasa tomtom be tapasaani.* —We (INC) wait for someone in order to harm him.

Nio ko aŋma aŋsaaŋa yom su zaala. Kamar, to aŋbalis koyom tasa. —I will come and wait for you (PL) on the road. When you come, I will hit one of you to punish you.

-zaŋzaaŋa V_Tr Redup

Zin tila tizaŋzaaŋa tomtom tabe imar i. —They went and were waiting in ambush for the person who was coming.

▸ be ready to do something

"Se ma kam we ŋonoono ta ti." To ni ikeende we mi iso: "Zaŋzaaŋa be siibi kek?" —"Come up and get this mango fruit." Then she twisted the mango and said: "Are you ready[to catch it when I toss it down?"

Sanaana izaŋzaaŋa su kataama kwoono be ikokat iti. —Sin is waiting by the door to 'hook' us.

▸ stand by in order to replace, be in reserve

Toro isaaŋi be ikam muriini. —Someone else is waiting to replace him.

Keresin pakan imbot be isaaŋa. —There is some kerosene in reserve.

Naso kini tana isaaŋa yom pa peteele biibi tabe ipeti. —Then this food can wait as a reserve to help you (PL) in the big famine that is coming.

loan from: Mutu language, cf. *-saŋan* 'wait'

-saaŋa$_2$ V_Tr

▸ protect something from theft by putting something dangerous near it (e.g. *napitpit* 'trap', *naṗalis* 'magical fetish', nails)

Ni isaaŋa ruumu kini pa wal kuumbuŋan. Kokena tikem koroŋ kini. —He protected his house from thieves [by putting something dangerous around it] so they would not steal his things.

Ni isaaŋa wo lene kini. —He put dangerous things [i.e. magical fetishes] around his garden in order to protect it.

Ni isaaŋa ruumu kini pa marai sanaana. —He protected his house by putting bad [=magical] ginger around it.

-saaŋa$_3$ V_Tr

▸ put up, hang up something on a structure of crossed sticks connected by another stick (often pigs and baskets of sago are hung up this way)

def. *Ni iŋgun wo kumbu mi isaaŋa ise.* —He stuck the X braces into the ground, and hung it up on [them].

Ambu ipeene ŋge ma imeete, to isaaŋi ise mi imar. To iso pa lutuunu bizin be tisiŋi ma timar. —Ambu shot and killed a pig, and then hung it up on a wooden structure to wait, and came back. Then he told his sons to carry it here [to the village].

Tikam meene ŋgamar kunduunu ri ta tisaaŋa se meene uunu na, mi timar. —They got the small basket of sago that they had

hung up at the base of the sago palm, and brought it here.
Kuŋgun aiwol kumbu sa mi kasaaŋa meene ise. —Set up a structure with X braces and a connecting stick and hang up the sago on it.

saaza$_1$ N
construction: *le- saaza*
▸ great-grandparent, great-grandchild (third generation either up or down)
leŋ saaza mooribi —my great-grandmother
le saaza bizin —his/her great-grandparents, great-grandchildren
dial. var. *saas* (Gauru)

-saaza$_2$ V_Tr
▸ tear/rip off, pull out a piece of skin
Ni isaaza ŋge kuliini be me ikan. Mi ni itunu ikan mazaana. —He tore off the pig's skin for the dog to eat. And he himself ate the meat.
La keeze kanda ni mazaana sa. To saaza ma mbuk zin makiŋ, to yembut simber ma yo se, mi baada ma imar. —Go and shell some coconuts for us (INC). Then tear off a piece of the skin, and after tying them together, cut a pole and collect them onto it, and carry [them] back here.

-saaza V_Intr
▸ creep (used of vines), grow by spreading along the surface of the ground
Nio aŋre woor ta, ta isaas ma ipet zaal keteen. —I saw a vine that was growing on the road. (Gauru dalect example)
▸ swim on the surface of water
Ye isaaza pa yok/tai kuliini. —The fish is fluttering/ flying on the surface of the river/sea.
Mooto gubi isaaza pa yok kuliini. —A *gubi* snake is swimming on top of the water.

-sasaaza V_Intr Redup
Wooro isasaaza pa toono. —The vine keeps creeping and spreading across the ground.
dial. var. *-saas* (Gauru)

sabaŋ N
▸ wrapping made of long leaves, envelope
def. *pok, paanda, anraŋ ruunu molo* —long leaves of different pandanus types
Muŋgu, zin kolman tizugzuk koi kizin pa sabaŋ, mi tiseŋgerŋgeere ila pa guraaba kizin. —In the past, the old people would wrap tobacco leaves with long leaf wrappings, and send them to their trading partners.
Ni iur ro kini isula sabaŋ, mi iseŋgeere ma ila. —She put her letter into an envelope and sent it.

-sabeleu V_Tr
▸ mix in, stir in
Mankwoono, Riti inoi meene, to isabeleu be ŋgere izil pa. —In the morning Riti boiled some sago, then she stirred it so that the [coconut] oil would get mixed throughout it.
Kam spun imar ma sabeleu zeere ramaki tinpis. —Bring a spoon and mix together the leafy vegetables and the tinned fish.
similar: *-tooro*
▸ join in and eat with others when one has helped with the work of the household (parents say this to their children in order to help them to think about their duties)
def. *Tiŋgo u pa ni keereŋana ma som, mi la wawa. Beso mar na, sabeleu men! (=Nu kam uraata som, mi sombe kan sorok. Sua malmalŋana be ipei ŋgar ku).* —They send you (SG) to scrape coconut, but you don't do it and instead just go walking around. And now you come and want to join in the eating! (=You did not work but think you can eat anyway. Angry talk to cause you to think a bit.)
▸ swirl away
Iŋgi kembei wo biibi itoktoogo raama kalŋaana biibi, mi ka belut isabeleu yo i. —This is like a big flood coming with a lot of noise and swirling me away.

sabero Adv_Pred1
▸ not choosy, not particular about, indiscriminately
Ni ikanan kini sabero. Ikanan sorok tau. Inin kosa som. —He is not particular about what food he eats. He just eats anything whatever. He does not care.
Ni ikam uraata mata sabero. —He is not particular about what kind of work he does.
see also: *-sagor*

-sabuleeze V_Middle/Tr
▸ turn
To tana, aŋboobi mi itoori karau som. Pa biiŋi ikami. Tana ipata be isabuleezi. —That fellow, I called him, but he did

not turn around very quickly. For he is afflicted with swollen glands under his ear. So it was hard for him to turn his neck.

▸ wring someone or something's neck, arm, leg

Ni isabuleeze man ŋgureene ma imeete. —He wrung the chicken's neck, and it died.

Sabuleeze wok kumbuunu, kokena iŋgalu. —Wring/ turn the wallaby's leg lest it scratch you (SG) [with its claws].

sabum sabum V_Intr Redup

alt. *kabum kabum*

▸ plunge down under water

Tila sabum sabum sula tai ma tiwin katkat yok. —They plunged down into the sea and drowned.

Sadan N_Proper

▸ Satan

loan from: Tok Pisin, English

sagar N

▸ coral (smaller, white in colour)

def. *naman namanŋana*

Amketo ye ta neeri ma sagar iŋgal kumbuyam. —We (EXC) chased after fish yesterday, and the coral cut our feet.

Zin Koobo tikeende sagar, mi titun ma iwe kou. —The inner islanders twist off [pieces of] coral, and heat it and it becomes lime powder.

lele sagarŋana

▸ coral reef

Lele sagarŋana ipapiliu mutu. —A coral reef surrounds the island.

see also: *kou*

loan from: Mutu language, cf. *saghar*

-sagoogo V_Intr

▸ run, go straight and return without delay

La mi mbot molo pepe. Sotaara zin, mi sagoogo ma miili mini. —Go quickly, but don't stay for a long time. Inform them, and return without delay.

▸ force one's way through brush instead of following a path

Ni ila ma ikankaana pa zaala, to isagoogo sorok su leleene. —He went and got confused about the road, so then he had to force his way through the brush in the forest.

-sagor V_Tr

alt. *-sagoro*

nama- isagor

▸ indiscriminately pick up all kinds of things

Ni namaana isagor ke runrun be itoto kini pa. —She picked up all kinds of leaves with which to roast the food.

kwo- isagor

▸ eat food indiscriminately, not caring whether it is good or bad

Nio kwoŋ isagor sorok kini ta boozomen ila kopoŋ, pa petel yo ma aŋsaana kat. —I ate all kinds of food, because I was hungry and in a really bad way.

similar: *-kan sorok, sabero*

-sagorgor V_Tr Redup

Kwoyom isagorgor sorok koroŋ ta boozomen pepe. Kokena kopoyom yoyou. Kere koroŋ ambaiŋan, to kakan. —Don't just eat everything lest you get a stomach ache. Look for good things, and [just] eat them.

sai Intj

▸ perhaps (said in reply to questions, = "I may do so, but I do not want to commit myself.")

"Gaaga ko mar lele ti?" "Sai." — "Will you (SG) come here tomorrow?" "Perhaps, but I am not promising."

sakrai N

▸ clay pot (small, not strong, used for cooking, obtained from Sialum, Tewai, and Gitua areas on the Huon Peninsula)

Ou, sakrai musaari ta imbot sala parpaara ti ki asiŋ? —Hey, whose is the little clay pot on this shelf?

see also: *kuuru* 'claypot, pot (generic)'

sakul N

▸ bird (small, white and blue in colour, believed to play a role in love magic)

Sakul itortooro moori lelen. —The *sakul* bird changes women's desires/feelings.

sakusaku N

▸ skin disease type (possibly yaws, causes bad sores, a painful burning sensation, affects the whole body, *mermeere* sap is used as a medicine for it)

def. *Mbenmeete ikam tomtom kulin.* —Sores affect people's skin.

Motoyom iŋgalŋgal ituyom. Pa mete sakusaku ti kalaan som. —Watch out. For this skin disease is not a very nice one.

dial. var. *kolekole* (Northern)

-sal$_1$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ go along the side of something, follow along the side of a river
Aŋsal yok kezeene. —I followed the side of the river.
Amtoombo ma amsal men pa mutu tana. —We (EXC) tried to just go along the side of that island.
-zalzal V_Tr Redup
-kosal
▸ go past
Wooŋgo ikosal mutu. —The canoe/boat went past the island.
-pasal V_Tr
▸ go by, go around, pass by

-sal$_2$ V_Tr
▸ pull off/ strip off by pulling downwards (used of leaves of trees and plants like: *koi* 'tobacco', *mbu* 'betel-nut', *ni* 'coconut, *kolo, kiniimbi*)
Kala kasal ro be tolokaala wak pa. —Go and pull off some leaves so we (INC) can cover the starchy pudding with them and heat it up.
La sal lende kolo be tuzuk meene pa. —Go and pull off some *kolo* leaves for us (INC) with which we can wrap up the sago.
see also: *-kin, -pit, -kenut, -yatut*

-sala$_1$ V_Intr
▸ ascend, go up, climb up (moving away from speaker and hearer),
Aŋsala ni. —I climbed up a coconut palm.
Aŋsala abal/ wooŋgo. —I went up the mountain./ I got up onto the canoe.
-sala ruumu —go up (in)to the house
note: Compound of *-se* + *-la*
▸ go up to (Gauru, and Yangla are perceived to be 'up' from the direction of Kampalap and Marile)
Zin Kampalap, Marile, mi Birik tisala Yaŋla. —The Kampalap, Marile, and Birik people went up to Yangla village.
-zalala/ -zalla V_Intr Redup
Nu zalla zin koroŋ? E. Ambai. Sala ni! —Are you (SG) a good climber? Yes. Good, go up the coconut!
sua izalla
▸ the discussion was lively (Lit. 'the talk was ascending')
-parzalala/ -parzalla V_Intr
▸ be on top of each other, push against each other, bumping into each other
Tiparzalala pizin pa ruumu bok kek. —They were pushing against each because the house was full.

sala$_2$ Serial verb
alt. *isala*
▸ up, up there, above, on, upon
..itaŋtaŋ sala mala uteene. —He was crying up in the top of the Banyan tree.
-ur sala —put up on
Aŋre sala pa irie ma imar. —I looked up at it as it came flying toward me.
Pitik timbot sala saamba. —The stars are up in the sky.
Tiboobo sala pini. —They called up to him.
Wooŋgo ileege sala pat. —The boat got caught on a stone.
Aŋzun ŋgeeme sala namaana. —I slid an armlet up on her arm.
Tipuni sala ke pambaaraŋana. —They nailed him onto the cross.
Mbuleene sala wooŋgo. —He sat down on the boat.

-salae V_Intr
▸ go up and over a bit to the side (moving away from both the speaker and hearer)
Nio aŋbot kar pakaana meleebe, mi aŋsalae kar pakaana kor. —I was in the lower part of the village and went up and over a bit to the higher part of the village.
Koroŋ ta aŋturke lae tina. Beleu salae to re. —I hid the thing over there near you (SG). Go up and aside a bit and then you will see it.

-salakaala V_Tr
▸ (be) on top of, put on top of, cover
Kokou tana isalakaala wal kauzin tana. Kokena tapadaaga. —Cover the people's spit with ashes, lest we (INC) step on it.
Zin ŋgoŋana naman izalakalkaala zin tomtom mi tikamam Bubuŋana. —As the apostles' hands were [placed] upon the people, they would receive the Spirit.
▸ come upon, overwhelm, overshadow
Pataŋana boozo isalakaala yo. —A lot of troubles have come upon me.
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ko isalakaala yom. —The Holy Spirit will come upon you (PL).

-salaklaaga V_Intr_Stative Redup
kete- isalaklaaga
▸ feel nauseous
Keteŋ isalaklaaga. —I feel sick/nauseous./ I feel like I am about to throw up.

similar: *iŋgi be -lulu, kete- nono*

salan N

▸ sago palm trunk from which the pulp is being removed

Guugu meene na riŋa. Kokena salan pus to yok ise. —When you (SG) pulverise the sago, do it carefully. Otherwise the trunk will break and water will come up inside it.

Tomtom pakan tisap meene ka salan ma iwe soolo. Mi pakan tiurpe ma iwe mon. —Some people hew the hollowed out outer trunk of sago palms into flooring. And some make it into a canoe.

salaŋ N

▸ plant type (has a red fruit that is used as a source of red pigment for decorating faces. The plant is also used for magical purposes.)

Zin tibeedi pa salaŋ. —They painted her face [red] with *salaŋ*.

Ni iris salaŋ isala ndomoono. —He drew red lines on his forehead with *salaŋ*.

Mbuulu salaŋ se nomom be beede sala utem. —Rub a *salaŋ* plant in your (SG) hands and then paint the [hair on] your head with it.

-pasaana salaŋ

▸ work love magic using a *salaŋ* plant

def. *Naŋgaŋ ta sombe leleene pa moori sa, nako ipasaana salaŋ. Ipurai salaŋ, mi iso sua, mi iur salaŋ sala mataana, mi ipaata moori zaana sala. To moori tana ire, mi naŋgaŋ tana imus salaŋ ila ne na, moori mataana ikisi mi leleene pini.* —If a young man likes a girl, then he works magic using *salaŋ*. He says some [special] words, and puts the *salaŋ* around his eyes, and calls out the girl's name. Then the girl sees it, and when the young man wipes off the red coloring, the girl remembers him and desires him.

salasalaŋa- V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ brazen, overbold, immodest, improper, (talks loudly, laughs a lot, walks around on her own)

Ni moori salasalaŋana. —She is a brazen, immodest woman.

salaulau$_1$ N_Event Redup

▸ minor illness, somewhat ill, sick feeling, not feeling well (due to a mild case of malaria)

Salaulau ikam yo. —I am not feeling well./ I feel like I am getting sick.

A, mete ŋonoono? Salaulau tau. —Ah, is it a real illness? No, it is just a minor illness.

note: Mutu language form *salaulau* means malaria.

-salaulau$_2$ V_Tr Redup

▸ roast food partially, heat up and dry out

Ni ineene kat ye som. Isalaulau siŋsiŋŋana men, mi ikan. —She didn't fully roast the fish. She only roasted it partially and ate it.

Salaulau was sala you mi kan. —Dry out the aibika leaves over the fire and eat [them].

salem N

▸ feast, good time with friends

Tikam salem mi timbot ambai. —They put on a feast and had a good time.

▸ bliss, the perfect happiness experienced in heaven

Salem, irao takam su toono som. —Perfect bliss/happiness, we (INC) can't have it here on earth.

salundu$_1$ N

construction: *ka- salundu*

▸ new shoot, branch

ke ka salundu —new branch of a tree

-salundu$_2$ V_Intr

▸ sprout, have new shoots, put forth new branches

Ŋanraamba tiŋga, buri ta isu i. Molo som mi isalundu mini ma ise. —That rosewood tree over there, it just came down. It won't take long before it sends up new shoots again.

def. *Tataara ke, to indom ma ise mini. Uunu imbot tau.* —We (INC) cut a tree, and then it grows and comes up again. [For] the base of it [still] remains.

sam V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ go out of sight, disappear

Ziru tila ma sam pa su kek. —The two of them have disappeared into the forest.

Ni sam sala ruumu kini kek. —He has disappeared up into his house.

Wooŋgo imon ma sam. —The canoe sank out of sight.

sam su

▸ sneak off, sneak away

Ni sam su ma ila ne kek. —He has sneaked off.

similar: *ma pis, -beleu ma pos*

sama$_1$ N_Stative
▸ medium-sized (used of pigs)
ŋge sama —medium-sized pig [can be eaten by a small group of people]
similar: *raurauŋana, kwaaraŋana*
dial. var. *saama* (Marile)

-sama$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come up to the hearer
Nio aŋso aŋsama ku. —I want to come up to you (SG).
note: Compound of *-se* + *-ma*

sama$_3$ Serial verb
Aŋwit nomoŋ ru sama mi aŋsuŋu. —I lift up both of my hands to you and pray to you (SG).

Samal N
▸ dance type (performed during the day and in late afternoon)

-sambar V_Intr/Tr
▸ swing one's hand in order to hit someone or something
Tiziini ipamalmal keteene, to imaŋga na isambari pa ke. —His younger brother provoked him, so then he got up and swung at him with a stick.
Sambari lak! (=Puni lak!) —Swing at him! (=Hit him!)
▸ cut vegetation using a machete or grass cutting knife
Iti tasambar ma takas ke be takam mokleene popoŋana. —We (INC) cut vegetation and cut down trees in order to make a new garden area.
Wal piizi ta uriizi tila tisambar mbunmbuutu na? —How many people was it that went and cut grass the other day?

-sambarmbar V_Tr Redup

sambarŋana N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ cutting, cut
lele sambarŋana —cut area, the cutting of the area

-samburaaza$_1$ V_Tr
▸ completely clear off an area for planting
def. *Deebe lele ma imap*
Tomtom mburaanaŋana na, irao isamburaaza lele biibi tana ma imap. —A strong man is able to completely clear off that big area.
similar: *-deebe, -sambar*

-samburaaza$_2$ V_Tr
▸ eat *galip* nuts dropping the skins (used of birds and bats)
Mbia isamburaaza kaŋar ma tisula uunu ma bok. —The bat ate *galip* nuts and the skins have fallen down and the base of the tree is full of them.

samburaazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Kaŋar samburaazaŋan tisu ma bok. —A lot of skins of eaten *galip* nuts have fallen down.

-samburiiti V_Intr_Stative
▸ be red and irritated (used of people's skin)
Tibalisi pa malwe o ke, to kuliini isamburiiti. —When they hit him/her with a broom or piece of timber, then his/her skin will be red and irritated.
Looto ikan yo ma aŋkiriu, to kuliŋ isamburiiti. —The nettles stung me and I scratched myself, and then my skin was red and swollen.
dial. var. *-mburiiti, berebere*

-san$_1$ V_Tr
▸ grab something away from someone, snatch away
Nio aŋsan buza la pikin namaana. —I snatched the knife from the child's hand.
Nio aŋsan ye kizin Koobo. —I grabbed the fish from the inner island people.
Tomtom sa ko irao be isan zin ila nomoŋ na som. —Nobody is able to snatch them out of my hands.

-san uraata
▸ do work quickly, rapidly
def. *Kam uraata karau karau.* —You (SG) work quickly.
Nomoyom nomoyom, mi kasan uraata be loŋa imap. —Get your (PL) hands busy and do the work rapidly so it gets done quickly.

-san yoyouŋana
▸ reduce pain, alleviate pain
Kala kakam gagaama ruunu sa imar be toto i mi tasan yoyouŋana pini. —Go get some *gagaama* leaves and bring them here, so we (INC) can give a leaf treatment to him and reduce his pain.

-zanzan V_Tr Redup

-san$_2$ V_Tr
▸ spread out, put out
Wal pakan tisebogboogo ke naman naman, mi tisan zin su zaala. —Some people cut off some tree branches and spread them out on the road.
▸ put out to dry

Tisan ke wizisŋan tana isu be zoŋ ikan ma iraaza. —They spread out the wet wood for the sun to dry.
Ni isan mburu se wooro. —She put the [wet] clothes out on the line [to dry].
Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.
-zanzan V_Tr Redup
▸ spreading out, putting out

sanaana N_Event
▸ sin, evil, wrongdoing
Yesu ibaada sanaana kiti ta boozomen. —Jesus carried/bore/atoned for all of our (INC) sins.
Toso som. Pa iŋgi toono, sanaana muriini tau. —Let's (INC) not talk about it. For this is the world, a place of sin.
Sanaana ikiskis zin. —Sin had hold of them [and they could not get free from it].
Aŋtop pa sanaana. —I fell into sin.
Pus/Ŋguuru yo pa sanaana ta boozomen. —Cleanse/Wash me clean from all sin.
similar: *sosor* 'wrong-doing'
▸ expression of admiration
Kolman sanaana irao kat. —The old guy is really capable.
kar sanaana
▸ hell (Lit. 'sin village')
Niom ko kusula kat ta kar sanaana a! —You (PL) will go all the way down to Hell!
ruumu sanaana
▸ prison, jail (Lit. 'sin house')
Kem pepe. Ko tiuru lela ruumu sanaana. —Don't steal lest they put you into prison/jail.
Tomtom Sanaana
▸ Devil, Satan (Lit. 'sin person')
sanaana reegeŋana muriini
▸ the mercy seat in the Old Testament tabernacle (Lit: 'place of tearing down sin')
-kam sanaana
▸ commit a sin
-kam sanaana pa
▸ treat someone badly, speak badly to someone
A. ikam sanaana pio. —A. treated me badly me/ spoke badly to me.
similar: *-piri sua sananŋana pa*
▸ be in difficulty due to bad weather, experience trouble due to bad weather
Zin tikam sanaana pa miiri ma duubu. —They were in trouble because of the wind and waves.
-mus sanaana, -ziiri sanaana
▸ wipe away sin, remove sin
-reege sanaana
▸ forgive sin, atone for sin, absolve from sin (Lit. 'tear down sin')
Anutu ko imuŋai yom mi ireege sanaana tiom. —God will have mercy on you (PL) and forgive your sin.
-suŋ sanaana
▸ wish evil, threaten, curse, pray that something bad would happen to people
similar: *-suŋ sosor*
-swe sanaana
▸ confess one's sin(s)
kalŋa- sanaana
▸ scream loudly, shriek
mata- ikam sanaana
▸ can't keep one's eyes open because of feeling very tired
Matan ikam sanaana zin ma tikeenemeete. —Their eyes were very sleepy and they fell into deep sleep.
ni- sanaana pa
▸ upset over, angry about
Tiso ma ileŋ, tanata niini sanaana pa. Tabe ila ikam sorok mbulu sananŋana ti. —It was because he heard them speaking [about him] that he got upset. So he went off and did this bad thing.

sananŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *sananaŋa-*
▸ bad, evil, sinful
Kam mbulu sananŋana pepe. —Do not practise bad/evil behaviour.
mbulu kizin sananŋana/ sananaŋana —their sinful/ bad/ evil behaviour
Nio tomtom sananŋoŋ. —I am a bad person/ sinner.
ŋgar sanaŋana —bad thoughts/thinking
kuziini sananŋana —bad smell
see also: *-saana* 'be/become bad', *sanaana* 'sin, evil, wrong-doing''
▸ severe (illness)
mete sananŋana —severe/ bad illness
▸ poisonous
mooto sananŋana —poisonous snake
▸ difficult, unpleasant

meeteŋana sananŋana —difficult, painful death
uraata sananŋana —hard/ difficult/ unpleasant work. Also used as a euphemism for defecating or urinating.
bubuŋana sananŋa-
▸ bad spirit, evil spirit
-piri sua sananŋa- pa
▸ speak badly to, curse, blaspheme
Ni ipiri sua sananŋana pini. —He [threw bad talk at]/ [cursed] him.
Ni ipiri sua sananŋana pa Anutu. —He blasphemed God.

-sankaala$_1$ V_Tr
▸ do something quickly/rapidly, hurry up, speed up work
Tasankaala meene guuguŋana isula kiri, mi tipiizi karau be loŋa mi imap. —Let us hurry up [and put] the pulverised sago down into a basket [and take it to the ones who are doing the squeezing], and they will squeeze it quickly so the work will soon come to an end.
def. *Loŋa mi toro meene sula ŋgamar, to takam ma tala yamban uunu ma tipiizi, ina tasankaala.* —We (INC) quickly gather up the sago pulp [and put it] down into a basket, and then take it to the sago squeezing place and they squeeze it, that is *sankaala*.
see also: *-san*

-sankaala$_2$ V_Tr
▸ spread out something in order to make a surface onto which things can be put
Sankaala kiri leleene muŋgu, to ur buzur ma kini isula. —First spread some leaves down inside the basket, and then put the meat and food down into it.
similar: *-warkaala*

saŋa- N_Inal
▸ groin
Nio soŋoŋ ise. —My groin is swollen [the lymph nodes are swollen].
dial. var. *ka- tiliizi* (Birik form)
▸ upper thigh area
▸ meat near kidneys (fillet part)
Kam ŋge saŋaana ila ki Atai, pa ni leleene pa. —Take the pork fillet to Atai, for she likes it.
similar: *tapaaraŋa-* ‘groin area’

saŋarai N
▸ shelter, hut, shed (temporary with a roof made out of woven sago leaves)
-raaza saŋarai
▸ build a temporary shelter (roofing is made by weaving palm leaves instead of sewing them together)
def. *-we meene ruunu (ŋgal kooto som)*
Amla amraaza leyam saŋarai su mokleene be amkeene mi amkam koyam uraata. —We (EXC) went [and] built a hut in the garden so we can sleep there while doing our work.
Niam amsombe amraaza saŋarai musaari sa pa you teegeŋana. —We (EXC) want to build a small shelter for cooking.
see also: *beeze* ‘more permanent garden house’, *biriŋ* ‘cooking shelter’

saŋarŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ meal (big, prepared for everyone)
def. *Kini biibi ta tuurpe pizin wal ta boozomen, ina tosombe ‘saŋarŋana.’ Ina kini mailaŋ kana, naroogo kana. Wak ma ŋge ma kini mazeeneŋana. Saŋarŋana ila sau be tireege. Mi kwo suruunu, ina kizin you uunu kan.* —A large amount of food that is prepared for everyone, that, we (INC) call *saŋarŋana*. It is food associated with feasts and dance ceremonies. [It consists of foods like] starchy pudding, pork, and [other kinds of] cooked food. Food for the group goes on serving leaves to be divided out. And the cooks’ share, that is for the people around the [cooking] fire(s).

saŋeete N_Stative
▸ very thin, scrawny, just skin and bones
Ŋge/Me saŋeete, na tiron tiron imbot mat. Koŋkoŋ ndiloŋana. —A pig/dog that is scrawny, all the bones are plainly visible. [It is] really thin.

saŋga N
alt. *saaŋga*
▸ last part of a certain dance type (before a different style of dance is begun. It indicates the change of dance styles)
Zin tirak naroogo Samal ka saŋga pa mankwoono. —They danced the last part of the *Samal* dance in the morning.
Zin timbo mboe Barum ka saŋga ise ma imap, to timbo Sia Sambaana. —They finished singing the last part of the *Barum* dance song, and then they sang the *Sia Sambaana* dance song.
note: Dances that have a distinctive closing part: *Kai*, *Barum*, *Aŋita Singiini*, *Nakanmut*

saŋgia N
▸ leaves used as a place marker or to give direction at a crossroads
Zin Mereu timbut saŋgia ise Kukbi lepeene. —The Maleu people broke off some leaves to mark old Kuk's grave [as a memorial].
Timbut saŋgia piam bekena amute zaala iŋgoi tabe amla pa i. —They broke off some leaves for us (EXC) so that we would know which road to take.
similar: *sooŋgo*

saŋsaŋ1 N Redup
▸ frame of a decorative headdress to which feathers are attached
Saŋsaŋ tio ipol. —The frame of my headdress broke.
Tiur saŋsaŋ, mi iili isala man ma tirak Sia pa. —They put on the headdress frame, and rooster feathers went onto the headdress, and they danced a *Sia* dance with it.

-saŋsaŋ2 V_Intr Redup
▸ go astray from, become lost, get lost
Nio aŋsaŋsaŋ pa su leleene. —I got lost in the forest.
Zin tisaŋsaŋ pa Anutu zaala kini. —They have gone astray from God's way.

saŋsaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ wild
ŋge saŋŋaŋŋan —wild pigs
me saŋsaŋŋan —wild dogs, foxes
me saŋsaŋŋan ta malmalŋan i —wild dogs that are vicious, wolves
Uriizi tipun koyam posi saŋsaŋŋan ru ma amkan zin. —The other day they killed two wild cats for us (EXC) and we ate them.

-pasaŋsaŋ
▸ get someone lost, cause to go astray, confuse someone and get them to do odd things
Kalŋom pepe. Ko pasaŋsaŋ ŋge. —Don't shout lest you (SG) cause the pig to run off into the forest.
So kat zaala pini, kokena pasaŋsaŋi. —Show the road to him properly lest you confuse him and cause him to go astray

-sap V_Tr
▸ shape, carve, hew (the outside of something, using a machete, axe, etc.)
Amla amsap kitiimbi. —We (EXC) went [and] hewed house posts.
Tisap aro, didi, palaŋ. —They hewed digging sticks, walling, planks.
Tisap koroŋ kuinun. —They carved a statue of the thing.

-sap leleene
▸ hollow out (something big like a dugout canoe)
Kotooro mon tina mi kasap leleene. —Turn that canoe and hollow out the inside.

-sap
▸ cut off (an outside part of something)
Ni ipas buza kini, mi ipiri na isap tomtom ta talŋaana ma itop su. —He pulled out his knife and when he threw it [i.e. struck with it], he cut off a person's ear and it fell down.
▸ knock out/ off
Tisap ze. (=Tila tikiili ma isu.) —They knocked out the molar teeth [of a pig].

-zabzap V_Tr Redup
Neeri aŋleŋ mae pa nakabasi kwoono na, niomru kazabzap sokorei? —Yesterday when I heard the sound (literally 'mouth') of an axe, what were the two of you hewing?
see also: *-sol* 'hollow out'

-sapaara V_Intr
▸ refrain from doing something or going to certain places for a limited period of time, abstain from, restrict oneself from
Kozo kasapaara ma molo pepe. —Don't abstain from it for too long.

-sapaara pa
▸ refrain from eating certain foods out of respect for a dead person
Iŋgi nio aŋsapaara pa bisket, pa motoŋ ila pa atoŋ moori. —Now I am refraining from eating biscuits, because I am thinking of my older sister.
def. *Takam koroŋ som, pa matanda ila pa tomtom toro (meeteŋan, pikin)* —We (INC) don't do something because we are thinking about [Lit. 'our eyes go to'] someone else (for example dead people, children).

-sapaara ki
▸ do good family planning, abstain from sexual relations so that the youngest child can grow strong before another one is born.
Tisapaara ki lutun ma lutun itum ambai. —They abstained from sexual relations for the sake of their child and their child grew well.

opposite: *-pomol*

sapaarautŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ well-developed healthy child

Ni pikin sapaarautŋana. —She is a well-developed, healthy child [because of her parents doing good family planning].

sapaari N_Event

▸ restraint, restriction from sexual relations, family planning, taboo behaviour

Toso ma som. Pa sapaari ti, mbolŋana kat. —It is useless for us (INC) to speak about it. For this taboo is very strong.

To tana, ni iute sapaari som. Pa waene, molo som mi kopoono, molo som mi kopoono. —That fellow, he does not know how to restrain himself. For his wife, it is not long and she is pregnant again, not long and she is pregnant again.

-kam sapaari

▸ follow restrictions, follow taboos

M. ikam sapaari ambai som. Tiso ma som. —M. did not follow the restrictions well. They spoke to him, but it was to no avail.

sapala- N_Inal

▸ small of the back, lower back

Paradigm: *sapoloŋ, sapolom, sapalaana ~ sapalaan ~ sapalana, sapolondo, sapoloyam, sapoloyom, sapalan*

Sapoloŋ iyoyou. —I have pain in my lower back.

sapu N

▸ clearing in a forest (used while hunting or for some special ceremony)

alt. *saapu*

def. *uraata pakan muriini* —a place for doing some things

Zin tila, to keten su saapu. —They went and then rested in a clearing in the forest.

Merere ipet ki Abaram isu sapu uunu Mamre. —The Lord appeared to Abraham at the special place Mamre.

sapup N

▸ tree type (has greenish- yellowish citrus-like fruit, but is not good for eating, used as balls by children when playing)

Kala kea, to koyo lende sapup be taparpun ti pa. —Go over there and collect some *sapup* fruits so we (INC) can hit each other with them.

▸ ball

Naŋgaŋ tana kumbu paoŋana, tabe ipun sapup na, izal som. —That young man has clumsy feet, so when he kicks the ball, it doesn't go straight.

-sar V_Intr_Stative

▸ be swollen, swell

Kumbuŋ isar. —My leg is swollen.

▸ ripe, ready to be harvested (bananas, cucumber, melon)

Pin igarau be isar. —The bananas are nearly ripe.

-zarzar V_Intr Redup

Nu tina, kumbum ru mi tizarzar kembena be padei? —Oh, you (SG) there, how is it that both of your legs are swollen like that?

Motoŋ izarzar ma aŋre kat lele som. —My eye was swollen, and I could not see well.

sarŋana N

▸ swollen, swelling

Ou, nomom sarŋana ta izzu kek? —Hey, has the swelling in your (SG) hand gone down?

-sara V_Tr

▸ hand something to someone

Tisara leŋ buk ti. —They handed me this book.

▸ provide, offer, give things to someone

Anutu isara zin pa kampeŋana. —God provides them with blessing.-point something towards something else

-zarra V_Tr Redup

Ni itette narabu mi izarra la kizin. —He broke the tapioca bread into pieces and was handing [the pieces] to them.

Sombe zin leembe timar, na nio aŋzarra zin pa kan koroŋ ta boozomen. —When visitors come, I usually provide them with all kinds of things to eat.

Aron ikam tete kini mi izarra la pa yok ta boozomen ki Aikuptu. —Aaron took his staff and pointed it towards all the waters of Egypt.

-sara nama-

▸ point to

Isara namaana isala pa saamba be ipombol sua kini. —He pointed to heaven to strengthen/confirm his talk.

▸ stretch out one's hand to help

Sombe moori ŋgiimiŋana sa, nako tomtom ta boozomen tisara naman be tiuulu tomooto tana. —If there is a paying of the brideprice, then everyone will stretch out their hands to help the groom.

Tomtom ta izarra namaana, nako itunu ikam kampeŋana biibi. —The man who is always stretching out his hand [to help others], he himself will receive great blessing.

Gorgori nio aŋzarra nomoŋ piom, mi aŋzza yom be kamar tio. —All the time I am stretching out my hands to you (PL), and waiting for you to come to me.

▸ stretch out one's hand hoping to receive something, beg

Sombe moori ŋgiimiŋana sa, nako toŋmatiziŋ ta boozomen ki moori tisara naman pa len koroŋ. —If there is a paying of brideprice, then all of the woman's relatives will stretch out their hands to receive something.

Gorgori izarra namaana pizin tomtom pa le pat. —He is always stretching out his and to people for money [i.e. begging].

-sara ka- mbooro

▸ thrust one's chest forward (as a sign of pride or readiness to fight)

Koroŋ paŋ ta tizarra kan mbooro mi tiwwa. —There are four things that thrust out their chests and walk.

Tisara kan mbooro ma tipet pa malmal. —They thrust out their chests and came to fight.

-parsara V_Tr

▸ give things to each other

Aa lagoi! Kaparsara koroŋ piom ta kembena, to ndabok. —Great! If you (PL) give things to each other like that, then it is good.

sarakrak$_1$ N Redup

▸ fern type, edible green (has a long stalk and curled top, found by rivers)

sarakrakŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ curly

To tana, uteene ruunu sarakrakŋana (=piupiuŋana). —That fellow, his hair is curly.

-sarakrak$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup

kuli- isarakrak

▸ shiver/ have goose pimples because of feeling cold, shudder in fear

Miiri iteege yo ma kuliŋ isarakrak. —The [cold] wind hitting me causes me to shiver/ have goose pimples.

Mbeŋ aŋkeene ma kuinuŋ iyamaana kon, to kuliŋ isarakrak. —At night I was sleeping and I felt [the presence of] a ghost, and then I shuddered with fear.

▸ tremble with anger

sarwok N

▸ sea urchin (edible)

Zin moori tiyyo sarwok ta magat a. —The women collected sea urchins from the reef.

Ni indou you ma iur sarwok isala you be ilut. —She made a fire and put sea urchins over the fire to steam.

▸ tree type

-sasaara V_Tr Redup

▸ drag against another's will, take hold of and drag away, pull by the hand

Nio aŋmar na, aŋre tomooto isasaara moori ta. —When I came, I saw a man dragging a woman.

similar: *-yaaru tataata*

▸ snatch and grab

To tisasaara lae pini. —Then they grabbed him.

sasaara (verb + sasaara)

▸ expresses added intensity/ quickness/ force

-boobosasaara (=piyarŋana)

▸ call urgently

-kansasaara

▸ consume quickly, burn up quickly

-mbosasaara

▸ sing too loudly

-ŋasasaara

▸ scold in a loud voice

-wisasaara

▸ blow on strongly

Wisasaara you lak! Kokena imeete. —Blow on the fire strongly lest it die!

-yasasaara

▸ drag, grab, snatch

sasar N

construction: *ni ka sasar*

▸ midrib of a coconut leaf

Ni ka sasar imar, to takarakiti ma iwe malwe. —Once the coconut leaf midribs come, then we (INC) will make them into a broom.

dial. var. *kiniŋniiŋgi* (Central)

-sasiliu V_Tr

▸ visit all, go around to all (used of a set of places), make a circuit of

La sasiliu ruumu ta boozomen, mi ru posi tio. —Go around to all the houses and look for my cat.

Niom kasisiliu lele ta boozomen ma kakam zin tomtom ma timar. —Go everywhere and bring the people here.
see also: *-liu*

sau N
▸ large leaves spread on the ground onto which ceremonial food is placed before it is distributed to people
Tiwar googo isu be iwe sau, mi tiur kini ise. —They spread ginger [leaves] on the ground to be serving leaves and put the food on [them].
Tiur sau isu, mi tiur kini isala ma tirai pizin tomtom. —They put big serving leaves down, and put the food on [them] and distributed it out to the people.
Saŋarŋana ila sau be tireege. Mi kwo suruunu, ina kizin you uunu kan. —Food for the group goes on serving leaves to be divided out. And the cooks' share, that is for the people around the [cooking] fire(s).

se$_1$ Quantifier
▸ one (classifier used when counting coconuts and other things up to three)
Kam ni se ta sa imar! —Bring one coconut!
Kam ni se ru imar! —Bring two coconuts!
mbio se ta —one wealth object [for example a large wooden dish or a clay pot]
timbiiri se ru na, munŋaana ta —two wooden plates is one complete set
Tikuundu mbio munŋaana ta, se ta. —They carried three wealth objects on their heads.
Zoŋoono [se ru]/ [me ta] tise kek. —Two/ Four of his teeth have appeared.
dial. var. *si* (Northern)

-se$_2$ V_Intr
▸ ascend, come up (moving towards the speaker), get up on, board
Nio aŋla aŋse wooŋgo. —I went and got on board the canoe.
Tona amgiimi mbalus, mi amse ma amla Mosbi. —Then we (EXC) bought the plane [tickets], and boarded [the plane] and went to Port Moresby.
Niom kese ruumu tio. —You (PL) come up to my house.
Amsala Ŋguuru, to tiwi yam: "Buri kese i?" —When we got to Gauru village, then they asked us: "Are you (PL) [only] now coming?"
Zin Birik tise Yaŋla. —The Birik people came up to Yangla village.
To kon namaana ise ka bolboolo. —Then the ghost's hand went up to the back of its neck.
Kitiimbi isula, mi wiimbi ise, mi luŋluŋ ila imar. —The posts go down into the ground, the bearers go on top [of the posts], and the floor joists go back and forth [across the bearers].
Tapaaza ma tise. —We (INC) planted [them] and they came up.
Ka kadoono ko ise ku. —You (SG) will receive the penalty for it. [Lit. 'The penalty for it will come upon you.']
similar: *-sala, -sama*
▸ rise, come up
Zoŋ mataana ise. —The sun rose.
▸ appear
Moori, ŋgar kini ise kek. —The woman, her understanding has appeared [i.e. she now realises what is happening].
Uruyom ise mat. —The news of you (PL) comes out into the open/ becomes public.
Moomo ise pini kek. —Grey hair has appeared on him/her.
similar: *-pet* 'appear, happen'
▸ come upon, happen upon, run into
Nu se ki Makele sugoi? —Where did you (SG) come upon Makele?
similar: *-ndeeŋe*

-se ka-
▸ experience something bad as a result of one's own actions, get back at, find oneself in trouble
Semboro itum pa sua ti pepe, ko se kom. —Don't get involved in this talk lest you (SG) experience something bad.
Menmeen zin mi tila. Mi ko tikamam ma tise kan. —They are happily going along. And they will keep on doing [like that] until they experience the bad consequences of it.

mata- ise pa
▸ think of, remember, be faithful/ conscientious in doing something
Motom se pa uraata. —Think of the work (=do it faithfully/ conscientiously).

ni- ise
▸ get excited, interested
▸ feel good about oneself, exult

-parse V_Intr
▸ meet each other, run into each other
▸ get support from each other
See *-parse ki, -parse pa* for examples

-mbot se ki
▸ draw sustenance from, live off of someone
Niam amla Mosbi, nako ambotmbot se ki Jastus. —If we (EXC) go to Port Moresby, then we will live off of Justus.
-pase V_Intr
▸ rely on, depend on
See main entry *-pase* for examples
-pese V_Tr
▸ stir up, incite, provoke, arouse, stimulate
Nu pese yo, ta aŋkam mbulu tana. —It was because you SG) provoked me, that I did it.
See main entry *-pese* for examples
seŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ coming up
Sombe tisula, na irao seŋana mini som. —If they go down [there], there is no coming up again.
se$_3$ Serial verb
alt. *ise*
▸ on, on top of
Posi ikeene se mi. —The cat is sleeping on the mat.
Nio mbuleŋ se mbalia. —I sat on a chair.
Beede se ro. —Write it on the paper.
Po sua tana se ndomom. —Tie that talk onto your forehead [=remember it].
Nio aŋbeede kunuŋ ise magargaara. —I drew my picture on the sand.
-se$_4$ V_Tr
▸ get water, fetch water, fill a container with water
Zin tamuriŋ tisula be tise kan yok. —The girls went down [to the river] to get themselves some water.
Aŋse yok pizin mbili ku tomini. —I will fetch water for your (SG) animals too.
-se$_5$ V_Tr
▸ play a drum
Aŋse kombom mi aŋbo mboe. —I played a drum and sang the song.
-seboogo V_Intr/Tr
▸ bend and break off (by hand), snap off, break in two
Aŋseboogo ke ma ŋes. —I broke/snapped off a branch./ I broke a stick in two.
Miiri iseboogo ke namaana ma isu ipakaala zaala piti. —The wind broke off a tree branch and it fell down blocking our (INC) way.
Ni iseboogo le pesel be irak. —He broke himself off some Victory leaves as a buttocks decoration so he could dance.
Aŋseboogo teu. —I broke off a piece of sugarcane.
▸ appear suddenly, come unexpectedly
Niom keseboogo sorok ma kamar paso? Kombot ma koto nol ta aŋur na, to ambai. —Why did you (PL) come unexpectedly? If you had stayed and followed the time I had set for you, then it would have been better.
▸ move closer, move forward (time of an event)
Ni iseboogo lupuuŋu ma imar kolouŋana. —He moved the time of the meeting forward.
opposite: *-siri, -seke*
-sebogboogo V_Intr/Tr Redup
Tisebogboogo buza kizin.—They bent and broke their knives.
-sebut V_Tr
▸ prune off branches, cut off (using a knife)
Sebut kor kana ila lene, mi uunu imbot. —Prune off the top branches, and let the base remain.
Sebut namaana pakan ma ila ne. —Cut off some of the branches.
Kala kesebut lende rairai sa. —Go and cut off some *rairai* plants for us (INC).
similar: *-yembut*
-seebe$_1$ V_Tr
▸ break off a cluster (of betel-nuts, bananas, etc.) by pulling it down
Tila tiseebe koyam mbu. —They went and broke off some clusters of betel-nuts for us (EXC).
▸ loosen and take out, remove
Seebe ŋge ka keskeeze ma ila ne. —Take out the pig's jaw and throw it away.
-sepseebe V_Tr Redup
alt. *-zebzeebe*
▸ cut off a bunch of bananas
Kam buza mi sepseebe pin tana ma isula kaari. —Take a knife and cut off that bunch of bananas and [put] it into the netbag.
-peseebe V_Tr
▸ remove extra growth that hinders a plant from growing well, prune

Peseebe yuugu, koi koboono, ka salundu i be itum ambai. —Prune the extra growth off of the taro plant, tobacco plant, new sprout so it will grow well.

-yaseebe V_Tr

▸ pull off a branch or part of a cluster in order to divide it

-yasepseebe V_Tr Redup

▸ break off, pull off small clusters

Kayasepseebe mbu ma kanda riŋariŋa. —Break off some small clusters of the betel-nuts and [give] each of us (INC) a few.

-seebe$_2$ V_Tr

▸ resist, go against, buck

Tiseebe miiri ma tila. Ko tirao? Pa miiri mburaana mete. —They went against the wind. Will they be able to? For the wind is too strong.

similar: *-kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -selaala*

-seebe kaiwo

▸ dispute strongly, argue against strongly

Niom keseebe kaiwo pa kakam so? —Why are you (PL) disputing, what can you do about it?

Nio aŋseebe kaiwo pizin. —I am arguing against them.

similar: *kwo- imbol pa sua, keze- keke, keze-mbolŋa-*

-parseebe kaiwo V_Tr

Niomru kaparseebe kaiwo piom ta kembena na ambai som. —When the two of you argue against each other like that, it is not good.

seebeŋa- N_Inal

▸ hip joint

Seebeŋoŋ iyoyou, ta aŋkenne. —It is because my hip joint is hurting that I am lying down.

Aibale itop pa ke ma ka seebeŋana ikam pok. To pai imap. Ikarra men. —Aibale fell from a tree and his hip joint broke. Then [his] walking was finished. He is just crawling.

Seebeŋoŋ imbeeze som./ Seebeŋoŋ imeete. —My hip joint is stiff.

def. *Seebeŋanda na, koroŋ lelendeŋana. Silindi na mat kana.* —Our (INC) hip joint is something inside us (INC). Our hip is on the outside.

-seembe V_Tr

▸ make into a snare in order to catch an animal, fashion into a snare

Ni iseembe re be ikeene ŋge. —He made a snare out of rope to catch a pig.

Seembe wooro mi keene zin man. —Make a snare with the vine and catch some birds.

seembeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

wooro seembeŋana —snare

seeme N

▸ new taro shoot

def. *Mok ka seeme na munmun ta tise zilŋaana. Irao tapaaza zen. Timbot ma tiwe bibip muŋgu, to tapaaza.* —New taro shoots are the little ones that come up on the side of a taro plant. We (INC) cannot plant them yet. They must remain and become big first, and only then can we plant them.

seemeŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Tekeende mok seemeŋana ma tuur la sooro. —We (INC) twisted off a new taro shoot and put it into soft soil ([i.e. a nursery] first.

similar: *yuugu* 'taro shoot that can be planted'

-seeŋge$_1$ V_Intr

▸ laugh

Nio aŋseeŋge piwi. —I laughed at you (SG).

Wa, nio aŋseeŋge sa? Soom, nu seeŋge kek. —What, me laugh? No, you (SG) laughed.

Amseeŋge mi menmeen yam. —We (EXC) laughed and rejoiced.

seŋge N_Event

▸ mocking, laughing

Ni ikam seŋge pini. —He made fun of him./ He mocked him.

-zeŋzeeŋge V_Intr Redup

-seeŋgeroro V_Tr

▸ laugh at for a long time

Tiseeŋgeroro Jesus, mi tikamam ŋeu pini ma ila. —They kept on laughing at Jesus and making fun of him.

-mum seeŋge

▸ smile a bit

note: Northern dialect expression

-seeŋge$_2$ V_Tr

▸ join to, add to, lengthen, extend, continue something

Nio aŋseeŋge sua ku. —I will add to your (SG) talk.

Teseeŋge wooro mi tumbuk ma iwe tamen. —We (INC) add to the rope and tie it [to another one making] one [long rope].

Anutu iseeŋge swon ma timbot molo su toono. —God lengthened their life spans and they lived a long time on earth.

Sombe paute i, nako iseeŋge ŋgar kini.
—If you (SG) teach him, it will add to his knowledge.
Lelende be uraata kiti iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila.
—We (INC) want our work to continue on.

iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila
▸ unending, everlasting, continuing forever
mbotŋana ki Anutu ta iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila
—everlasting, spiritual life

-zeŋzeeŋge V_Tr Redup
Kezeŋzeeŋge zin wooro tana. Naso iwe molo.
—Keep joining those ropes together. Then it will become a long [one].

verb + seeŋge
▸ continue, add to, join
Nio aŋbuk seeŋge wooro. —I joined the ropes by tying them together.
Waswaaza kom kini. Naso kan seeŋge.
—Keep planting food. Then you (SG) will continue to have food to eat.
Twiiri itaŋ seŋseeŋge (=itaŋ ma molo).
—The trumpet shell kept blowing.

-kam seeŋge
▸ add, get more of
To amkam seeŋge toono koroŋŋana ri ti, mi ampaaza koyam kini pa. —Then we (EXC) got this extra little bit of land and planted food for ourselves in it.

seeze$_1$ N
▸ tree type (sap is poisonous, used for killing fish)
Amkam seeze ti be ampun zin ŋgereeme ma ye ma tuunu. —We (EXC) use this poisonous *seeze* tree to kill crayfish, fish and eels.
def. *Takam ruunu raama kinkin. Tutut ma isula yok. Ye tiwin, to timetmeete.* —We (INC) take the leaves with the stalks. We pound it and it goes down into the water. When the fish drink it, then they die.

-seeze$_2$ V_Tr
construction: *-seeze mata-*
▸ afflict, oppress, persecute, mistreat, treat badly by hitting
King ki Aikuptu iseeze zin Israel matan.
—The king of Egypt oppressed the Israelites.
Tapamiaŋ zin pepe, mi teseeze sorok matan pepe. —We (INC) should not cause them to feel ashamed, or afflict them for no reason.

-seseeze V_Tr Redup
seseezeŋana N_Inal_Event Redup
Pa zin menderŋan ta timborro zin na, timbelmbel matan seseezeŋana. —The bosses (Lit. 'standing ones') that were looking after them, really kept on afflicting them.

-segeede V_Tr
▸ insist on doing something (when others do not want this to happen)
Ni isegeede marŋana sorok paso? Iti toso la pini, ta imar i? —Why is he so determined to come here? Is he coming because we (INC) sent word for him [to come]? [No.]
▸ do something or give away something without good reason
Segeede sorok koroŋ tio pini paso? Ko ikot?
—Why did you (SG) give my thing to him without [my] permission. Will he repay it? [No.]
Segeede malmal sorok paso! —Why did you (SG) start a fight for no reason!—
Tomtom ta le uunu sa isaana som, ta aŋsegeedi sorok ima nomoyom. —I have put a man who has no guilt [i.e. an innocent man] into your (PL) hands.
▸ get/ make/ stir up someone to do something, incite
Nu tina segeede yam ma amla, ta tipun yam.
—It was because you (SG) there made us (EXC) go that they hit us.
Nu tina segeede yam pa malmal ma wok wiini tiyo yam. —You (SG) there incited us (EXC) to fight and the police rounded us up.

-segeede sua, -segeede ka-
▸ talk back, refuse to do what has been requested, resist, object verbally
Segeede sua pa nom paso? Itum la ma kam.
—Why did you (SG) talk back to your mother [refusing to do what was asked of you]? You yourself go and do it.
Aŋsuŋ moori taŋga pa koŋ mbu ma isegeede koŋ. —I asked that woman for some betel-nut to chew, but she refused to give me any.

-segedgeede talŋa- V_Tr Redup
▸ make someone tired of listening
Tiaŋtiaŋ itaŋ itaŋ ma isegedgeede talŋanda.
—The *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird keeps crying and making us (INC) tired of listening to it.
similar: *-pegerger*

-segeere V_Tr
▸ stir up fire, add firewood to a fire, stoke a fire, kindle a fire
Segeere you men tau! —Add more wood to the fire!
Tisegeere you ma bilbil kat. —They stoked up the fire until it was really flaming.
Nio aŋsegeere you be kini inoi karau. —I added more wood to the fire so the food would boil quickly.
-segergeere V_Tr Redup
Ou, kesegergeere you. Kokena imeete. —Hey, keep stoking the fire! Otherwise it will die out.

-sei le- V_Tr
▸ claim (ownership of something which belongs to someone else)
Nu sei lem trausis tio. —You (SG) claimed my trousers as your own.
Ni isei le toono/ mba/ kombom tiam ma iwe lene. —He claimed our (EXC) land/ fruit trees/ drums for himself.
Zin moori tisei len mburu kizin tomooto ma tiru pa. —The women have taken to wearing men's clothing.
▸ meddle in other people's affairs, get involved in, interfere in
A, nu sei lem ŋoŋi tiam, pa nu sua ku? —Hey, are you (SG) meddling into our (EXC) quarrel because it is your affair? [i.e. It is not, and therefore you should not be getting involved in it.]
Niom tana kamaane. Kesei leyom sua kizin pepe. —You (PL) there be quiet. Don't get involved in their discussion.
similar: *kwo- mar pa, -semboron itu- pa sorok*
-zeizei le- V_Tr Redup
Ni tomtom ta izeizei lene ŋoŋi kizin wal pakan. —He is a person who gets involved in other people's quarrels.
Nu mane, pa nu na zeizeiŋom suaŋom! —You (SG) keep quiet, for you are always meddling in (other people's) affairs.

sek$_1$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be completely dried out
Yok imaaga ma sek kat. —The river has completely dried up.
Toono iraaza ma sek kat. —The ground became completely dry.

sek$_2$ N
▸ decorative wrapping (with leaves and then a decorative handle made into it, used for wrapping up nuts)
sek zukŋana —decorative wrapping for gift
Atai ri ikam sengeri pio. Izuk liliibi sekŋana. —Little Atai sent me a gift. She wrapped up a decorative parcel of *talis* nuts.
note: This is a Yangla dialect form.

sek$_3$ N
alt. *sep*
▸ insect type (big, black, lives in the forest in trees, its long legs were used in the past for piercing holes in people's ears)
Re pa sek tana, ko iro u. —Watch out for that *sek* insect, it might pinch you (SG).

-sek$_4$ V_Tr
▸ remove/take off skin, peel, skin, strip off
Aŋsek pin, manioka. —I peeled the banana, manioc tuber.
Nio aŋsek po kuliini. —I skinned the lizard.
Tisek kemol kuliini be tisese len mburu pa. —They skin camels in order to make clothing for themselves out of the skin.
-zegzek V_Tr Redup
Ina kezegzek siel pa asiŋ? —Who are you (PL) peeling rafters for?
-mesek V_Intr
▸ skin gets scraped off, get scratched
Kis kat biidi, kokena imesek. —Hold the yam well lest its skin get scratched.
-pamesek V_Tr
▸ accidentally scrape/ scratch
Ni imel ma ipamesek kumbuunu. —He fell and scraped/ scratched his leg.
-kinsek V_Tr
▸ scrape off
Kinsek mbeete ku mbakereene ti ma ila ne, to mbeete kwoono imbot mat. —Scrape off this scab of your (SG) sore, and then the surface of the sore will be exposed.
-ŋgursek V_Tr
▸ scratch, scrape
Ni imel ma iŋgursek kumbuunu se ke ukaana tiŋgi. —He fell and scratched his leg on this tree root.

sek ma -miili V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ back off
Nio aŋso aŋpuni. Som mi ni sek ma imiili. —I was going to hit him. But he backed off.
similar: *-miili pa ndeme-*

-sekaala V_Tr
▸ close, cover

Nio aŋsekaala kini pa plet. —I covered the food with a plate.
Kam kooto ma sekaala kooto sumbuunu. —Take some sago palm leaves and cover the hole in the thatching.
Daada kawaala biibi be isekaala beeze kwoono. —Hang up a large cloth to cover the opening to the tent/ garden house.
Tipatimbil pat biibi ila be isekaala naala kwoono. —The rolled a big stone to close off the opening of the grave.
similar: *-pakaala*
▸ block, obstruct, be in the way, prevent
Koroŋ sa isekaala ŋgar kizin, tabe ŋgar kizin ipet som. —Something is blocking their thinking so that they do not understand.
Tikamam be tisekaala zaala piam. —They are trying to prevent us (EXC).
Nio aŋsekaalu pa peebeŋana? —Have I prevented you (SG) from bearing children?
▸ protect, shield
Toono isekaali, tabe tipuni som. —His older brother protected him, and so they did not hit him.
mburu malmal kana ta isekalkaala kanda mbooro.
▸ breastplate (Lit. 'clothing associated with fighting that protects our (INC) chests')

-sekap V_Intr/Tr
▸ stick to, attach to, glue, put something sticky onto something
Kun siŋiini isekap ila nomoŋ. —The sap of the breadfruit stuck to my hands.
Kauziŋ imamaaza, mi mioŋ isekap sala koŋ galaplaaba. —My saliva is dried up, and my tongue is sticking to the roof of my mouth.
▸ united with, joined to, stay close to, associate with closely
Aŋsekap kat ma ku. —I am truly united with you (SG).
Kesekap la ki Yesu. —Be joined/ united to Jesus./ Abide in Jesus.

-sekapkap V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ stick fast to, be in very close contact, be sticky
Teege kun siŋiini pepe, kokena isekapkap la nomom. —Don't touch the sap of a breadfruit lest it make your hands sticky.
Kesekapkap noyom ma tomoyom bizin som, ta keleŋleŋ tutu som. —It was because you (SG) didn't stay close to your parents that you did not learn the law/ codes of right behaviour.

sekapkapŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ sticky, clayish
toono sekapkapŋana —sticky, clayish ground
Zin Israel timbuuzu pat pa toono sekapkapŋana ma rie. —The Israelites moulded stones [i.e. bricks] from clay and elephant grass.
see also: *-pakap*

-seke V_Tr
▸ move back, move/shift to a later time, reschedule to a later time
Nio aŋseke lupuuŋ ila Fraide. —I moved [the time of] the meeting back to Friday.
opposite: *-seboogo* (move up to an earlier time)
▸ shift from one side to another
Aŋkwaara pikin ila ki nomoŋ ŋas. Nomoŋ ŋas imeete, to aŋseke i ila ki nomoŋ woono. —I carried the child in my left arm. When my left arm got tired, then I shifted him to my right arm.

-sekewe V_Tr Redup
Meene tina ko imbel pataŋana, pa ina aŋre kesekewe tapaara. —That sago must be really heavy, for I see you (PL) keep shifting it again and again [from one shoulder to another].

-sekeege V_Intr
▸ roll along on top of something
Tupun luŋ pa karame, to wooŋgo isekeege men, mi loŋa isula yok. —Let's make rollers of *karame* timber, and then the canoe will roll along on [them] and quickly go down into the water.

-seket V_Tr
▸ pinch, lift, snitch, swipe
Asiŋ iseket buza tio mini? —Who swiped my knife again?

-seket kao
▸ pass on gossip, gossip
Keseket kao paso? —Why are you (PL) gossiping?
similar: *-nin kao*

(sua) seket kao N
▸ gossip

Sombe leŋ sua seket kao na, paraaza sua tana pepe. —If you (SG) hear some gossip, do not let it out publicly.
Aŋleŋ seket kao tau tizzo pa M. —I overheard the gossip that they were saying about M.
Sua seket kao ta kembei na, kalaan som. —Gossip like this is not good.

-seko V_Tr
▸ take out, remove the flesh of coconuts
Tomooto tisupaala ni mazaana, mi tiseko ma iwe kopra. —The men broke open the coconuts and removed [the flesh], and that becomes copra.
-sekowo V_Tr Redup
sekoŋana N_Inal_Event
Nomoyom karau pa ni sekoŋana, pa zoŋ mataana izirir. —Quickly do the removal of the coconut flesh, for the sun is starting to go down.

sekseege N Redup
▸ tree type (strong, found at the base of mountains or by the sea, used for house building and carvings, round seeds are made into a black paint, = Tok Pisin *kalapulin*)
Sekseege pwoono ta titun, to titut mi tipiizi ma tikam suruunu mi tibeede uten ruunu ma iwe gabgap. —*Sekseege* seeds that have been burnt, then they pound and squeeze [them], and take the liquid and decorate their hair [with it] making it black.
Tisap timbiiri makiŋ, to tineene sekseege pwoono ma tikut mi timoono se timbiiri tana. —After they finish carving a wooden bowl, then they heat *sekseege* seeds and smoke them, and smear [the resulting paint] on the bowl.
dial. var. *seksee* (Gauru and Northern)

-selaala V_Intr/Tr
▸ be against, go against, oppose
Miiri biibi kat mi amselaala ma amrao som. —The wind was very strong and [when] we (EXC) [tried to] go against it, we were unable.
similar: *-kotyaara, -kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe*
▸ drive someone away from one's land (people from one's own clan do this)
Nio aŋselaala kana, pa ni toono kini som. —I drove him away from the land, for it is not his land. [i.e. I do not want him to plant things on it.]
Ni iselaala zin pa toono ta stua kizin imender pa. —He drove them away from the piece of land where their store was standing.
def. *Iti toŋooŋo. To nu so pio: "La lem! Pa toono ku ti?" Ina nu selaala koŋ pa toono.* —We (INC) quarrel. Then you (SG) say to me: "Go away! For is this your land?" In doing that, you are driving me away from the land.

-parselaala V_Intr
▸ disagree over, quarrel over
Tiŋooŋo ma tiparselaala pa toono. —They quarrelled and disagreed with each other concerning the land.

-seleeŋge V_Tr
▸ busy doing something, hustle, bustle, be in a commotion, hurry doing
Nu seleeŋge paso? Ko zin timar ŋonoono kek? Ko gaaga ma iŋgi. —Why are you (SG) so busy? Is it true that they are really coming [today]? [They probably will come] tomorrow.
Tiseleeŋge pa kini kamŋana. —They were busy with the food preparation.
similar: *-zzu ma -zze*
-seleŋleeŋge V_Tr Redup
Tiseleŋleeŋge pa kini kamŋana ma kalŋan izalla. —They were hustling around getting the food ready and making a lot of noise.

kar kopo- iseleeŋge
▸ village is in a commotion (with everyone milling around)
Kar kopoono iseleeŋge, pa naroogo biibi ta iŋgi be ipet i. —The village is in a commotion, for a big dance ceremony is about to take place.

mbia seleŋleeŋge
▸ time around 5-6 pm when small bats fly around

-selek V_Intr
▸ raise up, lift by folding, draw up a skirt
Ni iselek kawaala kini, pa mbunmbuutu ko isekap la. —She drew up her dress because the grass might have gotten stuck to it.
Selek kawaala ma ruk ma ise ŋana. —Draw up the edge of your clothing a bit.
Ni ko iselek mburu kini mi iurpe itunu pa uraata. —He will draw up his clothing and get himself ready to work.
▸ fold oneself in order to take up less space

Aŋselek yo. —I fold my legs in order not to be in the way.
see also: *-lek, -lul, -put*

selekŋana N_Inal
▸ a place part way through a song where the song leader begins singing on the final round of the song in order to indicate that this is the concluding round of the song.

-selemlem V_Intr Redup
▸ lick with tongue (making a sound)
Me taŋga iselemlem koroŋ. —That dog over there is licking something.
Nu kan sokorei, ta selemlem nomom pa i? Kan buzur sa? —What did you (SG) eat that you are licking your fingers? Did you eat some meat?
▸ flicker (flames of a fire)
You miaana iselemlem i. —The flames of the fire are flickering.

-selul V_Tr
▸ crumple up (used of paper)
Selul mi giibi sala you. —Crumple [it] up and throw it on the fire.
▸ shrink
Kawaala popoŋana suruunu tana ko iselul ma iwe musaana. —That new piece of cloth will shrink and become small.
see also: *-lul*

sembe- N_Inal_Stative
▸ huge, unusually large (used of different nuts)
kaŋar sembeene —huge *galip* nut
mbu sembensemben —unusually large betel-nuts
▸ attractive, nice-looking, good-looking having a nice appearance (used of babies, ships)
Pikin tana, sembeene kat. —That baby is really attractive.
Wooŋgo tana sembeene. —That ship is nice looking
opposite: *ugiini*

-semboron V_Tr
▸ stretch out one's hand towards somebody else's things, pinch, steal
Semboron nomom pa koroŋ kizin wal pepe. Pa ina kuumbu tau! —Don't stretch your (SG) hand to [other] people's things. For that is stealing!
▸ waste, give too freely or too much (without getting enough back in return)
Semboron sorok koroŋ pizin paso? Ko tikam lem kadoono? —Why are you (SG) so freely giving things to them? Will they give you anything in return?
Isau ikam ŋgar pa matamur tana som, mi isemboron la ne pa ka yambon mbooro tamen ŋonoono. —Esau did not consider that [possible] inheritance, and gave it away for just one bowl of soup.
similar: *-pasaana, -piri sorok*
▸ get involved in, meddle in
Nu semboron itum sorok paso! Mbot mi amre kom tomooto ŋonoono, to woolo. Naso mbot ambai. —You (SG) should not get involved (with him)! Wait until we (EXC) will find you a good man, and then you can marry. Then you will be well off.
Iŋgi sua ku som. Semboron itum pa pepe! —This is not your (SG) business (Lit. 'your talk'). Don't get involved in this!
similar: *kwo- mar pa, -sei le-, -so sorok, -kam sua sorok*

semseeme N Redup
▸ opossum type (brown, lives in *galip* nut trees, can eat very hard things)

semseemeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ brownish reddish colour (used of dogs)

-semsem V_Tr Redup
▸ suck on
Isemsem bigil suruunu/ ŋge mbuyeene/ ye mataana. —He was sucking on honey/ pork fat/ fish eyes.

-sen V_Intr
▸ breathe in, inhale
Aŋsen bubuŋoŋ. —I breathed in.
Amtun koi, to amsen. —We (EXC) lit cigarettes and then inhaled.
▸ absorb, suck in
Yok imiliŋ se soolo. To naana iso pa lutuunu moori: Piri kawaala suruunu sa isala be isen yok. —Water spilled on the floor. Then the mother said to her daughter: Throw a rag on it to absorb the water.
Aŋla abal uunu, to ndeeme isen siŋ ta imbot la mbeete tio na. —I went to the base of the mountain, and then a leech sucked blood that was in my sore.

Nomnom isen tomtom sa ta ni lene malaria imbot la siŋiini, mi kaimer imar ma iŋgengeete la ŋonom, nako nu kam mete tana tomini. —If a mosquito sucks the blood of someone who has malaria in his blood, and later it comes bites into you (SG), then you will get that disease too.

see also: *-zil*

-seŋ V_Intr/Tr

▸ chew betel-nut (usually betel-nuts, powdered lime, and the fruit of a betel-pepper plant are chewed together, making a bright red saliva. Sharing betel-nuts and chewing them together is a sign of friendship and hospitality.)

Ni iseŋ ma mbu ipuni, to iluai kis isu lene. —He chewed betel-nut and it started affecting him (too much), so then he spat out the pulp.

Tipabeleu mbolkai pini, tabe iseŋ mi imeete. —They slipped the [poisoned] betel-nut to him, and so he chewed it and died.

Aŋseŋ makiŋ, mi aŋpures. —After I had chewed [betel-nut], I blew out my saliva.

Aŋseŋ mbu ŋgor ma ikaarakaala kopoŋ. —I chewed strong, dry betel-nut and it caused my stomach to be constipated.

▸ work magic by chewing betel-nut and spitting on people

Aŋseŋ nomom, to nomom ambai. —If I chew betel-nut and use it to work magic on your (SG) hand, then your hand will get better.

-zeŋzeŋ V_Intr/Tr Redup

▸ chewing betel-nut

zeŋzeŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

wal zeŋzeŋŋan

▸ shamans who know how to do magic

siŋi N

▸ things needed for chewing betel-nut (betel-nut, betel pepper, and lime)

-seŋeeŋe V_Intr

▸ become alarmed at, be distressed by, be afraid

Niam amleŋ yeŋyeeŋge uruunu mi amseŋeeŋe pa. —We (EXC) heard the news of the earthquake and got alarmed over it.

Motoŋana ikam zin ma tiseŋeeŋe. —Fear took hold of them and they became alarmed.

-seŋeŋeeŋe V_Intr Redup

-paseŋeeŋe

▸ pester, bother, afflict by asking continuously

seŋgaaŋa N

construction: *ka- seŋgaaŋa*

▸ joint, edge, border, boundary, finishing line

Toono ka seŋgaaŋa imap su ti. —The border of the [land] ends here.

tebol ka seŋgaaŋa —edge of the table

Toono ku ka seŋgaaŋa imar imiili su ti. —The border mark or boundary of your (SG) land comes up to here.

loondi ka seŋgaaŋa —finish line of a race

Ni ikamam be ise kat ka seŋgaaŋa. —He is trying to come all the way up to the finish line.

seŋge N_Event

construction: *-kam seŋge*

▸ laughing at, make into a laughing stock, mocking, making fun of somebody

Kom koi bizin tikamam seŋge pu, mi tirepilpiilu, mi tipasomsom zom. —Your (SG) enemies are mocking you, and despising you, and ruining your reputation.

similar: *-kam ŋeu pa*

see also: *-seeŋge (pa)* ‘laugh (at)’

-seŋgeere V_Tr

▸ send something to someone

Wal tio ta kar a tiseŋgeere ro pio. —My people back in the village sent me a letter.

Koobo tiseŋgeere koŋ ye pakan. —The inner island people sent me some fish.

Amseŋgeere ulaaŋa pakan pa wal kizin pakan ta timbot ŋoobo na. —We (EXC) sent some assistance to some of their people who are needy.

see also: *-ŋgo* ‘send someone’

-seŋgerŋgeere V_Tr Redup

seŋgeri N

▸ package, gift that is sent, something sent

Ina seŋgeri ki asiŋ? —Who sent that?

Seŋgeri ki Nabus tis. —Here is what Nabus sent.

Kaparaŋraŋ seŋgeri tiom tabe ila i. —Get the thing(s) that you (PL) want to send ready to go.

-sepet V_Tr

▸ lift up and take away using some instrument

Zin moori tikam savol mi tisepet pikin tien ma ila ne. —The women took shovels and picked up the children’s excrement and threw it away.

▸ take something out of water, dip out
Kesepet lokon pa ti. —Remove the fly from the tea.

-sepoobo V_Intr
▸ get infected, have pus under skin
Meene ka kotiizi iŋgali, mi ipas ma isu som. Imbot tabe isepoobo. —A sago thorn pierced his skin, and he did not take it out. It stayed there, and so it got infected.

-ser$_1$ V_Tr
▸ comb (hair)
Ser utem. Pa ruŋgum ambai som. —Comb your (SG) hair. For your appearance is not good.

-ser$_2$ V_Tr
▸ push together (*galip* nuts on a flat surface in preparation for crushing them)
Ser kaŋar ilela ndim niini mi tipil. —Push the nuts together on the rolling table, and we (INC) will crush them.

-ser$_3$ V_Tr
▸ send away, dismiss, drive away, drive out
Moori ti kusiini iseri. Pa ni kopo somŋana. —This woman's husband sent her away. For she is barren.
Merere irao iser iti som. —God is not going to drive us (INC) away.
To tiseri ma namaana men mi imiili ma ila. —Then they sent him away and he returned empty-handed.
Aŋseri ma ima ku. —I sent him off to you (SG).
Iŋgi nu ser yo pa toono tiŋgi. —Now you (SG) are driving me away from this land.
▸ shoot an arrow
Ni iur peene lutuunu ila palam be iser. —He put an arrow to the bowstring to shoot it.
Nio aŋser peene lutuunu ma aŋpeene man. —I let the arrow go and shot a bird.

-zerzer V_Tr Redup
see also: *-ziiri* 'drive away, send away, get rid of'

-seraama V_Tr
▸ spear something and hold it in place so it can't get away, hold in place, pin down
Aibike iŋgal ye ma iseraami. —Aibike speared a fish and held it in place [with his spear].
Seraama ma tuŋ! —Hold it tightly!
Taŋgal koroŋ kei ta ye, ŋgereeme, tuunu, mi teseraami. —We (INC) shoot something like fish, crayfish, eel, and pin it down with the spear.

seraara N
▸ protection, security, defence, guard
construction: *-we seraara pa*
Me iwe seraara pa ruumu. —The dog is protection for the house.
Tana motom pio, mi we seraara pa koŋ koi bizin. —Therefore look after me and be [my] defence against my enemies.
Mooribi tina iwe seraara pa lutuunu bizin, tabe tima tigarau u som. —The old woman guards her children, so they won't come close to you.
Koroŋ kei ta marai mi kou iwe seraara pa tomtom sananŋana. Ni itoombo koroŋ kini, tamen mataana som. Tana iso: "To ti, ni le seraara sa ko imbot i." —Something like ginger and lime are protection against a bad person. He tries his thing [i.e. harmful magic], but it doesn't have any effect. Therefore he says: "This person must have some kind of protective device here."

serek N
▸ women's grass skirt
def. *Ila ki keren mi ndemen men, zilŋan na som.* —It only goes on the front and back of them [=the women], not on their sides.
Zin tilil serek mi tirak. —They put on grass skirts and danced.
Zin moori timbat serek be tipotou. —The women tied together [i.e. made] grass skirts so that they can put them on.
Zin moori tiŋgiu ni ka mbiili ma timbat/tikamam serek pa. —The women pull off fibres from new coconut shoots and tie/make them into grass skirts.
serek sadoŋ —grass skirt put on for an engagement ceremony [colourful, has designs]
serek duubu —grass skirt put on for an engagement ceremony [has many layers, colourful, has designs]
Timbuk serek ŋge wiini. —They tied together 'pig tail' grass skirts. [These are simple, have no designs, and are tied together differently.]
see also: *naliuŋa* 'grass skirt that goes completely around one's waist, covering sides as well'

serembat N

▸ sweet potato (=Tok Pisin *kaukau*, scientific name: *Ipomea batatas*)

Kelela ma kotou kanda serembat sa. —Go inland and dig up some sweet potatoes for us (INC) to eat.

Serembat ipol ma isu, to izaara ma iparteege i. —The sweet potato plant bends down and then spreads out and gets tangled up.

Zin titwi serembat kizin sula naala be imbot ambai. (Toono ipalomo serembat kizin.) —They buried their sweet potatoes down in a hole, so that they would last well. (The ground keeps their sweet potatoes cool). [note: Sweet potatoes can be kept like this for a while. A hole is made, big leaves are put into it, then the food is put in it and covered with more leaves.]

serembat siŋiini

▸ milky fluid of a sweet potato

Serembat siŋiini isekapkap la namanda. —The fluid from the sweet potatoes sticks to our hands.

-laama/ -wailaama serembat

▸ clear off old sweet potatoes, weed a sweet potato garden

Tiwailaama/ Tilaama serembat. —They weeded the sweet potatoes.

-ŋgun serembat, -paaza serembat—plant new sweet potatoes

serembat matakiŋa: waende (kuliini siŋsiŋŋana, keteene kokouŋana), tabaloŋ, wadom, man kutuluunu etc. [=different varieties of sweet potatoes]

serembat ŋgauŋgauŋana/ ndomdomŋana —sweet potato that is old and no longer good [Often termites have gone into it.]

Serembat tana ŋgauŋgauŋana. Kakam ma ila pizin ŋge. —That sweet potato is old and no longer good. Take it and give to the pigs.

-serke V_Tr

▸ drive away, exorcise (when someone is afflicted by an *undu* 'ground spirit' or a *kon* 'ghost', involves chewing different types of tree bark)

Pikin tiŋgi, mbeŋ na ikeene som. Iŋarakrak ma kozeere. Tana aŋwi u: Irao be nu serke kon pini ma ila ne? —This child, last night he did not sleep. He kept screaming until morning. Therefore I ask you (SG): Can you drive away the ghost from him?

Tomtom taiŋgi imar be iserke mete pa kolman. —This person came to drive away the disease from the old man.

-serkewe V_Tr Redup

Tomtom tana, ni iserkewe konŋana. —That man is able to drive away ghosts.

see also: *-zuurke, -tutke, -ser, -ziiri*

-serpok V_Intr

▸ bounce back, bounce off, rebound

alt. *-sirpok*

Nio aŋgiibi sapup ila ma isirpok la didi. —I threw a *sapup* fruit and it bounced off the wall.

Sua tio iserpok ma imiili. —My talk bounced back.

Sombe ni ikam kombol, na kombol ko imiili pini. Iserpok tau. —If he uses bad language, then bad language will return to him. It bounces back.

Paitu ipun Namoŋo ma namaana isirpok (=namaana iyou). To imiili ma ila ikam ke be irou i pa. —Paitu hit Namongo and his hand bounced back (=his hand hurt). Then he came back and went and got a stick with which to hit him.

serre N Redup

▸ rushing water, rapids

yok serre —rushing water in a shallow area of a river, rapids

Nio aŋleŋ serre itoogo. —I hear the noise of rushing water.

Re be wo ipet, na lala serreŋana pepe. Ko serre ikelke u, to la lem. —When there is flood, be careful not to go to areas of the river with rapids. They might overpower you (SG) and carry you away.

lele serreŋana —rapids

-serseere V_Intr Redup

▸ rush ahead of others in order to get something, try to get ahead of others, force one's way

To tina iserseere be ikam ka koroŋ boozo/ le muriini ambaiŋana. —That fellow rushes ahead [of the others] in order to get a lot of things to eat/ a good seat.

▸ hasty, overly eager, too quick in doing things

Serseere pa sua rimos! —Don't be so hasty/ eager to speak!

Tiserseere kat pa sanaana kamŋana. —They truly rush to do evil.

▸ eager to get something, eager to be first, try to get ahead of other people
D. iserseere be iwe mataana pa lupŋana tiom. —D. is very eager to be the leader for your congregation.

serseereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ rushing, seeking one's own advantage
Moori tana serseereŋana. —That woman is always trying to be the first to get/do things.
Ina mbulu serseereŋana tau! —That is the behaviour of rushing to take advantage.

seryaŋ N
▸ sago thatching along the eaves of a house
def. *kooto ta isula uunu/ kooto uunu kana. Iser yaŋ pa didi ma koroŋ* —thatching that goes down to the base/beginning of the roof. It keeps the rain away from the walls.
Kooto ta seryaŋ imet kek. Kala kuut risa be taŋgal mi isala. —The thatching along the eaves is broken. Go and cut a few [sago palm leaves] so we (INC) can sew them up into thatching and put them up [on the roof to replace the broken thatching].

-we seryaŋ pa
▸ stay away from someone, avoid someone, shun someone (because of a quarrel, dislike, shame)
Tiparwe seryaŋ pizin, pa mbukuunu imbot la mazwan. Irao be tilup som. —They avoided each other, because there was some problem between them. They could not join together.
▸ obstacle (that keeps people apart)
Mbun kini iwe seryaŋ pini, ta imar ilou yo som. —His debt [to me] is an obstacle for him, and that is why he does not come visit me. [i.e. he is ashamed/embarrassed]
see also: *-mbot molo pa* 'stay far from', *-ŋu* 'be offended'

-sese V_Tr Redup
▸ sew up
Nio aŋsese leŋ mburu. —I sewed myself some clothes.
Nio aŋsese mi. —I sewed up a pandanus mat.

-sesekaala
▸ patch up, mend
Ko teyembut kawaala popoŋana pakaana mi tesesekaala la ki kawaala muŋguŋana? Som. —Do we (INC) cut a piece of new clothing and use it to patch up an old one? No.

-seseeze V_Intr_Stative Redup
alt. *seseeze* (non-inflected verb)
▸ be light reddish brown
Wal pakan nan bizin tipeebe zin na uten ruunu iseseeze. —Some people, when their mothers give birth to them, their hair is light brown in colour.
Moori taŋga ibeede peroksaid, tana uteene ruunu (i)seseeze. —Because that woman over there put peroxide into her hair, it is light brown in colour.

seseezeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ light reddish brown (used of people's hair colour)
Uteene ruunu seseezeŋana. —Her hair is light brown.

seu N_Event
▸ show off by giving a lot of things or doing something else that is impressive (done to increase one's prestige, or to respond to a challenge to one's prestige), compete
Nu kam seu pa uraata. —You (SG) are trying to show off by doing a lot of work.
▸ flaunting one's wealth or power in order to prove that one is superior (may be done in anger, often happens in marriage ceremonies where one set of in-laws competes with the other)
Iŋgi serembat boozo mete. Nu sombe kam seu piam na? —There are too many sweet potatoes here. Are you (SG) trying to prove you are superior to us (EXC)?
Seu ta uriizi ima na, kot kek? —The proof of superiority that came to you the other day, have you (SG) repaid it?
see also: *azaaŋa, -toombo tiro-, -toombo mbura-*

si- N_Inal
▸ break wind, fart
Asiŋ siini? —Who broke wind?/ Who farted?

-sibil V_Tr
▸ move something using a stick as lever
Tikam aro, mi tisibil ke lwoono ma ilae pa zaala. —They took a sharpened stick and rolled the tree trunk over to the side of the road.
dial. var. *-sipliŋ* (Marile)
similar: *-patimbil, -waaŋga*

siel$_1$ N
▸ rafters on which thatching sits and to which the thatching is tied (=Tok Pisin *sapnil*)
siel kunduunu —end of a rafter

-siel$_2$ V_Tr
▸ put on rafters
Tisiel ruumu makiŋ, to timbit kooto. —After they put the rafters on the house, then they tie the thatching [to them].

siel$_3$ N
construction: *ka- siel*
▸ rib cage
Adam ikeene, mi Anutu ipas ka siel. —Adam slept and God removed one of his ribs.

Sigaaba N_Proper
▸ Sio area
Niam amkam wooŋgo mi amla Sigaaba. —We (EXC) took a boat and went to the Sio area.

sigen N
▸ shuttle stick onto which rope is wound (used when weaving the mesh of a net)
def. *wooro (perekŋana) muriini be tike pu pa*
Ni ikam sigen ma imar, mi nio aŋke pu tiam pa. —He brought the shuttle stick, and I wove our net with [it].

-siibi V_Tr
▸ catch, grasp, seize with hands
Siibi mbal! —Catch the ball!
Siibi lae pa karkoolo ta ikanan manman pwoono na. —Catch the butterfly that is eating the hibiscus flower.
▸ hold a spear in one's hand beginning to throw it (the hand is already moving)
def. *Iururi be iŋgal.* —He is preparing himself to throw [a spear].

-zibziibi V_Tr Redup
Neeri, amzibziibi muli ta ndapera. —Yesterday we (EXC) were playing catch with oranges at the seaward side of the village.
Kizibziibi pikin paso, kokena ikaka/ itop/ ka wer itimbil. —Why are you (PL) throwing the child up in the air and then catching him. He might get afraid/ fall down/ get sick in his spleen.
Arba izibziibi marakete. Beso izem na, tiŋ sala ŋge. —Arba was arranging the spear in his hand. When he let go of it [i.e. threw it], it went straight into the pig.

-siibi se nama- keteene
▸ warmly welcome, receive someone with hospitality (expression is not used much)
Niom kisiibi yo se nomoyom keteene. —You (PL) warmly welcomed me.
def. *Leembe timar kiwi, to nu kam kan kini ma buzur ma tikan na ambai. Nu mboro zin kat, kam mbeezeŋana pizin. Timbot ambai pa koroŋ ta boozomen.* —Visitors come to you (SG), and then you give them food and meat to eat, and when they eat, it is good. You look after them well, you serve them. They live well in every way.

siili N
construction: *ka- siili*
▸ supporter, mainstay, one who upholds, someone who supports and takes care of other members of the clan or family
Urum ka siili na, zin pikin tomooto. Pa zin ta tikwaara ka uraata. —The ones who uphold the clan are the male children. For they are the ones that carry [=do] the work of the clan.
Ni iwe lutuunu bizin kan siili. —He is a real support for his children.
Nu kom siili asiŋ? Misek. Ni ta imender pio. —Who is your (SG) supporter? Misek. He is the one who stands up for me.
def. *siŋ tamen*

siiri$_1$ N
▸ fence, fenced in area, corral, pen
Nio aŋwwo siiri, pa ŋge tikanan kini tio. —I am making [Lit. 'tying'] a fence, because the pigs are eating my food.
siiri kizin ŋge —fenced in area in which to keep pigs/pig corral/ pig pen

siiri kwoono
▸ entrance to an enclosed area

siiri ndemeene
▸ outside a fenced area
Tiyaaru tataati pera siiri ndemeene. —They dragged him outside the fenced-in area.

-we siiri pa
▸ protect by surrounding
Anutu iwe siiri piti. —God is our fence/ protection.
similar: *-we siŋgao pa*

-siirikaala V_Tr
▸ protect by fencing in, enclose with a fence
Siirikaala yam pa kampeŋana ku be ambot ndabok men. —Fence us (EXC) in with your (SG) mercy so that we can live well.

-siiri$_2$ V_Tr
▸ sweep, sweep up
Nio aŋsiiri ruumu. —I swept the house.
Tikam malwe mi tisiiri lele kizin. —They got brooms and swept their area.
-zirziiri V_Tr Redup
Loŋa kizirziiri kar keteene. Pa molo som to zin leembe timar. —Quickly sweep the middle area of the village. For it won't be long before visitors will come.
siiriŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ swept up
ruumu siiriŋana —a swept house, the sweeping of the house
dial. var. *-sere lele* (Northern)

-siiti V_Tr
▸ patch up, cover over holes, mend
Kam sor ku imar ma aŋsiiti kawaala tio. —Bring your (SG) needle and I will mend my clothing.
Tumbuŋ moori imototo kon. Tana rorou biibi ta imaŋga pa uraata be isiiti ruumu sumbun sumbun. —My grandmother is afraid of ghosts. So she got up late at night to cover/patch up holes in the house [so that ghosts cannot get in].
see also: *-sese* 'sew'
dial. var. *-zilkaala* (Marile)

siizi N
▸ grasshopper
Ndaama ta uriizi na, siizi tikan ni ruunu ma kiniŋniiŋgi men. —Last year, grasshoppers ate up all the coconut leaves, leaving only the ribs of the leaves.
siizi ni kana
siizi kaŋarŋar (green)
siizi kuma kana (brown)
see also: *kuuŋgu* (large grasshopper)

sik V_Intr
▸ completely cover, inundate, overwhelm
Tai ilol yo ma sik. —The sea completely covered me.
Pataŋana ilol yo ma sik. —Difficulties completely overwhelmed me.
Nio aŋkoto yo ma sik. —I covered myself completely [with a sheet].
Talŋan imun ma sik. —Their ears were completely blocked [i.e. they did not want to listen].

sikiiri N
▸ joint, place where two things join
construction: *ka- sikiiri*
ke ka sikiiri —joint in the timber
Ŋgalaken ke ka sikiiri ma ila tuŋ (=ikapis) kat. —Push the ends of the timber really tightly together.
similar: *(ka-) seŋgaaŋa*

sikiŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ laughing easily
Ni zoŋoono sikiŋana. —She laughs easily.
dial. var. *lele- kirkirŋa-, ŋgure- sirkirŋa-, sirpirŋa-* (Kampalap)

sikiri N
▸ salt from the sea, salty air, salt spray
Sikiri iteege zin tomtom mi isala mburu kizin. —Salty air touched the people and got on their clothing.
Miiri iwi sikiri ise ke ma mbunmbuutu ma tinmeete. —The wind blew salt spray onto the trees and grass and they died.
dial. var. *asir* (Central)*, met* (Northern)

sikomkom N Redup
alt. *sikomsikom, simkom*
▸ sugar glider (marsupial, flying opossum that lives in groups up in the tops of coconuts and carries its young on its back)
Motoyom sala ni, to kere sikomkom ru ta tinmbot ni uteene i. —Look up the coconut, and you (PL) will see two sugar gliders that are up in the top of the coconut.

sil$_1$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be unused, be unavailable (because of being wet or occupied)
Ou, nu murim sil, ta mar kenne su ti? Som murim, zin wal tisekaala? —Oh, is it because your (SG) [sleeping] place is wet that you have come and are sleeping here? Or did some other people take it?
Moori kopoonoŋana, pikin imbulmbuuli, tana ikeene som, imbutul som, imender som, ma muriini sil. —A pregnant woman, because the child is moving around in her womb, she [the mother] is not able to sleep, or sit, or stand [for very long at any one time; she is always on the move] and never in one place.

-sil$_2$ V_Tr
▸ weave using something sharp (using a needle made from a plant)

Zin moori tikam susuaŋ be tisil kiri pa. —The women took a plant needle with which to weave *kiri* armlets.
Amsil kukuugu/woŋwoŋ/ kiri. —We (EXC) wove *kukuugu/woŋwoŋ/ kiri* armlets.

silŋana N_Inal_Event
Kiri silŋana, tomtom ta boozomen tiute? Soom, tataŋa men. —The weaving of *kiri* armlets, does everyone know [how to do it]? No, only a few.

-sil ka sua V_Tr
▸ plot against, plan evil for someone (Lit. 'weave talk'
Ni isil koŋ sua be ipasaana yo. —He plotted against me intending to harm to me.
Zin Yuda tisil Yesu ka sua be tipuni. —The Jews plotted against Jesus to kill him.
similar: *-mbuuru, -mbuk sua, -ŋgeele ka kiizi, -ru zaala pa, -tut ka-*

silaŋ N
▸ cupboard, something into which things can be stored
Topo silaŋ be tuur kini ilela. —Let us (INC) build a cupboard where we can store the food.
def. *Silaŋ, ina koroŋ ki mburu be ilela.* —A *silaŋ* is something into which things can be put.

sili- N_Inal
▸ hip area (outside part)
Nomom ise silim. —Your (SG) hands are on your hips.
Siliŋ uunu ti iyoyou. —This hip area of mine hurts.
similar: *orka-* 'side', *seebeŋa-* 'hip joint'

siliigi N_Event
construction: *-kam siliigi pa*
▸ desire strongly, badly want something
def. *-kam ŋgar biibi pa mi -ru zaala, -kam kinkiini/kinkin pa*
Ni ikam siliigi pa moori taŋga be iwooli. —He badly wants to marry that girl over there.
Ni ikam siliigi be ila Lae. Tamen le pat be iŋgiimi zaala som. —He really wants to go to Lae. But he does not have money to pay for the fare.

silke N
▸ space between buildings
def. *Silke, ina ruumu ru mi mazwan.* —*Silke*, that is the space between two houses.
Tipo ruumu koloukolouŋan. Kan silke som. —They built the houses too close together. There is no space between them.

silŋan kiri N
▸ mixture of different food items in a basket
def. *Mazwaana ta la mi yo kaŋar, kiliizi, mi puke ilup ila nakaral, to tapaata silŋan kiri.* —When you (SG) go and collect *galip* nuts, breadfruits, and Malaysian apples, and they are all together in the same basket, then we (INC) call it a *silŋan kiri*.
dial. var. *pekelŋa kiri* (Marile)

silo N
▸ stick for supporting yam plants, prop, support
Tala takas silo pa biidi. —Let's go and cut some sticks as supports for the yams.
similar: *keeze, silou, suluken*

siloogo N
construction: *-parkam siloogo*
▸ display one's wealth in order to show who is superior, compete
Ituru taparkam siloogo pa na, ambai som. —It is not good that the two of us are trying to compete with each other and prove who is superior.
def. *A. ziru B. tiparkam siloogo pa koroŋ kamŋana. Asiŋ ta ilip? A. ikam mailaŋ biibi, mi B. ikam tomini, mi tire asiŋ ta ilip pa koroŋ kamŋana. Ina toso tiparkam siloogo, som azaaŋa.* —A. and B. compete in giving things. Who is superior? A. puts on a big feast, and B. does too, and they see who was superior in giving things. That, we call *siloogo* or *azaaŋa.*
Mi ziŋan zin tomtom tiparkam siloogo pa sua pepe. —And they should not verbally compete with other people.
similar: *azaaŋa*

siloolo N
▸ uncontrolled yelling, (be on a) rampage, uproar, raging and ranting, railing
Tileŋ sua koroŋŋana tiŋgi, tabe siloolo isala, mi tiŋasaari mi borok ma tila. —When they heard this bit of talk, there was a terrible uproar and they scolded him and rushed at him.
To tana, sua ta tozzo i, ni ileŋ som. Pa siloolo kini isala. (Itunu isei le sua, iyakyak, ni tomtom gadgaadaŋana, imaane som). —That man, what we (INC) are saying, he does not listen to it. For he was too busy ranting and raging. (He himself meddles in other people's affairs, he

screams, he is crazy, he won't quiet down.)
def. *Nu peteke tomtom pa mbulu kini sananŋana ta ikaam. Tamen ni ileŋu som. Siloolo kini isala ma inoknok men.* —You (SG) try to stop someone from doing the bad behaviour that he is doing. But he doesn't listen to you. He begins to rant and he keeps on doing it.

silou$_1$ N

▸ support, brace, prop (which upholds something)
Silou ta muŋgu kam ma isilou nder pa na, isaana kek. —The support that you (SG) put to support the gutter has gone bad.
similar: *suluken* 'support', *silo* 'yam stick'

▸ supporter, helper, assistant
Nio leŋ silou sa be iuulu yo pa sua ma uraata i som. —I do not have any supporter to help me with talk or work.
To Mose ikam silou kini Yosua mi ziru timaŋga ma tila. —Then Moses took his assistant Joshua and the two of them got up and left.

-we silou pa

▸ become supporter or helper for someone
Yooba, to sua ku mbukŋana mi we silou pio. —Yahweh, follow your promise and be a support for me.

-silou$_2$ V_Tr

▸ support, strengthen, uphold
Nio aŋur ke be isilou ruumu. —I braced the house with a stick.
Tarkat ke zoŋoono sa imar be isilou pin tana. Kokena ipol isu. —Cut a forked stick and bring it here to support that banana plant. Otherwise it will collapse and fall down.
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ko isilou iti. —The Holy Spirit will uphold us (INC).
Ni tiziini bizin tisilou i, tabe ni irao be ikam kini pa kar. Tiwe silou pini. —His younger brothers supported him, and so he was able to put on a feast for the village. They were his supporters.
similar: *-pombol*

siluunu N

▸ woman whose sister or brother has died
Nio atoŋ imeete, tana tipaata yo be siluunu. —My older brother has died, so they call me a *siluunu*.

siluunuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

Zin siluunuŋan mi kuliiŋiŋan tisapaara pa kini kanŋana. —The sisters and brothers of the deceased person practiced ceremonial food restrictions.
niom siluunuŋan —you women who have deceased siblings
see also: *kuliiŋi* 'man whose sibling has died'

simber N

▸ stick for carrying things (the stick is put over one's shoulder and the things hang from the end of it)
Kuru simber ila pin mi baada. —Put a stick into the bunch of bananas and carry them.

sinap N_Stative

▸ decorated (used of baskets and netbags, they are decorated with dog's teeth and very valuable, first-born children carry them, and they are sometimes given as part of a brideprice)
kaari sinap, pelpeele sinap —decorated netbag, decorated basket
Pikin lautabe tibaada pelpeele sinap mi tirak. —The first-born children carried decorated baskets and danced.

-sinin V_Tr

▸ list, enumerate, itemise

▸ count how many
Sinin zin plet ma ikot zin. —Count out the plates so that there are enough for everybody.

▸ tell in detail, recount
Sinin sinin ma kena pepe. Lup men ma imar! —Don't keep reading/counting each individual item. Just summarise [them] and give it to us.
Paulus imaŋga, to isinin mbulu boozomen ta ipet pini na. —Paul got up and recounted in detail all the things that had happened to him.
similar: *-nin* 'count'

-sinin zin ruumu

▸ go from house to house to find something
Polis irru zin wal kuumbuŋan, tabe isinin ruumu ta boozomen mi itiiri. —The policeman was looking for the thieves, so he went to each house and searched.
Saul isinin zin ruumu, mi iyaaru tataata zin tomooto ma moori ma tila. —Paul went to every house and dragged the men and women away.

siŋ1 N

▸ blood

Ŋge ka siŋ isu toono. —The blood of the pig dripped down onto the ground.

Ke iŋguraaza yo ma siŋ ireere isu. —A stick scraped my leg and the blood ran down.

Tipun tomtom tana ma siŋ ipurri i. —They hit that man and he was bleeding.

siŋ kutuunu —clot of blood

Siŋ imbelmbel mburu tio ma isaana. —Blood stained my clothing.

Siŋ kini ikam kutkut. —His blood (pulse) was beating/ throbbing.

see also: *siŋi-*

▸ violent injury, murder

Koozi, siŋ kini ka kadoono ta ise kiti gi. —Now the penalty for his blood is coming upon us (INC).

Parei, niom koso kakam be kuur siŋ kini ka kadoono ise tiam? —How is it? Do you want to make us (EXC) responsible for his injury?

Ipokot siŋ kizin tomtom. —It avenges the blood/murder of the people.

▸ blood-relatives, lineage, family, ancestry

Iti siŋ ta/tamen. —We (INC) are blood-relatives/ from the same family.

Anutu ikam ŋgar pa siŋ som. —God is not interested in people's ancestry/lineage/ what family they are from.

Ni iyooto pa siŋ ki Abaram. —He has come from Abraham's lineage.

Siŋ kini ipet pa Lebi. —He is from the lineage of Lebi.

▸ inherited characteristics

Ni iyo tamaana siŋ kini ma imap. —He is very similar to his father (in character).

def. *siŋ kizin raraate, mbuŋin raraate*

▸ luck, fortune

Siŋ kini ambaiŋana. —He has good luck.

similar: *mbuŋi-*

siŋ idaabakaala

▸ bleed internally, haemorrhage

Moori tana ipeebe, tona siŋ idaabakaali ma imeete. —That woman gave birth and then had heavy internal bleeding and died.

▸ black and blue, bruised

Siŋ idaabakaala mataana. —He had a black eye.

siŋ ikam

▸ bleed

Siŋ biibi ikam anaŋ ma imeete. —My mother bled badly and died.

▸ menstruation

Zin moori ta siŋ ikam zin na, irao tila ma tipa pa biidi ma kiu leleene pepe. —Women that are menstruating are not allowed to walk in yam gardens.

siŋ iloondo

▸ blood is flowing, feel vigorous, feel energetic, have pep

-kam siŋ pa

▸ hit someone causing them to bleed

M. ikam siŋ pa A. —M. hit A. causing him to bleed.

similar: *-pun ma irao siŋ isu*

-teege siŋ

▸ look after, help someone during childbirth (help wash dirty clothes, carry water, etc)

Indeeŋe ta Atai ikam tomtom na, moori B. iteege siŋ pini. —When Atai gave birth, the woman B. helped her.

Tiziŋ moori bizin ŋonoono tiuulu yo som. Mi moori ri tiŋgi ta aŋkami ma imar ma iteege kat siŋ pio pa K. —My real younger sisters did not help me. But this little girl that I have taken [to live with us] really helped me when I gave birth to K.

Nio aŋteege siŋ pu, ta we tomtom mi zooro la kalŋoŋ? —It was I who looked after your (SG) mother when she gave birth to you, and now that you have become an adult you disobey me?

▸ murder, physically assault

David iteege siŋ pa Uria. —David murdered Uriah.

Kokena itundu teteege siŋ pini. Pa ni sa itiŋan siŋ tamen. —We (INC) ourselves must not murder him. After all he and we are from the same family.

-we siŋ

▸ miscarry, abort

Moori tana, ni kopoono. Tamen tamaana leleene be ni ikam tomtom som. Tabe ikam koroŋ pini ma iwin, mi iwe siŋ ma isu lene. —That woman was pregnant, but her father did not want her to give birth. So he gave her something to drink and she miscarried.

Pikin iwe siŋ. —The child miscarried./ There was a miscarriage.

siŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ bloody, containing blood

Siŋ mi buzur siŋŋana na, kakan pepe.

—Blood and meat that still has blood in it, do not eat them.

siŋ$_2$ N

▸ pole used for carrying larger things (like pigs and sago)

-siŋ$_3$ V_Tr

▸ carry something attached to a pole (usually done by two or more people. The pole is put on their shoulders, and the item is tied to the pole and hangs from it. Pigs, baskets of sago, and other heavy things are commonly carried this way.)

Amsiŋ meene/ŋge ma amla Ŋguuru. —We (EXC) carried sago/a pig to Gauru on a pole.

Moori tisiŋ kuuru ma timar. —The women come carrying a [large] pot on a pole.

▸ carry on a stretcher

Wal pakan tisiŋ tomtom narapeŋana ta ma timar. —Some people came carrying a lame man.

-ziŋziŋ V_Tr Redup

Tumbundu bizin tiziŋziŋ beeze tana ma tila. —Our ancestors carried that tent on poles and went.

siŋanabi N_Inal_Stative

▸ very big, huge, giant, great, tremendous

mooto siŋanabi —a huge snake

yeŋyeeŋge siŋanabi —giant earthquake

siŋansiŋan N_Inal Redup

▸ plural form, many big and heavy things

def. *bibip mi tipata*—big ones and heavy

Yaŋpat tana, siŋansiŋan kat. —Those water stones (i.e. hailstones) were really huge.

similar: *kunaanabi*

dial. var. *maanzi 'huge'* (Gauru)

siŋgiao N

▸ shield, battle shield (used for protection when fighting)

def. *Ke pakaana ta tisap be tipakaala zitun pa izi ki kan koi bizin.* —A piece of wood that they carve in order to protect themselves from the spears of their enemies.

Atiobi isekaali pa siŋgiao, tabe Kiaubi itoombo iŋgali na irao som. —Old Atio protected himself with a shield, and therefore when old Kiau tried to spear him, he was not able.

Siŋgiao na, ipakalkaala izi. —The shield blocks spears.

see also: *golo* 'ceremonial shield', *kaboŋ* 'battle shield'

note: Mutu language has a cognate form *sigheu*

-we siŋgiao pa

▸ protects

Yesu iwe siŋgiao piti. —Jesus became a shield for us (INC). / Jesus protects us.

similar: *-we seraara pa*

siŋi$_1$ N

▸ things needed for chewing betel-nut (the nuts themselves, betel-pepper, and powdered lime)

Nu kom siŋi, tabe seŋ. Mi nio na som. —You (SG) have the things needed for chewing betel-nut, so go ahead and chew. But as for me, I do not have any.

siŋi paŋgasŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ chewing the combination of betel-nut, betel pepper and lime

Nu nok siŋi paŋgasŋana rimos! —Quit chewing betel-nut so much!

Toori imbel ka siŋi paŋgasŋana kek. —This little fellow has done a lot of betel-nut chewing!

siŋi-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ blood

Ni siŋiini imap. —She is short of blood, anaemic

▸ sap, secretion, fluid, juice (of trees and plants)

Kun ŋonoono siŋiini imar ma ikokou, to tuute kun irao be takan. —When the sap of a breadfruit comes and is white, then we (INC) know that the breadfruit can be eaten.

meene siŋiini —sap of a sago palm

serembat siŋiini —sticky, white fluid of a sweet potato

pun siŋiini —sap of banana

baen siŋiini —grape juice

we siŋiiniŋana —mango which has sticky gluey sap in it

kembei Amariŋ siŋiini

▸ very hot, red hot

Neene peene lutuunu ma kembei Amariŋ siŋiini. —Heat up the point of the arrow so it is red hot like Amaring's blood.

Tiama siŋsiŋ kat kei ta Amariŋ siŋiini. —The cooking stones were really red hot like Amaring's blood.

similar: *siŋsiŋ kat*

mata- siŋiini isu
▸ very distressed, enduring great hardship, suffering greatly (Lit. 'blood of the eye comes down')
Nu ŋgal motoŋ pa sanaana tio ma motoŋ siŋiini isu. —You (SG) punished me for my sins and I suffered greatly.
mata- siŋiini ila muriini zen
▸ not get enough sleep, still feeling tired
Mata siŋiini ila muriini zen. Pa mbeŋi ikamam ŋgar boozo pa lutuunu mi ikeene kat som. —He did not get enough sleep, because at night he was thinking a lot about his son and did not sleep well.

(-)siŋsiŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be red
Tiama isiŋsiŋ kat. —The cooking stones were really hot.
Mata uunu isiŋsiŋ. —Her eyes are red.
Saamba uunu isiŋsiŋ. —Red sunset/ sunrise. [The horizon is red.]
mata- siŋsiŋ pa
▸ eager (Lit. 'eye is red concerning')
Ni mata siŋsiŋ pa uraata. —He is eager to work.
siŋsiŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ red, reddish
toono siŋsiŋŋana —red ground, clay
Ni kuliini siŋsiŋŋana kat. —Her skin is very red.
pat siŋsiŋŋana —one or two toea coin [made out of copper]
pikin siŋsiŋŋa-
▸ new-born baby
Indeeŋe ta nio siŋsiŋŋoŋ mi imar na,.. —Ever since I was a tiny baby until now,..

sipi- N_Inal
construction: *wi- sipiini*
▸ tip, end (of a tail)
Sikomkom tio wiini sipiini kokouŋana. —The tip of my sugar glider's tail is white.
Zirkuumbu mburan biibi ta imbot la win sipiini be tipasaana zin tomtom pa. —And a lot of their power is in the tip of their tails, with which they can harm people.

-sipiliŋ V_Tr
alt. *-sipil*
▸ throw away (water, rubbish)
Moori ikis mok mi isipiliŋ kuliini ila. —The woman peeled taro and threw the skin peelings away.
Moori ikor gedeeŋe ma ila isipiliŋ lombulene. —The woman collected rubbish and went and threw it away in the area at the back of the houses.
similar: *-yaala, -liŋ*

-sipir$_1$ V_Intr
▸ slip
Mburooŋo isipir. —The business deal slipped [i.e. was not successful].
-sipirpir V_Intr Redup
Mburooŋo ta ni ikamam na, isipirpir som. Ina kembei iurur ŋonoono. —The deals that he does do not usually slip. They bear fruit [i.e. succeed].
-meete sipir
▸ nearly/ almost die from hunger, sickness
Aŋmeete sipir pa koŋ kini. —I nearly died from lack of food.
-yasipir
▸ slip, slide

-sipir$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ be smooth, bald
Uteene sipir/ sipirŋana. —He is bald.
-sipirpir V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be slippery and wet
Yaŋ isu ma zaala isipirpir kat. —The rain fell and caused the road to be very slippery.
see also: *-zamaaga* 'smooth, slippery [but dry, not wet]'
sipirpirŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ slippery and wet
lele/ zaala sipirpirŋana. —slippery area/ road.
-pasipirpir V_Tr Redup
▸ make slippery
Pasipirpir lele paso? —Why are you (SG) making the place slippery?
sipirŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ smooth, bald
Uteene sipirŋana. —He is bald.

-sipir$_3$ V_Tr
▸ cut off leaves from sago palm fronds
Sipir kooto ma isu pa kiini. —Cut the sago leaves off of the frond [so they can be sewn into thatching].

-sipkat V_Tr
▸ cut off small branches (by swinging a knife)
Tisipkat ke naman naman tana isu lene, mi lwoono men to imbot. —They cut off those branches leaving behind little stubs.
similar: *-yembut, -sebut*

sipkatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ very steep (used of edges of river banks, cliffs, ravines), precipitous, sheer
Lele sipkatŋana kembena, na pikin tilala pepe. Ko titop. —A very steep area like that, the children should not be going there. They might fall.
similar: *taraŋgatŋa-, kiskatŋa-*

-sipke V_Tr
▸ cut away part of something to make it even and smooth
Nio aŋsipke ke mbukuunu tiŋga ma ila ne, bekena ke lwoono iŋgeeze. —I smoothed away that knob on the wood so the tree trunk would be even.
Sipke ke salundu. —I [cut off]/ [pruned away] the new shoot of the tree.
▸ deface, spoil the appearance of something (by cutting)
Sipke nasil ka mos pepe. —Don't deface the centrepost of the clan house.
Ni iwwa ma ila ma isipke lae pa ke teeteŋana kuzuunu. —He walked along and defaced the nose of the carved figure.

sir$_1$ N
▸ high tide, rising tide
Sir izze pa aigule. —The high tide comes in during the day.
Sir ise ma yok li. —The tide rose and the water got deep.
Sir biibi kat. Irao tala som. —The tide is really high. We (INC) can't go.
Miiri ipol mi sir ise ma ipei duubu biibi. —A big wind came, and the tide rose, and it stirred up big waves.

-sir$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ teeth are showing, smile
def. *Koroŋ kokouŋana ipet.* —Something white appears.
Zoŋoono isir. —His teeth are showing./ He smiles.
-zirzir V_Intr_Stative Redup
Duubu zoŋoono izirzir. —The waves have white caps. [Lit. 'the waves' white teeth are showing']
Kwon ikakaaga mi zoŋon izirzir mar pio. —Their mouths were open and they showed their teeth at me.
Laion zoŋon zirzir be tiŋa kan buzur. —The lions showed their teeth as they were ready to bite into their game.

zoŋo- zirzirŋa-
similar: *ŋirŋirŋa-* 'showing one's teeth, smiling, grinning'

siri$_1$ N
▸ tree type (used for building canoes)
alt. *siiri*
Kepera ma kataara ke siri ta imbot la tiiŋgi na pa wooŋgo. —Go out [in a seawards direction] and cut down the *siri* tree that is in the swamp for the canoe.

-siri$_2$ V_Tr
▸ move, shift something from one place to another
Siri you ma ila ndel. —Move the fire to another place.
Toono ka kambasa ta tiur ta muŋgu kek na, siri pepe. —A land boundary that was established long ago, do not shift it.
-zirri V_Tr Redup

-siriini V_Tr
▸ call with loud voices (in the context of a *Nakanmut* dance or other important event), shout
def. *Sombe uraata bibip ta kar kana i, to tomtom tisiriini.* —If there is something big happening in the village, then people shout.
Nakanmut ikam aigau makiŋ, to tisiriini mi ipera. —After the *Nakanmut* dancer puts on his decorations, then they call out to him with loud voices and he [leaves the restricted ceremonial area and] goes outside.
Zin tisiŋ nasil ki urum mi tisiriini. —As they carried the centrepost for the clan house, they were shouting.
Zin tomooto tisiriini pa ru ilela ta pulaata a. —The men shouted twice inside the restricted ceremonial area.
similar: *-yooto, kalŋa- isala*

-sirimkaala V_Intr
▸ heal over, close over
Ke mbitiŋana imender, to nu kam nakabasi mi taara lae pa ke tina lwoono. To imbot ma kaimer na, ila imun mini, mi kuliini isirimkaala kei ta muŋgu imbot na. —A living tree is standing, and then you (SG) take an axe and cut its side. Then it stays for awhile, and later it closes over again and the bark heals over and it is like it was before.

-pasirimkaala V_Tr
▸ fill up a hole to make it the same as before, close over, heal
Anutu ipas Adam tiroono ma ipasirimkaala pa mazaana mini. —God took a bone from Adam and closed over [the wound] again with flesh.

sirkat N
construction: *ka- sirkat*
▸ end part of something, little bit of, fragment of something which is not supposed to be there, remainder (it is useless and is thrown away)
Yembut ke ka sirkat tina ma ila ne. —Cut off the remainder of that [piece of] wood and get rid of it.
Takan kaŋar mi sombe tayamaana ka sirkat imbot la kwondo, to tuluai isu lene. Pa ina kaŋar tiroono. —When we (INC) eat *galip* nuts, if we feel a little chip of the nut in our mouths, then we spit it out. For it is the 'bone' of a *galip* nut [i.e. an inedible hard part at the end of it].

sirra V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
construction: *mata- sirra (pa)*
▸ be careless, not concentrate
Motom sirra pa uraata kamŋana. Kam kat! —You (SG) are careless with the work. Do it properly.
mata- sirraŋa-
Kerre, pa to tina mata sirraŋana. Mataana ise pa uraata som. —Watch out, for that fellow is careless. He does not concentrate on what he is doing.

sirsir V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: *lele kopo sirsir*
▸ be rainy, windy and cold
Kam pikin mi kasala ruumu. Pa lele kopo sirsir. —Take the child and go inside the house. For the weather is cold and rainy.

sisira- N_Inal
▸ line
Wal sombe tirak Sia o Samal, to tiur sisiraana ru mi zoŋoono. —When people dance the *Sia* or *Samal* dance, then they form two lines and 'teeth.'
Kemender mi kuur yom ma kewe sisiraana ru. —Stand up and form two lines.
▸ hair along the spine (that can stand up)
Posi ire me ta imar, mi sisiraana ise. —The cat saw a dog coming and the hair on its spine stood up.
Ŋge sisiraana ise. —The hair of the pig on its spine stood up [a sign that it is ready to attack]
▸ dorsal fin, fin on a fish's back
Teege ye tana, to sisiraana iŋgalu. —If you (SG) hold that fish, then its dorsal fin will stick you.
dial. var. *sisir* (Marile), *ka- tiiri* (Northern)

so$_1$ Pronoun
▸ what?, which?
Ina so tana? —What is that?
Nu kam so? —What are you (SG) doing?
Nu mar pa so kar i? —From which village are you (SG) coming?
Nu so tomtom i? —Who are you (SG)?/ Who do you think you are? [challenging someone about their right to do something]
Nio aŋkam so sosor i? —What wrong have I done?
Tisombe tire so tomtom tabe ikam so mburu i? —They wanted to see which person would get what things.
paso Adv_PredP
▸ why? (Lit. 'because of what?')
Conjunction
▸ because
soŋa- Pronoun
▸ which, what, what kind
Tutu soŋana? —What/ Which law?
Mi ruumu soŋana ta koso kopo pio i? —And what kind of a house do you (PL) think you will build for me?
Lak, merere soŋana? —What kind of a lord?
▸ what relation
Mark soŋana niwi? —What relation of Mark are you (SG)?
Nu soŋom ta Silas? —What relation is Silas to you (SG)?
see also: *sokorei* 'what?'

-so$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ say, speak, communicate, talk, tell
Nio aŋso sua ti ila kalŋoŋ. —I spoke this talk in my own language.
Ni iso ta kembei: —He said like this:
Ni iso pizin be tila tikam uraata. —He told them to go do some work.
To tiso: "Wai, iŋgi parei?" —Then they said, "Hey, what is this?"
Sua ti, ni iso raama leleene som. —This talk, he did not say it with his insides. [=He said it insincerely.]

Ko ni iso pa asiŋ kat? —Who exactly was he speaking about?
▸ want, think, intend, plan
Nio aŋso ina ambai som. —I say/think that is not good.
Ni iso ila ta buri. —He wants to go right now.
Nu so ko mbot? Som. —Do you (SG) think you will [be allowed to] live? No way.
Zitun tiso len ŋgar biibi. —They themselves think they have a lot of knowledge.
Padei? Nu so kam be pakaam yo? —What? Do you (SG) think you can deceive me?
Zin tiso ko ni ila pa uraata. Mi som. —They thought he went to do work. But that wasn't the case.
-so sorok
▸ speak without having any basis for what one says, speak without understanding/ knowledge
Zin tiute koroŋ tana som. Tiso sorok. —They don't understand it. They are just speaking without understanding what they are talking about.
-so katkat
▸ speak directly/ openly/ frankly/ plainly/ forthrightly, be frank
Ni iso kat ila matan. —He spoke frankly to them.
-zzo V_Intr/Tr Redup
Nio niamru Namele amzzo leyam sua. —I and Namele had a pleasurable chat.
-parso, -parzzo
▸ speak to each other
Ziŋan tiparso sua pizin mini som. —They did not talk with each other again.
sua soŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ speaking
Nio kwoŋ ipata pa sua soŋana. —I am not a good speaker./ It is difficult for me to speak.
Zin timbel sua soŋana. —They talked a lot.
soŋaaŋ N
alt. *soŋaŋ*
▸ leader, spokesperson
def. *Tomtom ta iwe uteene pa kar, provins*
Gabana, ni soŋaaŋ ki Morobe Provins. —The govenor is the leader of Morobe Province.
▸ speaker, town crier, announcer (person in the village who is responsible for giving announcements. They walk through the village calling out announcements. In the past, this was one of the jobs of the *kon tumbuunu*.)
Namelebi, ni soŋaaŋ ki kar Yaŋla. —Old Namele is the town crier of Yangla village.
-sokaala V_Tr
▸ cut someone's talk short, interrupt, butt into someone's conversation
▸ say that something is reserved for some purpose
-sope V_Tr
▸ advise, give advice to, instruct
sopeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ advising, instructing
sua sopeŋana —advice
see also: *sua* 'talk, speech, words, discussion'
-so$_3$ V_Tr
▸ show
Ni iso namaana mi kumbuunu pizin. —He showed his hands and feet to them.
'Nio nomoŋ ti irao aŋpunu.' (Ni iso namaana mburaana). —This hand of mine is able to hit you. (He shows the strength of his hand).
-so A pa B
▸ teach A about B (Kampalap dialect equivalent of *-paute* 'teach')
so$_4$ Adv_PrePredP
alt. *-so, (-)sobe, (-)sombe*
▸ if (hypothetical modality)
Ma so timbot ma tiyamaana kuzi, to timaŋga na tiur nin mi matan ila. —And if they [=cats] stay and sense a rat [around], then they get up and are very quiet and watch.
-so/so A, be B
▸ If A had happened, then B would have happened (=counterfactual modality)
Nu so kam uraata, so aŋgiimu. —If you (SG) had worked, I would have paid you.
O Merere, kozobe nu mbot taiŋgi, so atoŋ imeete som. —O Lord, if you had been here, my older brother would not have died.
-so/so A, (to)na B
▸ when … then
So belo itaŋ, na nu lela. —When the bell rings, then you (SG) go inside.
A ta so … na
▸ whoever, whatever, whenever, however

Tomtom ta so ipun tomtom toro ma imeete, na ni tomini ko tipuni ma imeete. —Whoever kills someone, he too must be killed.
Mbotŋana padeiŋana taso Anutu ikam piti, na lelende ambai men. —Whatever kind of life God gives to us (INC), we should be happy [Lit. 'our insides are only good']
Koroŋ boozomen ta so lelem pa, na ni ko ikam pu. —Whatever you (SG) want, he will give it to you.
Mazwaana ta so aŋbotmbot su toono, na nio ko aŋpakur ni zaana. —However long I live on this earth, I will exalt his name.
Mbulu ta so lelem be kam pini, na kam men tau. —Whatever you (SG) want to do to him, just do it.

-soborou V_Intr
construction: *-soborou sala*
▸ stumble over, come up against, hit against
Aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in the darkness and stumbled over a log.
▸ happen upon, come upon, run into
Ko tosoborou sala (pa) pataŋana sa. —We (INC) might run into some difficulty.
Amlela ma amsoborou sala mooto Aŋo. To amiili ma ampa pa zaala toro. —We (EXC) went and happened upon the snake Ango. So then we returned and went another way. [The snake Ango is a clan totem.]
Amsula be amwe Buburundu, mi amsoborou sala pizin moori. Tana amlela amwe ndalea. —We (EXC) went down to bathe at Buburundu, but ran into some women there. So we went further upstream and bathed there.
see also: *-porou sala*

sok N
▸ forest area that has never been cut or cultivated before, virgin forest area
def. *Su mbitiŋana. Tikam woomo pa sa zen, tikam uraata pa zen.* —Fresh forest. They haven't ever made a garden in it, they haven't ever worked on it.
lele sok —a virgin forest area
-kan sok
▸ work on an area that has never been cultivated before, pioneer
Kere koŋ lele sa be ituŋ aŋkan sok pa. Pa iŋgi aŋkamam raŋgaata. —Look for some area of virgin forest area that I can cultivate. For now I am working on an old garden site.

-sokaala V_Tr
▸ say that something is reserved for some purpose
Irao aŋkam pu som. Pa aŋsokaala pa uraata toro kek. —I can't give [it] to you (SG). For I have already said it is reserved for another purpose.
Nio aŋsokaala kaŋar tana kek. Kasala pepe. —I have said that that *galip* nut tree is reserved. Do not go up it.
see also: *-roogo*
▸ cut someone's talk, butt into someone's conversation, interrupt
Ni isokaala sua kiti. —He interrupted our (INC) talk.

-sokere V_Tr
▸ influence someone to do wrong, prompt to do wrong by talking quietly to, incite, stir up, foment, instigate
Ni isokere zin tomooto mi moori be tizem mbulu kizin ambaiŋana. —He causes people to leave their good behaviour.
Tomtom Sanaana isokere iti be toto mbulu kini sananŋana. —The Devil (Lit. 'bad person') influences us (INC) to follow his bad behaviour.
-parsokere V_Middle
▸ egg each other on, urge each other, incite each other
Zin paŋ tiparsokore zin, tabe tila ma tikam mbulu tana. —The four of them egged each other on, and so they went and did that (bad) behaviour.
similar: *-kere*

sokorei Pronoun
▸ what?
Kena ko nu kam leŋ sokorei? —What, then, will you (SG) give me?
Keteene malmal pa sokorei ta ikotyaara ruumu? —What was he so angry about that he broke the house to pieces?
Ko aŋso se ki sokorei, to kakam ŋgar pa? —What shall I compare it to, so that you (PL) will understand it?
Nu ru sokorei toro? —What else are you (SG) looking for?
Iŋgi sokorei? —What is this?
dial. var. *sokori* (Kampalap)
sokorei sa ta so
▸ whatever
Sokorei sa ta nu sombe wi yo pa na, nio ko aŋkam pu. —Whatever you (SG) ask me, I

will give to you.

sokorei ma sokorei

▸ whatever else

motmooto, ma siizi, ma sokorei, ma sokorei —worms, and grasshoppers and whatever else

soksok V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ drift/ move slowly floating on the surface of water

Ye iwin naamba ma soksok pa tai kuliyeete. —The fish drank the poisonous root, and floated on the surface of the sea.

Wooŋgo soksok ma ile. —The canoe slowly drifted in towards the shore [being driven by the wind].

Puge soksok ma ile. —A crocodile is moving upstream (moving slowly on the surface of the water, only the tail is moving).

Man alaŋlaŋ soksok ma ilela. —A wild duck is floating and coming upstream.

-sol$_1$ V_Tr

▸ hollow out, hew or carve out the inside of a canoe or drum

Sol wooŋgo leleene. —Hew out the inside of the canoe.

Ni isol garamut leleene. —He hollowed out the inside of the slit drum.

see also: *-kan, -sap, -ŋgal, -no leleene*

-sol$_2$ V_Tr

▸ open, push open (used of doors. In the past *panpan*, which is woven out of coconut leaves, was used as a doors

Ni isol kataama piam. —He opened the door for us (EXC).

similar: *-kaaga*

-zolzol V_Tr Redup

Zolzol kataama pepe! —Don't keep pushing the door open!

-sol$_3$ V_Tr

▸ drink water (by putting one's mouth into the water)

Miri yo ma aŋsaana kek. Iŋgi be aŋsula ma aŋsol koŋ yok sa. (kwoŋ isula yok) —I am really suffering from thirst. I am about to go down [to the river] and drink some water.

similar: *-win*

-soloonŋgo V_Intr_Stative

▸ feel sick in one's stomach, feel nauseous, be about to vomit

Ni kopoono isoloonŋgo. —He felt sick/ nauseous.

similar: *kete- salaklaaga*

▸ be in a bad way (figurative use, said of the whole village)

Kar kopoono isoloonŋgo, pa tomtom tikam zooroŋana boozo. —The village is in a bad way, for the people are doing a lot of disobedience.

som$_1$ Adv_S

dial. var. *siom* (Gauru)

▸ not, negative

Zin timar som. —They did not come.

Iti irao tapasaana zin som. —We (INC) should not harm them.

Nio aŋpaata buk ma imap som. —I didn't finish reading the book.

Intj

▸ no

Som, nio aŋre i som. —No, I did not see her.

som kat

▸ not at all

Tiuulu yam risa som kat. —They didn't help us (EXC) at all.

▸ interjection expressing exasperation

Niom tina, som kat! —You people are hopeless!

soom

▸ no, not so (indicates a polite rejection of something the hearer has said or assumes)

Soom, niom ituyom kakam kan kini. —Not so, you yourselves give them food.

Soom, zin tileŋ kek. —Not so, they have heard already.

Soom. Ni tau. —Not so. It is him. **som kat**

molo som to

▸ soon, it won't be long before…, it wasn't long before

Molo som to timar. —It won't be long before they come./ It wasn't long before they came./ Soon they will come./ Soon they came.

molo som na, …

▸ suddenly and surprisingly (used in stories to introduce unexpected events)

Molo som na, aŋela ki Merere ipet kini. —Suddenly and surprisingly an angel of God appeared to him.

…ma som

▸ unsuccessfully, not successful, not able, in vain

Niam amru i ma som. —We (EXC) looked for him but were not able to find him.

Aŋtoombo aŋtoombo ma som. —I tried and tried, but was not successful.
similar: *ma pis*

Som, mi…
▸ action is interrupted before it is completed, just then when…
Aŋwatwaata buk su ruumu tio. Som, mi tomtom ti imar. —I was reading a book in my house, when this person came.
Yesu imaŋga pa pai kini. Som, mi tomooto ta, ikoŋuru i ma imar. —Jesus was about to begin his journey. But just then a man came towards him.

somŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ without, lacking, not being something
Lele yok somŋana. —Dry area, area without water, desert
sua ŋono somŋana —talk with no fruit/ results, idle/ useless talk
wal ta len ŋgar somŋan —people who do not have understanding/knowledge, foolish people
wal ta Yuda somŋan i —non-Jewish people, Gentiles (biblical key term)
moori kopo somŋana —barren woman
lele ta ka tomtom somŋana (=lele bilimŋana) —uninhabited area
Nio kusiŋ somŋoŋ. —I do not have a spouse, I am unmarried.
Niom ta leyom koroŋ somŋoyom. —You (PL) who do not have [many] things./ You who are poor.

som$_2$ Conjunction
dial. var. *siom* (Gauru)
▸ or
Zaala ta ila pa Lablab na, molo, som katŋana? —Is the road to Lablab long or short?
Ŋge ikani, som sanguma ikami? —Did a pig bite him, or sorcery get him?

som som Adv_S
▸ or not (used in alternative/ yes-no questions)
Nu ŋgiimi kanda kini, som som? —Did you buy us (INC) some food, or not?
Ire lele, som som? —Can she see, or not?

sombe$_1$ Adv_PrePredP
alt. *so, sobe*
dial. var. *sope* (Kampalap)
▸ if, irrealis, hypothetical condition, counterfactual conditional, when
Sombe kam ye ru, tona kam koŋ tasa imar. —If you (SG) get two fish, then give me one.
Nio sombe mete tio inmbot, nako aŋmar pa uraata som. —If my illness continues, I won't come to work.
Sombe belo mataana kana itaŋ, na nu la we. —When the first bell rings, you go wash.
note: Compound of *-so* 'say' plus the modal adverb *be* 'non-assertion of factuality'

mazwaana ta so(mbe)…nako
▸ as long as, whenever
Mazwaana ta so nu mbotmbot su toono, nako kam uraata biibi. —As long as you (SG) live on earth, you will [have to] do hard work.

zin/wal/tomtom ta so(mbe) … nako
▸ whoever, whoever all
Wal ta so tikampe u, na nio ko aŋkampe zin. —Whoever does good to you (SG), I will do good to them.

-sombe$_2$ V_SComp
alt. *sobe*
dial. var. *-sope* (Kampalap)
▸ say
To iso pini ma isombe: "Biibi, leŋ!" —Then he said to him: "Lord, listen!"
▸ intend, want
Nio aŋsombe aŋpit mbol. —I want to tell a story.
note: Compound of *-so* 'say' plus the modal adverb *be* 'non-assertion of factuality'

sombor$_1$ N
▸ tree type (good smell, oil is used for flattening hair, as a medicine, and to magically stop rain or undo magic)

sombor$_2$ N_Event
▸ pimple (has some pus inside, often appears after shaving)
Ni, sombor ikam mataana/ kuzuunu. —He has a pimple on his eye/ nose.

somsom N Redup
▸ bamboo (small, used for blowguns and flutes)
Tala teteete lende somsom. —Let's go and cut ourselves some pieces of small bamboo.

somto N_Stative
▸ very small, tiny
Kam buza ku somto ri na imar muŋgu. —First give (me) your (SG) really small knife.
ruumu somto —tiny house

somtoto N Redup
▸ smallest
Koroŋ munmun. Somtoto pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —[They are] small things. The

smallest of all things.
Yo serembat somtotoŋan isula kuuru mi noi. —Collect the tiniest sweet potatoes [and put them] into a pot and boil them.

soŋa- N_Inal
▸ what relative/ relation?
Mark soŋana niwi? —What relation is Mark to you?
Nu soŋom ta Silas? Ni na nio atoŋ. —What relation to you is Silas? He is my older brother.

soŋaaŋ N
alt. *soŋana*
▸ one who gives announcements, announcer, town crier (person in the village who is responsible for giving announcements. They walk through the village calling out announcements in a loud voice.)
Namelebi ni soŋaaŋ ki kar Yaŋla. —Old Namele is the one who gives announcements in Yangla village.
▸ head, leader
Gabana, ni soŋaaŋ ki Morobe Provins. —The govenor is the head of Morobe Province.

soŋsooŋgo N Redup
▸ fencing around a restricted area, (usually made of standing coconut palm fronds)
Zin Koobo tiŋgun soŋsooŋgo, pa tiyaaru Nakanmut ise kar. —The inner islanders fenced in an area, because they brought a *Nakanmut* into the village.
def. *Soŋsooŋgo, ina didi be tapakaala lele pa Nakanmut, naroogo, nol.* —*Soŋsooŋgo*, that is a wall with which we enclose an area for a *Nakanmut* ceremony, dancing, or a market.

soobo N
construction: *ka- soobo*
▸ thigh (from knee to the hip)
Koŋ soobo iyoyou. —My thigh hurts.
▸ lap
Pikin imbutul se koŋ soobo. —The child sat on my lap.
similar: *suki-*

soolo N
▸ floor, flooring (usually made out of sections of black palm trunks)
Ruumu tiam na, tisupaala mbereeme ma iwe soolo. Mi opis na, tisupaala palaŋ ma iwe soolo. —Our (EXC) house, they split black palm for [its] flooring. But the office, they cut planks for the flooring

-soolo sala V_Intr
▸ get stuck on, run aground
Wooŋgo isoolo sala magat. —The boat ran aground in the shallow spot.
Tamen iti tala, mako tosoolo sala mutu sa, to ambai piti. —But we (INC) will go and run aground on some island, and then it will be okay for us.
Tisur ma tisoolo sala mutu/ peende/ magat. —They drifted along until they ran aground on an island/ sandy area/ reef (shallow spot).
Woongo ndomoono isoolo sala magat mi mbuleene iwwa. —The bow of the ship got stuck in a shallow spot, and the back part was moving back and forth.
see also: *-leege sala*

sooŋgo N
▸ leaf or branch used as a mark on betel-nut palms, or other types of fruit-bearing trees to show that access to the tree is restricted and its fruits are not available for general consumption, mark that something is reserved or restricted
Tere sooŋgo imbotmbot, tana irao tumbuulu som. —We (INC) see there is a mark of restriction, so we should not bother it.
Ni ipo sooŋgo la kaŋar kini. —He put a reserved mark on his *galip* nut tree [so that others would not take nuts from it].
▸ mark of engagement
Moori tana na, sooŋgo ki Apei ila kini kek. —That woman, Apei's engagement mark [ring, armlet] is already on her.
▸ protection
Moori ru tana men tipa pepe. K. igaaba zin be iwe sooŋgo pa ziru, to ambai. —Those two girls should not walk by themselves. If K. accompanies them as protection, then it will be good.

soŋsooŋgo N Redup
▸ fencing around a restricted area

-sooŋo V_Tr
▸ have one's fill of something
Aŋkam uraata ma isooŋo yo ma niŋ isaana. —I have had enough of the work and am tired.

▸ satisfy
Zin tikan kini ma isooŋo zin muŋgu. Sombe ka lwoono imbot, to iti takan. —They are to eat until they are completely satisfied first. If there is some still left, then we (INC) can have some to eat.
similar: *ma irao*

sooro N
▸ soft ground left after a stump of a tree has rotted (often used as a nursery for growing plants)
Ur seeme tana ila sooro tana. Kaimer to tapaaza. —Put that new shoot of taro into that soft ground. Later we (INC) will transplant it.

-sope V_Tr
▸ advise, instruct, give guidance
Itum sope yam lak! —You yourself advise us (EXC)!
Niom kosope i som, tabe ikin peege ma boozo som. —You (PL) didn't advise him properly, so he didn't pick very many betel-peppers.
Mi iŋgi aŋsope u pa uraata ta ima nomom kek. —And now I am instructing you (SG) concerning the work that has become your responsibility.
Tana iŋgi aŋsope yom be loŋa kamar tio. —Therefore I advise you (SG) to quickly come to me.

sopolai N_Event
construction: *-kam sopolai*
▸ working together, two people doing sago squeezing at the same time (squeezing sago into the same dish (each has their own *yamban* sago processing structure, but their sago starch runs into the same dish.)
N. mi L. tikam sopolai pa kil tamen. —N. and L. worked together squeezing sago pulp into the same dish.
dial. var. *saplai* (Marile)

sopooro$_1$ N
▸ end boards of a canoe (planks attached at the front and back of a canoe to prevent the sea from breaking in)
def. *Wooŋgo ka sopooro imender se wooŋgo ndomoono be ipakaala tai.* —The end board of the canoe stands on the canoe to block the sea water.
Ndi ma sopooro ki wooŋgo. —Sideboards and end boards of a canoe
Ŋge koŋkoŋŋana na, tipaati be ndeme sopooro (saŋeete). —A thin pig, they call it a 'back [like an] end board' [because its backbone is plainly visible with no meat around it].

ndomo- sopooroŋa-
▸ forehead that is protruding (with no hair and shiny, used as an insult or joke)
Ndomom sopooroŋom! —You are someone with a protruding forehead!
similar: *ndomo- pokpok/ ndomo- imbuk*

-sopooro$_2$ V_Tr
▸ burn the mouth (used of ginger, pepper)
Marai/ Lombo isopooro kwoŋ. —Ginger/ Chilli burns my mouth.

sor N
▸ needle (traditionally made out of a particular bone from a bat's wing)
def. *tiron munmun ila begeene kunduunu* —their small bones at the end of the wing
Sor na, tiurpe pa mbia tiroono, mi tisese mi pa. —Needles, they make [them] from a bat's bone and sew sleeping mats with them.
Sombe itoombo be iloondo pa sor sumbuunu, ko irao? —If it tries to go through the eye of a needle, would it be able?

sor lela V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ come in to the beach, land on a beach (used of boats)
Wooŋgo sor lela peende uunu. —The canoe landed on the beach.
Molo som na sor lela lele tabe tila pa i. —Soon they landed at the place where they were going.

sorok$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ just, for no reason, without reason, for no good reason, without basis, aimlessly
Ni iso sua sorok. —He said it without having any real grounds for what he said.
Aŋseeŋge sorok. —I just laughed for no reason.
Aŋbeede sorok be aŋute beedeŋana. —I am just fiddling with writing in order to learn how to write.
Zin tiwwa len sorok. Tila tikam uraata som. —They are just walking around for pleasure. They are not going to do any work.
Imbot sorok ta kena, mi tala. —Just leave it like that, and let's go.
▸ for free, without paying, for nothing, uselessly, in vain, without having any real results

Ni ila ikam sorok koroŋ. Mataana iŋgal be loŋa ikot som. —He went and just took it [without paying for it]. He is not thinking about repaying it quickly.
Nio aŋkam uraata sorok. —I worked for no pay/ for free/ in vain/ without having any results.
Tikam pio sorok. —They gave it to me for free.
▸ improperly, haphazardly, partially
Tiŋguuru raama ki sop som. Tiŋguuuru sorok. —They didn't wash it with soap. They just washed it [i.e. without soap].
▸ without permission
Kam sorok koroŋ tana paso? Koroŋ ku? —Why did you (SG) just take that thing without asking permission. Is it yours?

sorok$_2$ N_Stative
▸ insignificant, ordinary
koroŋ sorok —something insignificant/ ordinary
Ni tomtom sorok. Za somŋana. —He is an ordinary person. He has no prestige/ authority.

sorok som
▸ not insignificant amount (i.e. a lot, very many, very much)
Nio aŋpaaza mbu sorok som. —I planted a huge number of betel-nut palms.
Zin wal ta timar na, sorok som. —It was not an insignificant number of people that came. [i.e. a lot of people came]

soroksorok N_Stative Redup
▸ insignificant (plural)
koroŋ soroksorok ta boozomen —all kinds of insignificant little things (plants, grasses, insects, etc.)
Ke pareiŋan tabe aŋyembut? Ke soroksorok. —What kind of trees should I cut? Any kind, it doesn't matter.
▸ worthless and bad, contemptible
mbulu soroksorok —all kinds of contemptible, bad behaviour
▸ baseless, without foundation, without cause, unwarranted
sua soroksorok —talk for which there is no basis, idle talk, empty talk

sorokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ lacking status, unimportant, ordinary
▸ poor
Ni tomtom sorokŋana. —He is a person without status/ someone unimportant/ a poor person.
opposite: *za-ŋa-*

sorrokŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
wal sorrokŋan (wal ta timbot sorok) —poor people

-sorok$_3$ V_Tr
alt. *-sorokkaala*
▸ harm a small child by poor family planning (i.e. the mother becomes pregnant too quickly, and therefore is not able to nurse the child as long as she should.)
Zin tisorok(kaala) pikin tana ma ruŋguunu isaana. —They harmed that child by poor family planning and [now] his/her appearance is poor.
Parei ta ni kopo suruunu? Tisoroki tau. Ni pikin pomolŋana. —Why does he have diarrhoea? They harmed him by poor family planning. He is a child of poor family planning.
similar: *-pomol* (Central)

sosooro N
▸ decoration type (worn by women over their buttocks when dancing)
Ou, kala kiŋgiimi leyom sosooro som? —Hey, [why] aren't you (PL) going to buy yourselves backside decorations?

-pasosooro V_Tr
▸ put buttock decorations on someone else
Kam sosooro mi pasosooro zin moori be tirak. —Get buttock decorations and put them on the women so they can dance.
def. *Kiri uteene (=white cane) ta tiurpewe ma iwe sosooro. Zin Kampalap mi zin Mereu tiurpewe.*
dial. var. *mul, namul* (Marile)

sosor$_1$ N_Event
▸ wrong, wrongdoing, guilt, mistake, error
▸ sin
Nu koto itum. Pa nu kam sosor kek. So sua pepe. Maane men. —Be humble. For you (SG) did wrong. Don't say anything. Keep quiet.
Nio ko aŋpasaana toono pa sanaana mi sosor kizin tomtom. —I will destroy the earth on account of the sins and wrongdoings of the people.

le- sosor sa som
▸ innocent, not guilty
Tomtom tiŋgi, ni le sosor sa som. —This person, he had no guilt. [=He was innocent.]
sua sosor
▸ bad talk, foul language, swearing, profanity, call the names of taboo body parts in order to insult someone

-sosor$_2$ V_Intr
▸ make a mistake, err, be in error, be incorrect
▸ do wrongly, do incorrectly, foul up
Nio aŋsosor pa zaala, ta aŋpera Lablab som. —It was because I made a mistake and took the wrong path that I did not get to Lablab.
Ni isosor pa sua. Ito sua ambaiŋana men som. Iso sua sananŋana igaaba. —He erred in [his] talk. He did not only follow good talk. He said some bad things along with it.
Ŋgar tiam isosor, mi nomoyam mi kumbuyam isosor. —Our (EXC) thinking is wrong, and our hands and legs have done wrong.

-pasosor V_Tr
▸ mislead, lead someone astray
Ni ipasosor yo pa zaala toro. Ampa ndel. —He lead me astray from the road. We (EXC) went a different way.

-suŋ sosor
▸ curse, wish evil on, ask God to do bad to someone
Kusuŋ sosor pizin pepe. —Do not curse them/ wish evil on them.

kwo- isosor pa
▸ use bad language, swear, say the names of taboo body parts in order to insult someone (considered to be very bad behaviour), use God's name inappropriately (Lit. 'mouth do wrong to')
Kwom isosor pini paso? —Why did you (SG) use bad language to her?

-sotaara V_Tr
▸ inform, tell, notify, announce (Lit. 'speak-cut')
def. *Nio aŋso sua pa tomtom toro, som wal pakan bekena aŋpaute i/zin pa koroŋ sa.* —I say something to someone else or some other people in order to make him/ them know about something.
Zin mboroŋan tisotaara zin kongrigesen pa. —The elders informed the congregation about it.
Sotaara zin pa pataŋana kiti tiŋgi. —Inform them about this problem of ours (INC).
Ni isotaara zin kembei ni be izem zin. —He notified them that he was about to leave them.

-sotartaara V_Tr Redup
Niom koroŋ to kozotartaara yam karau, to ambai. Mi som, tabe pataŋana ipet. —If you (PL) were in the habit of informing us (EXC) quickly, it would have been better. But you didn't, and so there was a problem.

sua sotaaraŋana
▸ preface/ notice/ announcement/ proclamation/ information

-sou V_Tr
▸ grasp, grab, put both arms around, take hold of, catch
Nio aŋsou posi. —I grabbed/caught the cat.
Tikwaara pu mi tisou ŋge. —They carried [and set up] a net and caught a pig.
Tomtom ta iwin ma igadgaada, to ipa kat som. Ni isou supurpuuru ndeete be isala pa ruumu kini. —When someone drinks and becomes drunk, then he does not walk properly. He tries to grasp at the staircase in order to go up into his house but misses.
similar: *-zorom*
▸ embrace
Lutuunu imar pa taun, to naana iloondo ma isou i, mi ibeŋbeeŋe pini. —When her son came from town, then the mother ran and embraced him with both arms.
Lutuŋ, mar sou yo. —My son, come and embrace me.

-zouzou V_Tr Redup
Zin tamuriŋ tizouzou ŋgereeme. —The girls were catching crayfish [using just their hands].

-parsou V_Middle
▸ hold each other, embrace
Ziŋan woono moori bizin tiparsou zin mi titaŋ. —She and her daughter-in-laws embraced [held each other] and cried.

-soukiskis V_Tr Redup
▸ hold on to strongly, keep holding
To tiziini isoukiskis toono kumbuunu ŋuzuunu mi isu. —Then his younger brother was born, holding on to his older brother's heel.

-sou nanaana
▸ try to grab, keep trying to take hold of (but being unsuccessful), try to catch something that is running away (for example a chicken or pig, several efforts are needed)
Zin pikin tisou nanaana man, tamen loŋa tisou i som. Pa man iluŋkewe zin. —The children tried to catch the chicken, but could not get hold of it quickly. For the chicken kept getting away from them.
-zouzou uri kuinuunu
▸ flail one's limbs or act strangely after falling or being hit badly, be unconscious, about to die (Lit. 'be catching the spirit of the victim')
Naŋgaŋ ta, isala mbu ma itop su toono, to izouzou uri kunuunu isu ta mbu uunu na. —A young man climbed up a betel-nut palm and fell down to the ground, and then he was there flailing his limbs at the base of the betel-nut palm.
def. *Tomtom ta iŋgal ŋge. To tomtom toro iloondo kaimer ma imar be iŋgali tomini. Som, mi tomtom ta iŋgali muŋgu na ipeteke i. "Ŋgali pepe. Pa iŋga izouzou uri kuinuunu be imeete."* —Someone spears a pig. Then someone else comes running up and wants to spear it also. But the one that had already speared it stops him, [saying:] "Don't spear it. For it is flailing its limbs and is about to die."

-soukaala V_Tr
▸ wrap something around something else in order to cover and protect it
Pikin niini itekteege. Kam kawaala ma soukaali. —The child is cold. Get a towel and wrap it around him to keep him warm.
Kam taul ma soukaala kini. —Get a towel and wrap it around the food to cover it.

sousou N_Redup
▸ beach that is sandy, shore, coastal area
Tipeeze wooŋgo ma tilela sousou uunu kizin Marile. —They paddled and went in to the Marile beach.
Zin tila ma tirao sousou mi mutu ta boozomen. —They went to all the coastal areas and islands.
Amse kizin su sousou uunu kizin Marile. —We (EXC) came upon them at the Marile beach.
note: Yangla and Gauru use this form
similar: *peende* 'general term for a seaside or coastal area' (Where the two terms are distinguished, *sousou* is a sandy beach where boats can land.)
loan from Mutu language, cf. *sausau* 'sand'
sousou uunu ka-
▸ people living near a beach

-soyaara V_Tr
▸ speak publicly, proclaim, preach, tell out
Tumbuk sua, to tomtom sa ila be isoyaara. —Once we (INC) have reached a decision, then someone can go to announce it publicly.
Soyaara uruunu ambaiŋana. —Preach the good news.
To isoyaara itunu zaana Yooba mi mbulu kini. —Then he proclaimed/ told about his name Yahweh and his behaviour.
Yoan isoyaara sua ki Anutu. —John proclaimed God's talk.
soyaaraŋana N_Inal
▸ proclaiming, preaching
Motoyom siŋsiŋ pa uruunu ambaiŋana soyaaraŋana. —Be eager in preaching the Good News.

su$_1$ N
▸ uninhabited or uncultivated area in the forest, area that is uncut or overgrown
Buzur boozomen timbot su leleene. —There is plenty of game in the forest.
Amla ampa su leleene. —We (EXC) went walking in the forest.
Zin tila su molo. —They went far into the forest.
Su ise ma isaana pa balus muriini. —The airstrip is completely overgrown.
su mbitiŋana—jungle, deep forest, virgin forest [where there has never been any habitation]
see also: *sok* 'forest that has never been cut before, virgin forest'
su ka-
▸ related to the forest
koroŋ su kan mi mbili kar kan —wild animals of the forest and domesticated animals

-su$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come down, descend, go down (moving toward the speaker)

Nu su! —You (SG) come down!
Salum ikam mi isu mi iwar. —Salum took down the mat, and spread it down.
▸ come down with illness, fall ill
Nio anaŋ isu. —My mother fell ill.
▸ step down from one's position, leave one's position
Ni isu lene pa uraata. Pa ni leleene pa uraata tana mini som. —He stepped down from his position. For he did not like that work anymore.
▸ be born
Pikin isu zen. —The baby is not born yet.
Nio aŋsu pa ndaama 1962. — I was born in 1962.
▸ begin a new phase of action (rhetorical device in narrative texts)
To ziru tisu na tiso… —Then the two of them got into the act and said…
▸ be, come (used of environmental phenomena like rain, calm weather, dawn)
Miiri ma duubu biibi. Buri ta taun isu i. —There was a big storm. Just now the weather is calming down. (Lit. 'calm weather is descending.')
Neeri, yaŋ biibi isu. —Yesterday, there was a big rain.
Zugut mandiŋ isu. —A great darkness came.
Zoŋ biibi isu. —There was a time of intense sun/drought.
Berek isu kat zen. —It is not really dawn yet.
▸ abate, moderate, subside
Miiri mburaana isu zen. —The wind hasn't abated/subsided yet.

kete- su
▸ rest
Ketem su pa uraata. —Rest from the work.

kuli- isu
▸ lose weight, become thin (Lit. 'skin descends')
Kuliŋ isu ma aŋkoŋkoŋ. —I lost weight and got thin.

mbule- isu
▸ sit down

-su ma -se
▸ go back and forth, go up and down
▸ be upset with and give strong talk to, scold
Naŋgaŋ tikem mbu ki Y, ta kolman tisu ma tise pizin. Toro iso, toro iso, toro iso ma tau, tikam ma naŋgaŋ titaŋtaŋ. —It was because the boys stole Y.'s betel-nuts that the older men 'went up and down' at them [=spoke very sternly to them]. One spoke, another spoke, another spoke, and it went on until they had the boys crying.

-zzu/ -zuzu V_Intr Redup
-zzu ma -zze
▸ going up and down
Wooŋgo izzu mi izze pa tai keteene. —The canoe/ boat went up and down on the ocean [waves].
▸ busy, hustle back and forth doing work
Zin moori tizzu ma tizze pa uraata. —The women kept going up and down [=were busy, hustling back and forth] with work.
Ni izzu ma izze pa you teegeŋana. —She was going up and down getting the food cooked.

su$_3$ Serial verb
alt. *isu*
▸ in, on, at, down
Tiur mburu isu toono. —They put the cargo down on the ground.
Tikam uraata isu Lae. —They worked in Lae.
mboti kiti su toono —our (INC) life here on earth
Tizza yam su kar. —They are waiting for us (EXC) in the village.
Posi ikeene su mbaruumu. —The cat is sleeping under the house.
Mbol ta imap su ti. —The story ends here.
Timbot parei su Finland? —How are they doing in Finland?
Nio aŋsu su Karapo. —I was born in Karapo.

-pun su kar
▸ settle down and live in a new place
Tipun su igarau kar tana. —They settled near that village.

sua N
▸ talk, speech, utterance, conversation, word(s), message, discussion
Nio leŋ sua ri pu. —I have a little something to say to you.
see also: *-so* 'say, speak'

-so sua (pa A) (pa B)
▸ talk, speak (to A) (about/concerning B)

-so le- sua
▸ have a pleasurable conversation, have a chat
Zin moori tizzo len sua. —The women were having a pleasurable conversation/chat.

-giibi sua (sananŋana) pa
▸ curse, speak badly to someone (Lit. 'throw (bad) talk at')
-kam sua pa
▸ accuse, rebuke, exhort, negotiate (Lit. 'do/give talk to/about')
Zin tiparkam sua pizin. —They accused each other.
similar: *-piyooto sua boozo*
-kam sua boozo pa
▸ complain about (Lit. 'do a lot of talk about')
similar: *-yo kwo- pa* (Lit. 'collect mouth concerning')
-kan la sua
▸ believe and obey (Lit. 'eat at the talk')
-leŋ la sua
▸ obey (Lit. 'listen/hear at the talk')
-mbuk sua (pa A) (pa B)
▸ agree to, promise to A concerning B, make a covenant/ contract with A concerning B (Lit. 'tie talk to A concerning B')
-ŋgal sua pa
▸ accuse (Lit. 'throw talk at')
-paata sua
▸ read
-pasaana sua pa
▸ blaspheme, talk badly about (Lit. 'harm talk concerning')
-pekel sua
▸ answer, reply to, respond to (what has been said)
-pemet sua
▸ put an end to, cut off (what someone is saying)
-piri sua (sananŋana)
▸ curse, speak badly to someone (Lit. 'toss (bad) talk at')
-piŋgis sua
▸ twist talk, misrepresent what has been said
-pombol sua pa
▸ witness to, confirm that something is true (Lit. 'strengthen talk concerning')
-reege sua mbukŋana
▸ break a promise/contract
-seeŋge sua
▸ continue to speak, add to what has been said
-soyaara sua
▸ proclaim, announce
-suk sua
▸ accuse
-tooro sua
▸ translate, use parabolic talk/ figurative language (Lit. 'turn talk')
-ur sua
▸ give an order, command (Lit. 'put talk')
-urpe sua
▸ reconcile, settle a dispute (Lit. 'fix talk')
-zooro (la) sua
▸ disobey, resist what has been said
kwo- suaŋa-
▸ talkative
sua izalla
▸ a lot of people are eagerly talking (Lit. 'talk is ascending')
sua baba
▸ covered speech, speaking in general terms, (but often with the intent that particular people realise that the words are actually directed towards them in particular, Lit. 'wide/flat talk')
sua kankaanaŋana
▸ foolish speech, stupid speech, crazy talk
sua kekeŋana
▸ strong speech, strong words, forceful words, harsh words (Lit. 'rigid talk')
sua leleeneŋa-
▸ enticing, seductive, alluring ("insides/ feelings talk')
Tikam sua leleeneŋana pizin moori, to zin lelen ila kizin. —They speak enticingly/ seductively to the women, and then the women got interested in them.
sua luumuŋana
▸ peaceful/ gentle speech, peace (Lit. 'cool talk')
sua mataana
▸ main point of the talk, topic of discussion (Lit. 'eye of the talk')
sua mata yaryaaraŋana
▸ living talk/words, talk/words that give(s) life (Lit. 'eye shining talk')
sua mbuyeeneŋana
▸ flattering speech, enticing words (Lit. 'fatty/oily talk')
sua miiri/ sua sorok
▸ rumour, talk with no basis (Lit. 'wind talk')
sua ŋeuŋana
▸ funny speech, joke

sua ndabokŋana
▸ good speech/words
sua ŋonoono
▸ truth, true talk
sua pakaamŋana
▸ lie, false/deceptive speech
sua pamotoŋana
▸ threat
sua pemetŋana
▸ conclusion
sua repiiliŋana
▸ scornful speech, mocking
sua sananŋana
▸ evil/bad speech, foul language, profanity,
sua pambaaraŋana
▸ hint, parable (Lit. 'crossed talk')
sua sorok sorok
▸ idle/ useless talk, empty words, twaddle
sua sotaaraŋana
▸ notice, announcement
sua turkeŋana
▸ secret talk, talk with a hidden meaning
Sua Turkeŋana
▸ the book of Revelation in the Bible (=Tok Pisin *Kamapim Tok Hait*)
sua usomŋana/ sua ŋono somŋana
▸ talk which has no basis, rumour
sua naana/ uteene
▸ heading (Lit. 'mother/ head of the talk')
sua pakaana
▸ chapter (Lit. 'part/half of the talk')
sua suruunu/ sua lwoono
▸ verse
-la sua leleene
▸ go into a detailed explanation of something, have an in-depth discussion of something (Lit. 'go inside the talk')
-la sua mbuleene
▸ undermine an agreement by bringing up other issues/problems and thereby causing the agreement to fall through (Lit. 'go to the bottom of the talk')
def. *A mi B timbuk sua be tikam koroŋ. Mi sua imbol kek. Tamen A ziru C len mbukuunu imbot. Tanta C ila ki B mi ikuru kopoono (=ila sua mbuleene). Tanata B ito sua mbukŋana ki ni ziru A som.* —A and B agreed about something. And the talk was strong/settled already. But there was some problem between A and C. Therefore C went to B and stirred him up (=went to the bottom of the talk). Therefore B did not follow the talk that he and A had agreed to.
Ni ilala sua mbuleene pa ŋge kizin, tabe tikam som. —He kept undermining the agreement concerning their pigs, so they did not get them.
Zin boozo tiyok be tereege pat tana ma leyam leyam. Mi tomtom ru men ta tilala pa sua mbuleene, tabe pat reegeŋana som. —Most people agreed to divide up the money among us (EXC). But there were just two men that kept going off into side issues, and so no division of the money took place.

-suat V_Tr
-suat kete-
▸ cause to feel sick, make nauseous (used of oily/greasy foods)
Wak ta ŋgere biibi mete mi takan, to isuat ketende (=ikam ma ketende inono). Tanata sombe takam ŋgere, to terre ki. —If the starchy pudding has too much oil in it and we (INC) eat it, then it makes us feel nauseous. Therefore if we add oil to food, let us consider and add it in moderation.
dial. var. *kete- salaklaaga*

sugoi Pronoun
alt. *swoi*
▸ where?, where to?, where from?
Ni ila sugoi? —Where did he go?
Nu ur koroŋ tana su sugoi? —Where did you put that thing?

-suk V_Tr
rege- suk
▸ shrug one's shoulder
Regem suk paso? —Why do you (SG) shrug your shoulders?
ute- suk/suk ute- pa
▸ nod one's head at
Ni uteene suk la pini, tabe ila ma ziru tila pa Lablab kek. —He nodded his head to him, so he went [with him], and the two of them have gone off to Lablab.
-suk (sua pa)
▸ blame, suspect, accuse
Suk sua pio sorok paso?/ Suk yo paso? Nio aŋute? —Why are you (SG) blaming me for no reason? Do I know anything about it? [No is implied.]
-zugzuk V_Tr Redup
Zugzuk yo paso? Nio aŋkam mbulu sa pu? —Why are you (SG) always blaming me? Have I done anything [bad] to you?

-pusuk V_Tr
▸ push down or away
Pusuk zin ma tilae, mi niom kala ma kumuuŋgu. —Push them aside and you (PL) go ahead.
▸ blame someone else when you have been accused of something
Niam amsuk sua pini, mi ni ipusuk la ki tomtom toro. —We (EXC) accused him, but he blamed someone else instead.

-parsuk V_Middle
▸ accuse each other, blame each other
Tiparsuk sua pizin. —They accused each other.

-sukat V_Tr
▸ cut in half cleanly with one blow
Tisukat kiu, mok, serembat biibi. —They cut the big yam, taro, sweet potato cleanly in half.
Tisukat mok tana ma iwe ruŋa ruŋa men, mi isula kuuru. —They cut those taros in half, and [put them] into a pot.
Amsap kitiimbi ma aŋsukat kumbuŋ ndemeene pa nakabasi. —We (EXC) were hewing posts and I cut the top of my foot with [my] axe.

sukatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ steep, straight
lele sukatŋana —very steep slope
similar: *sipkatŋa-, kiskatŋa-, zalkatŋa-, tarŋgatŋa-*

suki- N_Inal
▸ thigh, upper part of leg, lap
Posi itimbilmbil ise sukiŋ. —The cat is rolling around on my lap.
Pikin ikeene ma uteene ise naana sukiini, mi naana iru kut kini. —The child lay down and put her head on her mother's lap, and her mother looked for lice in the child's hair.

suksuk V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ nod, wag (one's head to show scorn/mockery)
Uten suksuk sala pini mi tiso: "Re kek? —They were wagging their heads up at him and said: "Do you (SG) see now what has happened to you?"

suku- (sukuunu) N_Inal
construction: *rege- sukuunu*
▸ joint (of shoulder)
Aŋbaada mburu biibi isala regeŋ sukuunu, tana imbekes ma regeŋ iyoyou kat. —Because I carried a heavy load on my shoulder, it got sprained/strained, and [now] my shoulder really hurts.

-sukuundu V_Intr_Stative
▸ be tilted, be on its side, be at an angle, lean over at an angle
Ruumu isukuundu, pa kar iŋgal ka kitiimbi ma ipolpol. —The house is tilted, because a car hit its posts and it partly collapsed.
Pin isukuundu (=indu) —The banana plant is leaning over.
similar: *-mbot ŋoobo, -terre*

mata- isukuundu pa
▸ look sideways at, look askance at, avoid looking at someone directly, avert one's eyes from, look at something with one's head down
Ketem malmal mi motom isukuundu paso? —Why are you (SG) angry and looking away?
dial. var. *-sutuundu* (Marile)

sul N
▸ shell knife (made out of a pearl shell, used for peeling taro, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. It has a small dent made into it.)
Kam sul imar ma aŋkis mok. —Bring a shell knife and I will peel some taro.

-sula$_1$ V_Intr
▸ descend, go down (moving away from both the speaker and hearer)
Niom kezem ruumu mi kusula toono. —You (PL) leave the house and go down to the ground.
Zoŋ isula. —The sun set.
Timeete mi timiili ma tisula mini toono. —They died and went back down into the ground again.
tuŋ sula —all the way down
note: compound of *-su* + *-la*
▸ go counter-clockwise on the island in the Mbula language area (i.e. from Yangla towards Kampalap. Gauru, Yangla are considered to be 'up', while Marile, Kampalap, and Kabi are 'down.' Or it may be purely a matter of elevation, since both Gauru and Yangla are the most inland of all Mbula villages, while Marile and Kampalap are located near to the beach and Kabi is right on the beach.)

Niam ambot Yaŋla mi amsombe amsula Kampalap. —We (EXC) were in Yangla village and planned to go down to Kampalap.

-zulla, -zulala V_Intr Redup

Loŋa kuzulla! Ko wooŋgo izem yom. —Go down quickly. Otherwise the boat will leave you (PL) behind.

Yok tirereere ma tizulla pa lele ŋgolooboŋan. —Rivers are flowing and going down into the valleys.

sula$_2$ Serial verb

▸ down, into, downwards (moving away from the speaker and hearer)

Ni iboobo sula pizin. —He called down to them.

Nio aŋtwi i sula zaala lwoono. —I buried her on the way [to our destination].

Kipiri zin sula yok. —Throw them down into the river.

Tiur sula timbiiri. —They put it down into the wooden dish.

Ur ŋgar popoŋana ta iŋgeeze men sula leleŋ. —Put new thinking that is completely clean down into my insides [=give me a new, clean heart].

zulla Serial verb Redup

Tiurur pat izulla kolekta muriini. —They were putting money down into the place for the collection.

-sulae V_Intr

▸ go down and over

Nio aŋsulae Moka ruumu kini. —I went down and over to Moka's house.

sulpaaŋga N

▸ palm frond (sago or coconut frond, =Tok Pisin *panggal*)

def. *Ni kiini ta tuŋ la ni lwoono i.* —A coconut frond that is attached to the trunk of the coconut palm.

similar: *palpaaŋga*

suluken N

▸ support

Ni iur suluken ila kitiimbi, kokena tank imuzu. —He put up a support for the post, so that the water tank would not fall over completely.

Aron ma Ur tiwe suluken pa Mose. —Aaron and Hur were supports for Moses.

similar: *silou*

dial. var. *siliken* (Marile)

-suma V_Intr

▸ descend, go down (moving towards the hearer)

Tembel yom, pa wal sananŋan ta tisuma i! —Woe to you, for bad people are coming down to you!

Rou, to kan buzur isuma. —Once it is afternoon, then their food/ meat will come down to you.

sumbu- N_Inal

▸ hole

Makele ireege urum, pa kooto sumbun sumbun kek. —Makele pulled down the clan house, because the thatching was full of holes.

toono sumbuunu —hole in the ground

ke sumbuunu —hole in a tree

pat sumbuunuŋana —a coin with a hole [=1 kina coin]

Rukum/ kerek titou sumbuunu isula maaŋga. —Crabs dig holes down into the sand.

▸ eye (of a needle)

sor sumbuunu —eye of a needle

raŋ sumbuunu

▸ cave

similar: *naala*

-suŋ V_Intr/Tr

▸ ask (someone for something), beg

Nio aŋsuŋ zin moori pa koŋ mbolkai. —I asked the women for some betel-nuts.

Isak isuŋ Merere be iuuli. —Isaac asked God to help him.

▸ worship, pray

Nio aŋla urum be aŋsuŋ pa Merere. —I am going to church to worship the Lord.

Sala ma suŋ pizin naŋgaŋ. —Go up and pray for the young boys.

-suŋ mbolŋana —pray fervently

-suŋ sosor

▸ wish evil, threaten, curse, pray that people would be afflicted

similar: *-suŋ sanaana, -piri sua sanaana, -ŋgo, -patubudu*

Tusuŋ sosor pa lutun bizin be Merere ipun zin. —We (INC) cursed their children and prayed that the Lord would strike them.

-zuŋzuŋ V_Intr/Tr Redup

Zin tizuŋzuŋ mini som. Matan mbeleele Merere kek. —They do not pray/ attend worship services anymore. They have forgotten God.

Tizuŋzuŋ zin tomtom pa len pat. —They are always begging people for money.

suŋŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ prayer
Kombot muŋgu. Suŋŋana isalakaala koroŋ muŋgu, to kamar kiŋgiimi leyom. —Wait first. A prayer [of blessing] must go on top of the things first, and then you (PL) may buy them for yourselves.
Zoŋ ise na, suŋŋana tio imama ku. —When the sun rises, my prayers come to you (SG).
Anutu ileŋ suŋŋana kini, mi iuuli. —God listened to his prayer and helped him.
Ŋgun talŋom pa suŋŋana tiam tiŋgi mi uulu yam pa pataŋana tiam. —Bend [Lit. 'stick'] your (SG) ear to this prayer of ours (EXC) and help us with our problem(s).
Motoyom iŋgal yo pa suŋŋana tiom. —Remember me in your (PL) prayers.
▸ worship, worship service, church service
Belo itaŋ pa suŋŋana. —The bell rang for the church service.
Tilup zin pa suŋŋana lela urum Merere. —They gathered for a worship service inside the the church.
▸ religion, way of worship
Suŋŋana ru. Ta na, iti Luteran kiti, mi toro na zin Katolik kizin. —There are two kinds of services/religions. One is the religion of us (INC) Lutherans, and the other is that of the Catholics.
Nio aŋtoto zin pa suŋŋana kizin. —I follow them in their way of worship.
mboe suŋŋana kana
▸ hymn, psalm, song of worship
suŋŋana muriini—place of worship, place of prayer, church
urum suŋŋana kana
▸ house of worship

-suŋgun V_Tr
▸ stand up something, hold something standing for a bit, put something into the ground that stands up for only a short time, stick into the ground
Suŋgun pat be iwe kilalan piti. —Put the stone in a standing position to be a sign for us (INC).
Tusuŋguŋ ke be tisilou pin. —We (INC) stood up some sticks to support the banana plant.
Suŋguŋ kiri isu, mi yo mok isula. —Stand up the basket with its mouth facing upwards and collect taros down into it.
see also: *-ŋgun, -pamender*

-suŋsuŋ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be swollen
Ni kumbuunu isuŋsuŋ. —His leg is swollen.
similar: *-zarzar, -puŋpuŋ, -piripiri/ -pirpiiri*
▸ long and untidy (used of hair and grass in the yard)
La ma tipupu. Pa utem ruunu isuŋsuŋ kat. —Go and have them cut your hair. For your (SG) hair is long and untidy.
La mi sambar lele ku, pa isuŋsuŋ kat. —Go and cut down the grass for your area is overgrown and untidy.
similar: *-supsup, mbaŋmbaŋ*

-supaala V_Tr
▸ break into halves, split in half, cut in half (using downward cutting motion, using knife, axe, blade made out of a pig's bone)
Nio aŋsupaala mbu ma iwe ru. —I split the betel-nut in half.
Supaala serembat. —Break the [uncooked] sweet potato in half. [When cooked sweet potatoes are cut in half, the verb *-te* is used.]
Supaala ke ma amdou you pa. —Split the wood and we (EXC) will make a fire.

-supalpaala V_Tr Redup
Kozo kusupalpaala ke ma munmun. —You (PL) must split the wood into small pieces.

supaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
Ke ti supaalaŋana. —This wood is split.
similar: *-tarpaala, -petepaala, -petekat*

-supsup V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be overgrown with grass
Kala kasap A. ruumu zilŋaana. Pa isupsup ma tau. —Go and clear the area around A.'s house. For it is badly overgrown.
similar: *mbaŋmbaŋ, -mbuŋbuŋ, -suŋsuŋ*
▸ long and untidy (hair, beard, grass in the yard)
La mi tipupu. Pa utem ruunu isupsup kat. —Go and have them give you a haircut. For your (SG) hair is long and untidy.
Kezem isupsup. —Your chin is untidy.
note: Marile dialect form

-supup$_1$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ get blistered, get blisters, become blistered (after working with a machete, or being burnt by hot sun or fire)

Tasambar, to namanda keteene isupup. —When we (INC) cut grass [with knives], then the palms of our hands get blistered.
You ikan nomoŋ ma isupup. —The fire burnt my hand and it got blistered.
Zoŋ ilas Namoŋo kuliini ma isupup. —The sun burnt Namongo's skin and it got blistered.
similar: *pok (-kam pok), -yespokpok*

-supup$_2$ V_Intr Redup
▸ comes loose, detaches (used of the flesh of coconuts. Sometimes when breaking coconuts, the flesh detaches from the shell. Such coconuts cannot be scraped.)
def. *Tokot ni mi ber kat som. Pa isupup. (=Ŋonoono imoko, tana irao be tekeere som.)* —We (INC) break the coconut but it does not break cleanly into halves. The flesh comes loose from the shell, and therefore we cannot scrape it.
Sombe tokot kat ni som, to isupup. —If we (INC) do not break open the coconut properly, then [the flesh] comes loose.

supupŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ coconut that is unscrapable (because the flesh has become detached from the shell)

supuuru Adv_Pred0&1
▸ partially, partly, imperfectly, miss, fail, half-way
Nomoŋ ikam supuuru pa buk ma itop mi isu. —I [Lit. 'my hand'] tried to take hold of the book, but it slipped out of my hand and fell down.
Aŋkam supuuri, mi itop ma isula. —I missed [catching] it, and it fell down.
-leŋ supuuru —hear only a bit, get wind of
-peene supuuru —miss the mark
-ŋgal supuuru —miss with one's spear
-re supuuru —partially see, not see clearly, see dimly
-sou supuuru —not quite catch hold of

supurpuuru Adv_Pred0&1 Redup
Ni ire supurpuuru zin, pa mbeŋ kek. —He only saw them partially [i.e. he could not fully recognise them], for it was already night.
Timeete supurpuuru. —They are half dead [=hungry and sick].
Koozi, nio aŋkam supurpuuru ŋgar. Mi kaimer, ko aŋkam kat ŋgar. —Today I only understand partially. But later I will fully understand.
dial. var. *supiri* (Marile)

sur$_1$ N
▸ green coconut that is suitable for drinking (the soft white flesh is also eaten as a snack)
Kala kasala kanda sur sa imar ma tiwin. —Go up to get some green drinking coconuts for us (INC) to drink.

sur taltal
▸ fresh green coconuts tied together
Sur taltal toro imar igaaba tiŋgi mi ila pizin kolman. —[Get] another bunch of green drinking coconuts to go with this one and take them to the old men.

sur$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ run quickly to attack, rush to attack
Zin me sur ma tila be tikan tomtom. —The dogs quickly ran to bite the person.
Zin naŋgaŋ sur ma tila mi timaŋga pa malmal. —The young men rushed to attack and began fighting.

-sur$_3$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ wash/ be washed away, carry/be carried away, sweep/ be swept away
Timbit kat wooŋgo som, mi isur ma ila lene. —They did not tie up the canoe properly and it got washed away.
Wo ipet ma isur kuuru tio ma ipera lene. —A flood came and carried my pot away.
Wo isuri ma ila lene. —The flood carried/ swept him away.

-zurzur V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ drift
Sombe wo, inako kuzurzur raama mburu ma kalae. —If there is a flood, then let it sweep you (PL) with your cargo across to the other side. [Do not try to walk straight across to the other side, but rather go at an angle.]
Moto kizin isaana, tana wooŋgo izurzur ma ila. —Because their motor broke, the boat was drifting along.
Amzurzur irao aigule laamuru mi paŋ. —We (EXC) drifted for fourteen days.

surŋa- N_Inal
▸ drifter, stranger, one who is out of his or her home area and therefore does not have land or fruit trees in the area where they currently reside
Nu surŋom! —You (SG) are a drifter.
To surŋana tana imar ma ikam mbulu boozo pa kar. Kar kini ti? —That drifter came to the village and did all kinds of [bad] things

in the village. Is this his village? [No. And therefore he should not do such things.]

-pasur V_Tr
▸ float, transport something by floating it (walking with it or keeping one's eye on it)

-pusur V_Tr
▸ push something off in the water and let it float away

-suraŋ V_Middle/Tr
▸ push aside, move something out of the way
Nio aŋsuraŋ zin buk ma tila ŋana, mi iur zoloŋ be aŋbeede. —I moved the books a bit out of the way, and it made some space for me where I could write.
Ni isuraŋi ma ila ŋana, mi ni mbuleene su kat. —He moved himself out of the way a bit, and she was able to sit down properly.
similar: *-pusuk, -zuuru*

-surke V_Tr
▸ perform magic in order to make someone dislike one's spouse
Moori tana imbeeze kat pa rwoono bizin som, tabe tisurke i ma ila lene. —That woman did not serve her parents-in-law well, so they worked magic on her and she left.
similar: *-tutke*
note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. *-zuurke* (Central)

sursur V_Intr_Uninflected Redup
▸ stumble forward, stagger, lurch
Itutkat kumbuunu ma sursur ma ila ituti su. —He hit his foot and stumbled forward and fell down.
similar: *-susuuru, -tarkoŋkoŋ*

suru-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ liquid, fluid, juice, juicy
Wai, papai ti suruunu men! —Wow, this papaya is really juicy!
Teu taŋga, suruunu ambaiŋana kat. —That sugarcane over there, its juice is really good.
lele tabe tipadagdaaga baen su pa i, mibe suruunu izzu i —the place where they trample on grapes, so that the juice comes out [i.e. a winepress]
▸ excretion/ secretion/ emission of the body (often said in anger)
Niom koŋooŋo paso? Wal sa surun? Niom ituyom suruyom. Tana kamaane mi kiwin. —What are you (PL) complaining about? Is that other people's excretions? No, it is your own. So be quiet and drink [it]! [said to scold people whose children have been defecating in the river from which the village normally fetches its drinking water]
Zin Koobo tiwin kan surundu. —The inner island people drink our (INC) excretions. [because they get their drinking water from an area of the river that is downstream from the village].
Ni Kumbai suruunu bizin. —He is a secretion of Kovai people! [said by a Mbula mother married to a Kovai man when she was disgusted at the behaviour of their child].
similar: *mbuŋi-*

itu- suru-
▸ one's own biologically conceived child (Lit. 'one's own secretion', said in order to psychologically distance oneself from a child)
Pikin ta ikam mbulu tana na, itum surum. —The child that did that, is your (SG) own biological child. [so what he did is your fault, not mine]

bigil suruunu—honey

kopo- suruunu
▸ diarrhoea

mata- suruunu
▸ water from one's eyes, pus

suruununŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ juicy and good tasting
Melen ti, suruununŋana kat. —This melon is really juicy and good tasting.

suru-$_2$ N
▸ part, half, portion, piece
Amkam suruunu ri ta neeri. Suruunu toro amkam koozi. —We (EXC) did a small part yesterday. The other part we will do today.
Nio aŋkam kom peege suruunu. —I will give you (SG) part of the betel pepper.
Suruunu ta, tineene sala artaal pa Anutu, mi suruunu toro na zitun tikan. —One part of it, they roasted on the altar for God, and the other part, they themselves ate it.
lele suruunu —piece of land
kawaala suruunu —a piece of cloth
re ta mi suruunu —one arm span and a bit more

aigule suruunu rimen —just a small part of a day
Kere kolman ta mete ikami ma ikenne i som? Talŋoyom pampam su kar suruunu ndapet tiŋgi paso? Koko ma kala ndel. —Don't you (PL) see the old man who is sick and sleeping? Why are you making all that noise here in this lower part of the village? Go away somewhere else!

surun surun
▸ bits and pieces
Tiyogeege kini surun surun. —They collected the leftover bits and pieces of food.

sua suruunu
▸ verse

kwo- suruunu
▸ small amount put aside for the cooks (the bulk of the food goes to workers)
Kini ŋonoono na, kakam pizin iwal. Mi kwo suruunu imbot pizin you teegeŋan. —The main part of the food, give it to the people. And the leftovers are for the cooks.
▸ leftover food on a plate that someone has not finished eating
Pikin kwo suruunu kini imbot (=kini mazeeneŋana). Beso itaŋ, to takam ma ikan. —There is a little of the child's leftover food (=cooked food). So if he cries, then we (INC) [can] give it to him to eat.

kausuru N
▸ saliva, something from other person's mouth
▸ leftover food on one's plate

-suru$_3$ V_Tr
▸ lift up and carry in one's arms, pick up and carry on one's arms
Ni isuru pikin. —He lifted up the child and carried him.

-zurru V_Tr Redup
Tizurru ni mazaana ma timar. —They came carrying ripe coconuts in their arms.
Tizurru ŋge lutuunu ma timar. —They came carrying a piglet in their arms.

-sus$_1$ V_Tr
▸ dig up, root around in the ground, overturn earth
Ŋge isus toono. —The pig rooted around in the ground.
Doza isus toono. —A bulldozer dug up the ground.

-zuzus V_Tr Redup
Ŋge tizuzus mbaruumu tio ma tau! —The pigs really keep digging up the area underneath my house.

susŋa- N_Inal_Stative
lele ŋge susŋana —area where pigs have been rooting around

-sus$_2$ V_Tr
▸ suck on (mangos)
Iti tusus we. —We (INC) sucked on the mangoes.

susuaŋ N
▸ needle made from the stems of plants that grow by rivers (*kakirik/ sarakrak kiini*. It is put into water to soak for long time and then the hard black inner part is removed and made into a kind of a needle.)
Zin moori tikam susuaŋ be tisil kiri pa. —The women took a *susuaŋ* needle and wove a *kiri* armlet with it.

-susuuru V_Intr Redup
▸ stumble forwards trying to regain one's balance
Ni itutkat kumbuunu la pat ma isusuuru ma ila itop su. —He hit his foot on a stone and stumbled forward and fell down.
similar: *sursur, -tarkoŋkoŋ*

suugu N
▸ centipede
Sombe suugu iŋgal ti, nako ka yoyouŋana biibi. —If a centipede stings us (INC), it causes a lot of pain.
note: archaic form
similar: *mailoŋ ka kulkuulu* (more commonly used)

-suulu$_1$ V_Intr
▸ squeal in protest [noise that pigs make when they get caught in a pig net and men go and take hold of them]
Ŋge iti la pu ma tisoui, to isuulu. —A pig got stuck in the net and when they grabbed it, then it squealed in protest.

-suulu$_2$ V_Tr
▸ massage, rub, stroke
Suulu kumbuŋ, pa iyoyou mete. —Massage my leg, for it is really painful.
▸ soothe by stroking, calm by stroking
Nio aŋsuulu pikin uteene be ikeene. —I stroked the child's head so he would sleep.
▸ rub something onto something else
Ikam ŋgere kuziiniŋana ma isuulu se Yesu putuunu. —He took some good smelling

ointment and rubbed it on Jesus' body.

-suulu kete-

▸ calm down, control oneself

Kozo suulu ketem. Kam mbulu sa pepe. —Calm down. Don't do anything [rash].

def. *Ketem malmal ma zaza pepe. Kokena mbel itum. (=suulu ketem)* —Don't get too angry lest you (SG) harm yourself. (=Calm yourself down.)

-zulzuulu V_Tr Redup

Ni izulzuulu kumbuunu, pa mbeete kini iyoyou. —He massaged his leg, for his sore was hurting.

swaaga$_1$ N

▸ meat that is near the lower jaw. (It is thought that young men, who normally are the ones who hunt pigs, should not eat such meat, because it might lead to their being bitten by a pig when they hunt later on.)

Kan ŋge ka swaaga pepe. Ko ŋge ikanu. —Do not eat the meat that is near the pig's lower chin lest a pig bite you (SG) [afterwards].

-swaaga$_2$ V_Tr

▸ push through, make way through

Ŋge iswaaga (isus) serembat ka naala ma isaana kat. —The pig pushed its way through the mounds of planted sweet potatoes and really ruined them.

▸ move away a heap of something using spade or stick

def. *Koroŋ ndouŋana ila lene.* —Something heaped up goes away.

Ni iswaaga gedeeŋe ma imap ma lele iŋgeeze mini. —She cleared away the whole [pile of] rubbish and the area was clean again.

Kaswaaga naala tiene tana ma raraate. —Level out the dug up ground from the grave so that it is even.

dial. var. *-swaana* (Yangla)

swaala N

▸ shellfish type (made into necklaces)

Timbenpis swaala ma sumbun sumbun be tituuru ila mosmoozo. Tonabe ila pikin ŋguren. —They rub holes into the *swaala* shells in order to string them into a necklace. After that they put it [the decoration] around children's necks.

Zin Mutu tikam swaala piti. —The island people gave *swaala* shellfish to us (INC).

mata- swaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ big, huge (bigger than normal)

Mbeete mataana swaalaŋana. —The sore is huge.

Ye taŋir ta sorok som. Mata swaalaŋana tau. —The Spanish mackerel fish was nothing little. Its eyes were huge.

Zara yokŋana, ina mata swaalaŋana. —The *zara* fish that lives in rivers has big eyes. [i.e. It is a big fish.]

similar: *magor, biibi kat*

-swaana V_Tr

▸ throw away something that is in a dish or basket

La swaana musmuuzu ti ila ne. —Go throw away this rubbish.

dial. var. *-swaaga*

similar: *-swiiri, -sipliŋ*

▸ clear away rubbish, sweep away , wash away (done by water)

Wo ipet mi iswaana musmuuzu ma lumlum ma sokorei sokorei ta imbot yok leleene na ma ila lene, mi yok leleene iŋgeeze mini. —There was a flood and it swept away the rubbish and algae and whatever else there was in the river, and it went away, and now the water is clean again.

-swe V_Tr

▸ reveal, disclose, divulge (something secret)

Nio ko aŋswe u la kizin kolman pa mbulu ta kam na. —I will reveal what you (SG) did to the older men of the village.

Ni iswe itunu pizin som. —He did not reveal himself to them [i.e. who he was].

Anutu itunu iswe tutu tiŋgi pizin Israel. —God himself revealed this law to the Israelites.

▸ show, display

Ni iswe mburaana. —He displayed his power.

Ke ŋonoono ta iswe ke padeiŋana. —It is the fruit of the tree that shows what kind of a tree it is.

-zwezwe V_Tr Redup

alt. *-zzwe*

-swe lele-

▸ confess one's sins, reveal one's inner feelings or thoughts (Lit. 'reveal one's insides')

Nio ko aŋswe leleŋ ma niom mboroŋan keleŋ. —I will reveal to you (PL) elders

what I have inside me./ I will confess my sins to you elders.

-swe ma -pet (kat) mat

▸ openly reveal, cause to come out into the open, manifest (things that have been previously hidden)

Mbeŋ Kaimer, Anutu ko iswe mburaana ma ipet kat mat. —On the Last Day, God will openly reveal his power.

Tiswe urlaŋana kizin ma ipet mat som. —They did not openly reveal their faith.

Koroŋ ta muŋgu ike, ta iŋgi Anutu iswe ma ipet mat kek. —Something that was hidden in the past, now God has openly revealed it.

sweŋa- N_Inal_Event

Koroŋ ta iŋgi takaam i, irao sweŋana som. —That which we (INC) are now doing, should not be revealed.

sanaana sweŋana —confession of sin

-swiili V_Tr

▸ scrape off, scale fish

Swiili ye ŋgauliini, to ŋguuru ŋgursaana ila ne. —Scrape off the scales of the fish, and then wash off the slime.

similar: *-no*

-swiiri V_Tr

▸ throw away, throw around (not carefully), toss

Zin moori tisiiri musmuuzu ma tiswiiri ila lene. —The women swept up the rubbish and threw it away.

Ni keteene malmal, tana iswiiri mburu tio isula toono. —He was angry and therefore he threw my things down on the ground.

Yudas iswiiri pat tana isu keren uunu. —Judas threw that money down in front of them.

similar: *-piri, -giibi, -tiyaara sorok*

see also: *-korok* 'carefully put rubbish into a fire'

swo- N_Inal

▸ specific period of time, season

Iŋgi be kaŋar swoono. —Now is the season for *galip* nuts to ripen.

miiri swoono —windy season

▸ lifetime, life span, end of life, length of one's life

Ni swoono imap pa toono. —His time on earth was finished.

Zin ko irao timbot ndaama 120 men, mana swon. —They will only be able to live for 120 years, after which their life span will be over.

Ni iyamaana kembei swoono igarau. —He felt that his life here on earth was coming to end.

Iru zaala be iseeŋge itunu swoono. —He tried to think of ways to lengthen his life.

Anutu iyembut swon. —God shortened their life span [i.e. he made them die at a young age].

Swoyom na, ituyom komboro som. —The length of your [earthly] lives, you yourselves do not control it.

Takamam mbulu ndeeŋeŋana ma irao swondo. —Let us (INC) keep doing righteous behaviour until the end of our lives.

toono swoono

▸ end of the world, end of time

Baibol iso pa toono swoono. —The Bible talks about the end of the world.

Toono swoono ka nol igarau. —The end of the world is near.

swoi Pronoun

alt. *sugoi*

▸ where?, where to?, where from?

Ni mbot swoi? —Where is he?

Nu la swoi ta mar i? —Where are you (SG) coming from? [often used as a greeting]

Wai, takam kini swoi ma irao tuputu iwal biibi tiŋgi? —Hey, where can we (INC) get enough food to feed this crowd of people?

Ko tuurpe kini su swoi? —Where should we (INC) prepare the meal?

Kitwi i sula swoi? —Where did you (PL) bury him?

Ni ikam mburaana biibi taiŋgi swoi, ta irao ikam uraata bibip ta kembei? —From where has he got this great power to do such big miracles?

similar: *(ki) parei*

-swooro V_Tr

▸ stretch out, straighten

Nio aŋswooro kumbuŋ. —I stretched out my legs.

Toswooro ndemende/sapalanda. —Let us (INC) stretch/straighten our backs.

Swooro yaaba tio. —Straighten my fishing line.

Swooro nomom, mi uulu yam! —Stretch out your (SG) hand and help us (EXC).

-paswooro V_Tr

▸ straighten somebody else's limb, help to straighten

Paswooro kumbuunu ma izal. —[Help him to] straighten out his leg.
Ni ipaswooro namaana. —He straightened his arm.

swoorokatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ level and straight
Zaala swoorokatŋana. —Straight, level road.
lele swoorokatŋana —flat/ level area (like an airstrip)
similar: *lele keteeneŋana, lele zalŋana, lele potorŋana*

T

ta$_1$ Complementiser
alt. *tau*
▸ that, who, whom, whose, which where (complementiser used in factive relative clauses)
Zaala ta ila pa Lablab na, molo. —The road which goes to Lablab is long.
Mbol tio musaari ta taiŋgi. —This is my short story.
zaala tau Anutu itiiri iti pa mbulu kiti —the way God will judge us for our behaviour
Indeeŋe tau ni iur saamba mi toono, —When he made heaven and earth,

ta boozomen Quantifier
▸ all, every
tomtom ta boozomen —everyone
aigule ta boozomen —every day
mazwaana ta boozomen —all the time

A ta B Conjunction
▸ it was because of A that B happened, the reason why B happened is A, A and that is why B happened, focused reason + presupposed result
Yaŋ isu, ta nio aŋmar som. —The reason why I did not come is that it rained./ It was because it rained that I did not come./ It rained, and that is why I did not come.
Nu la swoi ta mar i? —Where are you (SG) coming from? [Lit. 'Where have you gone that you are coming?')
Sua ta tina. —That is the talk.
see also: *tabe*

ta$_2$ Determiner
▸ a (indefinite specific article, as opposed to generic, non-specific reference)
Amdeeŋe wok ta. —We (EXC) found a wallaby.
Ni mataana ila na, ire yok touŋana ta. —When she looked, she saw a well.
Aigule ta, ni iwin yok mbolŋana. —One day he drank strong drink [i.e. an alcoholic beverage].
Ni ipeebe pikin ta, zaana Kai. —She gave birth to a child, his name was Kai.
see also: *sa* 'some, any, a' (= non-specific, generic reference)

lwoono ta
▸ one time, once upon a time, once

ta$_3$ PREP
▸ focused location
Nol ko ipet ta Ŋguuru a. —The market will be at Gauru [not somewhere else].
Aŋbot ta kar Yaboro. —I lived at Yaboro village.

taa
▸ location that is far away
Niam amre ka pitik taa zoŋ uunu a. —We (EXC) saw his star far off in the east.
Mburu tana imbot taa Aikuptu ma imar. —That stuff came all the way from Egypt.
▸ focused time
Zin tila ta neeri. —It was yesterday that they went.
mbeŋ ta koozi —tonight, this very night

ta$_4$ Quantifier
▸ one
ta, ru, tel, paŋ, lamata —one, two, three, four, five ('one hand')

ma ta
▸ first
Zalazoro ma ta, Buai ma ru… —Zalazoro was the first one, Buai was the second…

tataŋa Quantifier Redup
▸ one by one
Zin tileŋ sua tana, to tataŋa tipazas zin. —When they heard that talk, then one by one they started slipped away.
▸ each one, each
niom tataŋa —each one of you
Mi iti tataŋa tataŋroro Merere. —Let each one of us (INC) cry out to the Lord.
Ko iwedet ikot ndaama tataŋa. —It will happen each year.

▸ a few
Moori tataŋa men tila. —Only a few women went.
aigule tataŋa —every once in awhile [also, 'each day']

lele- tataŋa
▸ impulsive, rash, short-tempered
Ni leleene tataŋa. ŋgar sa ipet pini, na ikam men. —He is impulsive. When some thought comes to him, he just does it.
Zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa. —They are easily angered and short-tempered.

tamen Quantifier/ N_Stative/ Conjunction
▸ only one, exactly one
▸ same, identical
▸ however, but, and yet

tamenŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ one and only, unique

ta kembei$_1$ Adv_Pred1
alt. *ta kei, ta kembena*
▸ like this, in this way, in this manner
Kam ta kembei. —Do it like this./ Do it in this way.
Ni ikam ta kembena. —He did like that.

ta kembei$_2$ Complementiser
alt. *ta kei*
▸ like this, thus (often introduces quotations or thoughts)
Ni iso ta kembei: "Mar pepe." —He said like this: "Do not come."

ta kembei$_3$ Demonstrative
▸ like this, like that
Tomtom ta kembei ko irao som. —A person like this won't be adequate.

ta kena (ta) Conjunction
▸ therefore, because of that, on the basis of all that (conjoins larger discourse sections)

taaba$_1$ N
▸ tree type (used for planks, leaves are used to wrap up *galip* nuts)
▸ fan (made out of leaves)
Kam taaba tio imar, be aŋtaaba you ma ibilbil. —Bring my fan to me, so I can fan the fire into flames.
Seboogo lem taaba be taaba nomnom pa. —Pull yourself off a leaf as fan, so you can fan away the mosquitoes.

-taaba$_2$ V_Tr
▸ sweeping movement used to guide to a certain place, chase to a certain place, drive
Tataaba ŋge be iti pu. —Let us (INC) drive the pig so it will get caught in the net.
Amtaaba man tatariigi ma tilela siiri kizin. —We (EXC) chased the chickens into their enclosed area.
▸ fan
Titaaba you ma ibilbil. —They fanned the fire and made it flame brightly.
▸ wipe off, dust off
Kam kawaala ma taaba tebol. —Take a piece of cloth and dust off the table.
Taaba itum pa kom uze. —Wipe off your (SG) sweat.

taamba$_1$ N
▸ area in the forest which has been hacked down for a new garden but has not yet been burnt off
Tikas taamba be iwe mokleene popoŋana. Tindou zen. —They cut down an area to become a new garden. [But] they haven't heaped up [the rubbish and burnt it] yet.

-taamba$_2$ V_Intr_Stative
▸ go off, be somewhat spoiled, not good tasting (used of *galip* nuts. They are still edible, but not very good tasting any more)
Kodaaŋa ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba. —A mixture of galip nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.

-taanda V_Intr_Stative
construction: *kwo- itaanda*
▸ be wide open
Kataama kwoono itaanda. —The door is wide open.
▸ amazed, astonished
Kwoono itaanda pa mburu boozo. —He was astonished at the many things. (Lit. 'his mouth was wide open at the many things')

-tantaanda V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be wide open
Pumun kataama kwoono risa lak. Pa kwoono itantaanda ma lokon ko tilela. —Close the door a bit. For it is wide open and flies will come in.

tantaandaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ wide open and without walls
Tikeene la ruumu tantaandaŋana. Ka didi na zen. —They are sleeping in a wide open house. It does not have [covered] walls yet.

kwo- tantaandaŋa-
▸ wide opening
nakaral kwo tantaandaŋana —*nakaral* basket with a wide mouth

taaŋga$_1$ N
▸ basket type (small in size, carried by women, men carry *pelpeele* baskets)
Zin moori tipoi taaŋga kizin ma tila. —The women carried their small baskets hanging from their heads and went.
▸ wife, responsibilities of married life (figurative language)
Nu kam lem taaŋga, som zen? —Have you (SG) got a wife (Lit. '*taaŋga* basket') or not?
Nu peebe kek. Ŋiizi na kam lem taaŋga ma koroŋ ta kembei? Mboro itum! —You already have a child of your own. When are you (SG) going to take responsibility for your family? Look after yourself! (Said if a married son keeps coming to parents for food etc.)

taaŋga$_2$ N
construction: *nama- ka taaŋga*
▸ inner side of the elbow
Zin moori timbaraara ke se naman ka taaŋga. —The women carried firewood in their arms.
dial. var. *nama- ŋgureene* (Marile)

-taara V_Tr
▸ cut, chop something that is standing (with axe or knife, cutting across the long axis of something)
Nio aŋtaara ke pa nakabasi. —I cut the tree with an axe.
Buza itaara yo. —The knife cut me.
Taari, mako taaru. —You (SG) cut him, and he will cut you.

-tartaara V_Tr Redup
Amtartaara meene, mi yaŋ isu. Tana amdaada yam lae meene uunu. —While we (EXC) were chopping down the sago palm, the rain came. So we took shelter at the base of the sago palm.
Ni itartaara toto i pa manaaba. —He was trying to cut at him with an adze.

lele itartaara
▸ dawn is coming
similar: *lele imarmar*

-taara toono
▸ break up the ground for planting with hoe, dig up, plough, cultivate
Niam amtaara kuma pa apap ma ampaaza serembat. —We (EXC) dug up the ground in the garden with a hoe and planted sweet potatoes.

-taara ke pa
▸ look after children from another marriage
Ni iwoolo tiziini waene, mi itaara ke pa lutuunu bizin. —He married his younger brother's wife and is looking after his children.

-taara tenten
▸ keep hitting with a knife several times making some notches, chip off
Asiŋ itaara tenten ke tiŋgi? —Who has cut notches into this piece of wood?
alt. *-tara tenten*

yok niini itartaara *(=mburaana izzu zen)*
▸ strong current in the river
Amlae na som, pa yok niini itartaara. (isu kat zen, mburaana imbotmbot men) —When we (EXC) tried to go across, we were not able, for the current in the river was still very strong.

-leŋtaara V_Tr
▸ hear only partially (Lit. 'hear-cut'), get wind of some talk

-sotaara V_Tr
▸ inform, notify, announce (Lit. 'say-cut')

-taarut V_Tr
▸ cut up into pieces (used of rope, sweet potato), cut off a piece, cut away, trim away (for example the edge of a grassy area, using a big knife)
Taarut wooro tana isu lene mi kel pa wooro kinzi tis. —Cut off that rope and replace it with this *kinzi* vine.

-tarrut V_Tr Redup
Moori itarrut mbunmbuutu ma ikelko pa urum zilŋaana. —A woman trimmed the grass (including its roots) away from the side of the church.
Kala katarrut serembat muŋguŋana (=kalaama), mi kakam kanda munmun pakan ma kamar be toto. —Go and clear away the old sweet potatoes, and get some little ones for us (INC) to eat, and bring them back so we can roast them.

-taata V_Tr
▸ scratch around, search amongst rubbish for something

Man tila titaata musmuuzu. —The chickens went to scratch around for food in the rubbish.
Zin moori titaata raaga pa kaŋar, mi tiyo kan. —The women were looking through the small [*galip*] branches where there might still be a few *galip* nuts and collecting them to eat.

-tataata V_Tr Redup
Man tatariigi tila titataata kan gedeeŋe. —The chickens went [and] were scratching around in the rubbish for something to eat.

-kotaata
▸ scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it
Sombe kolomboŋ ikotaata mbeete, to isaana kat. —If a *kolomboŋ* plant scratches a sore, then it will get much worse.

-tabaaba V_Intr
▸ soar, glide
def. *Manboŋ mi man ndiili titabaaba.* —Eagles and seabirds soar.
Manmboŋ itabaaba sala ke. —The eagle soared to the top of a tree.
similar: *-ral* 'soar in circles', *-rie* 'fly'

tabe$_1$ Compelementiser
▸ that, who, whom which (non-factive relative clause complementiser, governs relative clauses that are negated or which encode states of affairs that are expected to happen in the near or distant future)
Zin len koroŋ sa tabe ipakaala zin som. —They had nothing with which to cover themselves.
tomtom tabe imar i —the person that is to come
Nio leŋ sua ri tabe aŋso pu. —I have a little something to say to you (SG).

tabe$_2$ Conjunction
dial. var. *tape* (Kampalap)
▸ (and) so, therefore (indicates a reason-result relationship in which neither the reason nor the result are presupposed and the causation is less direct; i.e. it is non-volitional, or the cause and result are temporally removed, or there are a number of other intervening steps between cause and result. *Tabe* is also frequently used when the result is irrealis or negated.)
Buri iwe muŋguŋana, tabe ambai som. —Now it has become old, and so it is not good.
Tire yo aŋmender mbolŋana, tabe zin tomini timoto mini som. —They saw that I am standing strong, and so they too are no longer afraid.
Tikam leŋ kadoono sa som, tabe aŋzem uraata. —They did not pay me, so I left the work.

-tabirbir V_Intr Redup
▸ walk unsteadily, walk shakily
Aŋpa na, aŋtabirbir, pa mete ikam yo ma mburoŋ imap. —When I walked, I walked unsteadily, for I was sick and my strength was gone.
Tipun tomtom tana, ta itabirbir. Ipa kat som. —They hit that man, and that is why he is walking unsteadily. He does not walk properly.
similar: *-sursur, -tarakoŋkoŋ, (-)tirikriigi*

Tabolou N_Proper
▸ Sakar island, people living on Sakar island
Zin Tabolou titoutou maaŋga be tikam kan yok. —The Sakar people dig holes in the sand to get drinking water.

tai N
▸ ocean, sea
Wooŋgo tikowo pa tai. —Boats/Canoes travel on the sea.
Niam amwe tai. —We (EXC) bathed in the ocean.
tai leleene —down inside the ocean, deep sea
Tipeete tai lukutuunu. —They came to the middle of the ocean.
Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling, for it was a long way across the sea.
Molo som na miiri biibi ipol. To ipei duubu ma tai isaana kat. —Suddenly a big wind began blowing. Then it stirred up the waves and the sea became really bad/ rough.
Tai ambai. Pa taun isu kek. —The sea is good. For it has now become calm.
Tai imeete ma taun isu. —The sea calmed down.
Mbeŋ koozi, ko ampera tai ma ampeene koyam ye pakan. —Tonight we (EXC) will go out to the ocean and spearfish some fish for ourselves.

Niam ampera ma ampiri ta tai a. —We (EXC) went out and threw our fishing lines into the sea.

▸ seaside, beach

Ruumu kini imbot ta tai a. —His house is by the sea.

Tipa ma tipera ber la tai. —They walked all the way to the seaside/ beach.

▸ saltwater, salt

Zin moori tila tikut tai. —The women went to fill their bottles with saltwater (to cook with).

Ro koŋ tai risa imar, aŋpotop sula yambon tio. —Scoop me up a bit of salt, and I will sprinkle it on my soup.

tai ka wo

▸ sea current

Miiri biibi ipol, to tai ka wo isula pa iwaara uunu. —There was a big wind, and then a sea current came from the northwest.

tai keteene/ kuliini/ kuliyeete/ ŋgauliini— surface of the ocean

Tai keteene isaana. —The surface of the sea is really rough.

Tai Siŋsiŋŋana

▸ Red Sea (in the Bible)

tai ka-

▸ something related to the ocean

zin tai kan —people living on the coast, people living by the sea

tai naana

▸ insect type that lives in the ocean (small, bioluminescent)

Tai naana tikam pirik pirik pa mbeŋ pa tai leleene. —The little insects flicker at night in the sea

taitaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ salty

Kini ti taitaiŋana kat. —This food is very salty.

taiŋgi Demonstrative

alt. *tiŋgi*

▸ this (one)

Nu kam mbulu sananŋana taiŋgi paso? —Why did you (SG) do this evil behaviour?

▸ here

Amlup yam su taiŋgi be amurpe pataŋana kini. —We (EXC) are meeting here to straighten out his problem.

note: from *ta* + *iŋgi*

see also: *ti* 'this one, here'

-tak V_Tr

▸ yank (on), jerk, tug on, pull on, try to pull back into place something that has gone out of joint

Tatak wooro mi tere. Ko timbit ma tuŋ? —Let's pull on [=jerk] the rope and see if they have fastened it tightly.

Ŋge itak kumbuunu. —The pig was jerking its leg [which was caught in a snare].

Ni itak namaana, pa namaana iyoyou. —He tried to jerk/ pull his arm, for it was hurting.

-taktak V_Tr Redup

takumber N

▸ musical instrument, Jew's harp (made out of bamboo)

Ni irou (ipun) takumber ma kalŋaana ambai. —He played [Lit. 'hit'] a Jew's harp, and it sounded good.

def. *Timbit wooro la somsom ma tiur la kwon, to titaktak/ tipun wooro mi itaŋtaŋ.* —They tie a string to a piece of bamboo, and put it close to their mouths, and then they jerk/ hit that string and it makes noise.

dial. var. *taŋber* (Northern)

-tal V_Middle/Tr (Stative)

▸ coil up, wind something thick around something else (used of cane and bigger things)

Mooto itali la namaana. —The snake wound itself around his hand.

Motokou itali su zaala. —The *motokou* snake coiled itself on the road.

Ŋge wiini ital./ Ŋge wiini taltalŋana. —The pig's tail is coiled/ curly.

-tal teene —wind up rattan

Tikam wooro matan matanŋana, mi tital ma tiur sala uteene. —They took a vine with thorns and coiled [it] and put [it] on his head.

-taltal V_Middle/Tr Redup

▸ wind up

Ni uteene ruunu mooŋgo mi italtali. —His hair is coarse and all wound up.

taltalŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ wound, coiled

see also: *-kat* 'wind, coil up (used of thinner objects)'

taliŋaru N

▸ echo

Kuri, sombe titaŋ ma kalŋan ila, nako tileŋ taliŋaru imiili ma imar pizin. —Dolphins, when they make noise and the sound goes, then they hear the echo coming back to them.

dial. var. *keleŋur* (Northern), *kwo- iwe ru/ kwo- maŋgilini* (Marile)

-talli V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be ignorant of, not know about

Amtalli pa ka uunu. —We (EXC) do not know the reason for it.

Nio aŋtalli pa koroŋ tana. —I do not know about that.

similar: *-kankaana, -ute som, le- ŋgar pa som*

▸ confused

Ŋgar kini italli kat. —His thinking is really confused.

▸ stupid, foolish

Nu talli kembei ta wok. —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby.

similar: *-kankaana, -le- ŋgar som*

talliŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ one who doesn't have knowledge, stupid, foolish, idiot

Nu talliŋom! —You (SG) are stupid!

Iti talliŋanda kat! —We (INC) are very stupid! / [We have done something very foolish!]

Zin wal talliŋan, ŋgar kizin ipet zen. —The foolish people, their thinking has not yet come up.

Sua kizin talliŋana kat. —Their talk is really foolish.

-pataLli V_Tr Redup

▸ confuse someone

Kapatalli zin tomtom ndabok! —You (PL) have confused the people enough!

talŋa- N_Inal

▸ ear

Talŋoŋ iyoyou. —My ear hurts.

Tomtom ta sombe talŋaana, na ni bela ileŋ la sua ti. —The one who has ears, he must listen to this talk..

▸ fin, flipper of a fish (pectoral fin on the side of the fish)

Ye talŋan ikamam kol. —The fish were moving their flippers.

talŋa- dibiini

▸ lower part of earlobe

talŋa- ka tiili

▸ earwax

talŋa kunduunu

▸ upper edge of the ear

talŋa- sumbuunu

▸ inside of ear, pierced ears

talŋa- uunu

▸ area close to earlobe

talŋa- palŋa-

▸ cut earlobe

Muŋgu zin Siassi talŋan palŋan. —In the past, people from Siassi had cut earlobes.

▸ tobacco type with broad leaves

koi talŋa palŋana —tobacco type with leaves that hang down [another type has leaves which point up]

talŋa- metŋana

▸ torn earlobe

talŋa- ikam la pa

▸ overhear

Talŋoŋ ikam la pa sua kizin. —I happened to overhear what they were saying.

talŋa- ikam kik

▸ ringing ears (trouble with hearing)

talŋa- ikam pus

▸ ear opens after having been blocked

▸ happen to hear and take notice of something that has been said

Iŋgi sua tau zin uraata kan talŋan ikam pus pa, ta ise ro gi. — This is [just] the talk the workmen happened to hear and take notice of that [has been put] into this book [i.e. this dictionary].

talŋa- ila

▸ try to hear better, strain to hear, listen to

Talŋom ila pa sua ta tizzo a. —Listen to what they are saying.

talŋa- ileŋ

▸ overhear

talŋa- ileŋleŋ

▸ keep hearing/ listening

Talŋoŋ ileŋleŋ sua ku. —I am listening to what you (SG) are saying [even though I am not looking at you].

talŋa- iluumu

▸ have relief from listening to an unpleasant sound, have peace from (Lit. 'ear be(come) cool')

A buri, tipunmeete jeneretor mi talŋanda iluumu. —At last they have turned off the generator and our (INC) ears can have some relief.

talŋa- imilpis pa

▸ have heard something already

talŋa- imun

▸ deaf

talŋa- imun (pa)
▸ unwilling to listen, refuse to listen to something
Talŋom imun pa sua kizin. —Do not listen to their talk.
Ni talŋaana imun ma sik. —He totally refuses to listen.
talŋa- munŋana
▸ deaf
talŋa- ŋge mo
▸ someone with big ears
Toso som. Talŋaana ŋge mo iuri ma ikam malmal. —Let us (INC) not talk [about it]. His big ears made him to fight. [i.e. That is just the way he is and you can't change him.]
talŋa- ŋgungun
▸ acting deaf, act like one cannot hear, stubborn, not responding
Nu talŋom ŋgungun? Leŋ bobi som? —Why are you (SG) acting deaf? Didn't you hear the call?
talŋa- ipampam, talŋa- pampamŋa-
▸ ears stopped up physically
Nio aŋwe la yok, mi yok ila talŋoŋ ma ipampam. —I bathed in the river, and water went into my ears and stopped them up.
▸ disobedient, unresponsive, rebellious, obstinate
Niom naŋgaŋ tana talŋoyom pampam paso! —You youngsters there, why are you not listening [i.e. being disobedient]!
talŋa- som
▸ disobedient, unresponsive, not listening
talŋa- ituntun
▸ itching ears
Talŋoŋ leleene ituntun. —My ears are itching.
talŋa- ituntun pa
▸ desiring to hear, love to listen, wanting to listen (Lit. 'ears itching for')
Ni talŋaana ituntun pa sua tana. —He desires to hear that talk over and over again.
talŋa- iyoyou
▸ having an earache
talŋa- (i)yoyou pa
▸ tired, weary, sick of listening to something
Talŋoŋ iyoyou pa sua ku kek. —I am tired of having to listen to your (SG) talk.
-ŋgal talŋa- pa
▸ inform someone privately, tip someone off about something
Iŋgi aŋgal talŋom pa men. —I am just informing you about it.
-ŋgun talŋa-(pa)
▸ listen carefully (to), bend one's ear to, attend to
Ŋgun talŋom mi leŋ sua tio ti. —Listen carefully to this talk of mine.
-pumun talŋa-
▸ close one's ears, not want to hear
Ni irao ipumun talŋaana pa tiŋiizi kiti na som. —He is not going to close his ears to our (INC) cry of distress.
-ur talŋa- pa
▸ listen carefully and try to hear something
Ur talŋom pa pikin. Pa nio iŋgi aŋsula yok. —Listen to the child [so you will know if he starts crying]. For I am going down to the river now.
-zeeze talŋa-
▸ plug one's ears, stop one's ears, not wanting to hear something, refuse to listen to something, ignore
Zin tizeeze talŋan, kokena tileŋ sua. —They plugged up their ears lest they hear the talk.

taltal N Redup
▸ bunch of coconuts (used of green drinking coconuts that are tied together, such bunches are carried hanging from sticks by two to four men)
Zin tisiŋ taltal ta. —They are carrying a bunch of green coconuts.

tama- N_Inal
Paradigm: *tamaŋ, tomom, tamaana* (Central)*/ tamaan* (Gauru)*/ tamana* (Northern)*, tamanda, tomoyam, tomoyom, taman*
▸ father (has the main responsibility for providing for the physical needs of his children)
Sombe tomom ipazalu, na leŋ la sua kini. —If your (SG) father corrects you, then listen to his talk [and obey it].
Tamanda bizin tiballis ti bekena tipazal ti. —Our (INC) fathers punish us in order to correct us.
Taman irai koroŋ ma kolmaŋana lene, kaimerŋana lene. —Their father

distributed the things, and the older son received some, [and] the younger one received some.

Tomoyam Anutu ta imbot saamba (a) —our (EXC) Father who is in heaven

see also: *ate* 'daddy' (vocative, mainly used by younger children)

▸ uncle (=father's brothers) and other close male relatives from his side

▸ ancestor

Tikamam mbulu raraate kembei ta taman bizin. —They are acting exactly like their ancestors.

similar: *tumbu-*

▸ one responsible for, initiator, host

kini tamaana, uraata tamaana, naroogo tamaana —host of a feast/ one who puts on a feast, one who initiates and carries the main responsibility for some activity, one who puts on a dance ceremony

Naroogo ta lou i, tamaana asiŋ? Mi niam Salapoŋgo tau. —This *Lou* dance ceremony, who is responsible for it? It is we (EXC) of the Salaponggo clan.

similar: *katuunu*

tama- ma na-

▸ father and mother, parents

tomoyom ma noyom bizin —your (PL) fathers and mothers/ your parents

Ni bela izem tamaana ma naana. —He must leave his parents.

Pomboli be iuulu tamaana ma naana. —Encourage him to help his father and mother.

tamaŋan

▸ my fathers (used as a vocative when addressing a group of males that are one's social superiors)

O atoŋan mi tamaŋan, kuŋgun talŋoyom pa sua tio ti. —O my older brothers and fathers, pay attention to these words of mine.

tama somŋa-

▸ illegitimate child, child born out of wedlock, bastard

Pikin tana, tama somŋana. —That child is illegitimate/ born out of wedlock.

tamakan N_Event

▸ 'marriage market', competitive exchange ceremony associated with marriage ceremonies (The bride's relatives bring pigs, dogs, pots, sago, and other types of food to sell at very inflated prices. The groom's relatives are obligated to buy them. Otherwise they experience shame and humiliation. If the bride's relatives are too greedy and put the prices of things too high, this will be remembered by the groom's relatives. They will then seek to do the same to the bride's relatives at some later date by way of payback. The practice frequently leads to weddings ending in angry quarrels, fights, and hurt feelings.)

def. *Tamakan uunu ta kei: Moori ko ila ki tomooto ma ipeebe pikin boozomen ma tikam taman muriini. Mi wal ki tomooto ko menmen zin pizin kat. Uunu toro, moori ko irao imiili ma imbeeze pa wal kini mini som. Ni ko ila imbeeze pa wal ki tomooto. Uunu toro, moori tina musaanariŋana mi wal kini matan pini ma ila iwe biibi. Tanata tiso tikam tamakan be ikot mburan kizin. Tikam bekena tire: Tomooto, ni irao, som som?* —The meaning of the *tamakan* ceremony is like this: The woman will go to the man and bear many children who will succeed their father and take his place. And the family of the man will be very happy on account of the children. Another reason, from the time when the woman was a small girl until she became an adult, her family has looked after her. That's why they want to do the *tamakan*, so as to receive compensation for their strength [which they have expended on the girl]. They do it to see whether or not the man is adequate/capable.

Kolman tiyembut tamakan ma imborene kek. Tamen iŋgi wal pakan tikam mini. —The village elders have cut off the *tamakan* custom and it has been abandoned. But now some people are doing it again.

Sombe ula ipet, to moori wal kini tikam tamakan pa tomooto wal kini. Tomooto wal kini tiŋgiimi tamakan ki moori wal kini. —When there is wedding, then the woman's relatives practice the *tamakan* ceremony for the man's relatives. The man's family buys the things from the woman's family.

Tamakan na, zin kolman tiso koroŋ ambaiŋana. Mi tamen nio aŋre, na koroŋ ambaiŋana som. Paso, tomtom ta iso ikam tamakan na, ni iseeze waene bizin

matan, ma ikam ŋge kizin ma mbio kizin, ma imap. —*Tamakan*, the old people say it is something good. But I view it as something that is not good. For the person who follows the practice of *tamakan*, he is afflicting his associates, and takes away all of their pigs and wealth objects.

▸ sometimes a wife goes back to her relatives and asks for food and other things, which the husband is made to repay at inflated prices.

def. *Moori ila ki tomooto kek, mi kaimer ila ki le tomooto bizin mi iwi zin pa ka kini o le koroŋ, ina tapaata be tamakan. Kaimer waene ko ikot.* —The woman has already gone to be with [her] husband, and later goes to her male relatives and asks them for food or [other] things. That, we (INC) call *tamakan*. Later, her spouse will have to repay the things.

tambar N

▸ nourishment given to someone with the expectation that one will receive something in return

Kan kini ti ma iwe tambar pu mi la. Mi motom iŋgal be uulu yo pa uraata pakan kaimer. —Eat this food and it will be nourishment for you (SG) and go. And remember to help me with some of [my] work later.

note: Central dialect form only, not well known

tambun N

▸ stick used for driving fish into net

Titeege tambun ma irao zin be tipun tai mibe ye titi la pu. —They all hold sticks with which to hit the sea water, so that fish will go get caught in the net.

loan from: Mutu language

tamburaana N

construction: *ka- tamburaana*

▸ wattle or comb of some birds

Man tatariigi ka tamburaana siŋsiŋŋana. —The wattle of a chicken is red.

▸ red plant (resembling the comb of a bird, sometimes used as a decoration)

tambuuru N

▸ wasp

Tambuuru ipeene Aigilo mataana ma piripiri. —A wasp stung Aigilo's eye and it swelled up.

tamen$_1$ Conjunction

▸ but, however, and yet

Tire la pini, tamen tikilaali som. —They looked over at him but did not recognise him.

Nio aŋso aŋla. Tamen yaŋ tau, ta aŋla som. —I wanted to go. But because of the rain, I did not go.

Tikam be tipotor leleene, tamen tirao som. —They tried to comfort him, but were unsuccessful.

Iti sombe lende koroŋ rimen, mi tamen lelende par piti, nako mbotŋana kiti ambai. —If we (INC) have only few things, but have love for each other, then our life will [still] be good.

tamen$_2$ N_Stative

▸ same, identical

Niomru kakam mbulu tamen tau. —The two of you did the same thing.

Zin ta boozomen tiso kalŋan tamen. —They all spoke the same language.

Niamru tomoyam tamen. Mi noyam ndelndelŋa. —The two of us (EXC) have the same father. But our mothers are different.

Mbeŋ tamen ta tina, ni iboobo zin ma timar. —That same night he called them to come.

tamen$_3$ Quantifier

▸ only one, exactly one, just one

Koroŋ tamen ta imbot ndel. —Only one thing was different.

Mbulu tana iwedet pa aigule tamen ŋonoono ikot ndaama ta boozomen. — That happens on only one day of each year.

Tomtom tamen ŋonoono ila ma ikam uraata. —Only one person went and did the work.

Mi koroŋ tamen ta aŋgalsek pa. —And there is only one thing that I forbid.

Tilup zin ma tiwe tamen. —They united and became one.

Ko ikam mbulu tana pa tamen ŋonoono mi imap. —He will only do that thing one time, and that will be the end.

Nu itum tamen ta Anutu ŋonoono. —Only you (SG) are the true God.

itu- tamen

▸ do something by oneself

Nio ituŋ tamen aŋkam uraata. Tomtom toro sa iuulu yo som. —I did the work by myself. No one else helped me.

▸ alone, only

Nio ko aŋbeeze pa nu itum tamen. —I will serve you (SG) alone/ only you.

-lup/-parlup ma -we tamen

▸ become united, become unified, become one

Tilup zin ma tiwe tamen. —They joined together and become one.

Itiŋan Merere taparlup ti ma tewe tamen kek. —We (INC) have became united with God.

lele- iwe tamen

▸ be united, feel united (Lit. 'insides become one')

Kulup leleyom mi ŋgar tiom ma iwe tamen kat. —Really be united in your (PL) hearts and minds.

tamenŋana N

▸ one and only, unique

lutuunu tamenŋana —His one and only child

tamori N

construction: *le- tamori/ le tamuri*

▸ female cousin, female second cousin, step-sister, more distant female relatives who can be asked to help with some work

Nio leŋ tamori bizin boozo ta tiuluulu yo pa uraata. —I have many female cousins that help me with the work.

tamuriŋ N

▸ girl (young and unmarried)

Dina ire zin tamuriŋ kar kan. —Dina saw the young girls of the village.

zin tamuriŋ ma naŋgaŋ ta tiwoolo zen —the young girls and boys who have not yet married

▸ young servant girl

King lutuunu moori ziŋan tamuriŋ kini tisula pa yok. —The king's daughter went with her young servant girls down to the river.

tamuriŋriŋ N Redup

▸ young girls (PL)

Zin tamuriŋriŋ tikuundu pat. —The young girls carried stones on their heads.

tana$_1$ Demonstrative

alt. *taina, tina*

▸ that (one) (near you), the

Sur tana, ina nu ku. —That green drinking coconut is yours (SG).

Mat tana, ni ipaata be 'aigule'. —That light, he called it 'day'.

Indeeŋe aigule tana, —On that day,

mazwaana tana —at that time

▸ there (near you)

Timbot tana irao ndaama laamuru. —They stayed there for 10 years.

note: compound of *ta* + *ina*. The alternate form *tina* is favored by Gauru dialect speakers, but they also use *tana*.

tana$_2$ Conjunction

▸ then, so, therefore, because (used when the reason is presupposed and the result is asserted)

Ni iso pini be ila. Tana ila. —He told him to go. Therefore he went.

Tiso tirao pa ŋgar kek. Tana lelen be tileŋ la tomtom pakan ŋgar kizin som. —They think they are already sufficient in their knowledge. Therefore they don't want to listen to the ideas of other people.

Zin lelen pini som, tana iko ma ila lene. —Because they didn't like him, he ran away.

▸ resumes the main event line of a story after a digression

tanata Conjunction

▸ that's the reason that, and that is why (used when both the result and the reason are somehow presupposed)

Tanata koozi tere mbia timbutul sala ke namaana mini som. Timbiŋmbiŋ men mi uten isula. —That is the reason that today we (INC) do not see bats sitting on top of tree branches anymore. They hang with their heads going down.

Niam tiŋgi amre kat ki motoyam. Tanata ampombolmbol ka sua i. —We (EXC) here saw it with our own eyes. That is why we are bearing witness and confirming the truth of it.

-taŋ V_Intr

▸ cry

Ni itaŋ, pa tamaana imeete. —He cried because his father died.

Ni itaŋ ma iyeryer. —He cried and wailed in a loud voice.

▸ cry in order to get something, plead

Sobe pikin titaŋ pa kan buzur ma iŋgi... —When children cry for meat [to eat] or something else like that...

▸ make characteristic sound or noise

Mbalus itaŋ. —The aeroplane made its noise.

Man itaŋ. —The bird sings.

Peene itaŋ. —The gun fired.

Belo itaŋ. —The bell rang.

Ŋgeu itaŋ gorogorok. —The frog was croaking.
Sombe twiiri itaŋ kat som, nako tomtom tiute be padei? —If the trumpet shell does not cry properly, how will people know [what to do]?

-taŋtaŋ V_Intr Redup
Koroŋ itaŋtaŋ sorok. —That thing is making noise for no reason.

lele- itaŋtaŋ
▸ cry in one's heart, desire something strongly, feel sorry for (people)
Nio leleŋ itaŋtaŋ ma piom, mi leŋ zaala iŋgoi be aŋma ma aŋre yom? —I strongly desire to [see] you (PL), but what way do I have of coming and seeing you? [i.e. I have no way of coming and seeing you.]

-taŋtaŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ crying one, always crying, cry-baby
Ni pikin taŋtaŋŋana. —He is a child who is always crying.

-taŋroro V_Tr Redup
▸ plead with, beseech, entreat, beg, keep asking someone for something
Zin Israel titaŋroro Merere be iuulu zin. —The Israelites begged the Lord to help them.
Taŋroro yo irao! —Enough now, don't ask me any more!
see also: *tiŋiizi* 'cry'

taŋga Demonstrative
alt. *tiŋga*
▸ that one over there
Nio leleŋ pa moori taŋga. —I like that woman over there.
Amla lele pakaana taŋga. —We (EXC) went to that area over there.
Ŋonoono, iwal biibi taŋga, zin zorzooroŋan kat. —It is true, those people over there, they are very rebellious/ disobedient.
Kere. Itunu taŋga. —Look. [It is him] over there.
▸ over there
Aŋdeeŋe zin su taŋga. —I found them over there.
note: Compound of *ta* + *iŋgga*

taŋgaa Demonstrative
▸ that one way over there (The final long vowel emphasises how far away the referent is.)
Lele taŋgaa kolou som. —That area way over there is not close.
▸ over there
note: Compound of *ta* + *iŋga*

taŋgoi Demonstrative Pronoun
▸ which one?
Sua taŋgoi ta imarra be aŋso? —Which talk is easy/easier for me to say?
similar: *iŋgoi*

taŋtuŋ N
▸ walking sticks, stilts (used to walk in mud)
Zin tiwwa sala taŋtuŋ. —They walked on sticks.
Wa lem sorok ma we taŋtuŋ? —Are you (SG) just going to walk around aimlessly like you have become a walking stick?

tapaara Adv_Pred1
alt. *taparpaara*
▸ continually, again and again, time and again, over and over, repeatedly
Tisuŋ tapaara. —They prayed continually.
Ni imbombo taparpaara. —He sings continually.
Ni ikampe yam taparpaara. —He shows us (EXC) kindness again and again.
Lala taparpaara pa ruumu kizin pepe. —Don't keep going to their house again and again.

tapaaraŋa- N_Inal
▸ groin area
Mbeteŋgal ikam la ta tapaaraŋoŋ. —I have an abscess in my groin area.
similar: *saŋa-* 'groin'

tapeeleŋa- V_Intr_Uninfl
construction: *lele- tapeeleŋa-*
▸ calm, self-controlled (person)
Ni leleene tapeeleŋana. Iporrou som. Iso sua men. —He is a very calm and self-controlled person. He does not fight. He just talks.

-tapel V_Intr
▸ capsize, turn over, overturn
Mon imbukilkil ma itapel sula tai. (=Itoori ma keteene isula). —The outrigger-less canoe rocked and capsized into the sea. (It turned and the top of it went down.)
Wooŋgo itapel som. Imon men. —A canoe with an outrigger does not turn over. It just sinks [when overloaded].
Wooŋgo itapel ma ikutun zin pikin. —The boat capsized and trapped the children underneath it.

-tapur V_Intr_Stative
▸ sag, be slack
keze- itapur —face sags (used of old people)
kwo- itapur —mouth area sags (once teeth have fallen out)

-tarakoŋkoŋ V_Tr Redup
▸ keep hitting or knocking on something without reason
Tarakoŋkoŋ ndeete pepe. Ko ipol. —Don't keep hitting the ladder. It will break.
Asiŋ itarakoŋkoŋ kitiimbi? Iti teleŋ sua som. —Who is hitting on the post? We (INC) cannot hear the talk.
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. *-tarkoŋkoŋ, -ta(a)ra tenten*

taraŋgatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ steep
lele taraŋgatŋana —steep area (where it is difficult to walk up or down)
similar: *sipkatŋa-, kiskatŋa-*

taraŋgo N
▸ spear for fishing (has 3-6 prongs)
Ni iŋgal ye/ ŋgereeme/ tuunu pa taraŋgo. —He speared fish/ crayfish/ eels/ with a fishing spear.

tarkamkaamba N Redup
▸ type of praying mantis
Takamkaamba ipa, to riŋriŋ ikamami. —When a praying mantis walks, it wobbles.
To tana ipa na, toso ko tarkamkaamba. —When that fellow walks, we (INC) think [he is like] a praying mantis.
dial. var. *tarakamkaama* (Marile), *koŋsiloŋkaboŋ* (Gauru)

-tarkat V_Tr
▸ cut up, chop up a long object into short pieces
Tarkat kanda teu. —Chop up some sugarcane for us (INC).

-tarkatkat V_Tr Redup
▸ peck at (used of birds)
Tatariigi titarkatkat rais ta moori iliŋ su kar keteene na. —The chickens are pecking at the rice that the woman spilled on the ground.
Ŋerek itarkatkat pin, papaya. —A green parrot pecked at the bananas, papaya.

tarkatŋa-
▸ cut up, chopped into pieces
Teu tarkatŋana, aŋur su tana. Kam ma ŋit. —The chopped up sugarcane, I put [it] there. Take it and pull off the skin with your teeth.

-tarkoŋkoŋ V_Intr Redup
▸ walk unsteadily, lurch, stagger
Zin spakman tipa kat som. Titarkoŋkoŋ pa pai. —Drunks do not walk properly. They lurch/stagger as they walk.
Nio aŋtutkat yo ma aŋtarkoŋkoŋ ma aŋtop su. —I bumped into something, staggered, and fell down.
Kere pikin tana. Kokena kumbuunu giris, to itarkoŋkoŋ ma isula pa dogo. —Look after that child lest he slip and then stagger and fall down the hill.
▸ try to regain one's balance after having stumbled
similar: *sursur, -susuuru*
dial. var. *-tarakoŋkoŋ* (Marile)

-tarndetndeete V_Tr Redup
alt. *-taarandetndeete*
▸ cut nicks or notches into something, make steps, spoil by cutting
Nio aŋtarndetndeete ni be aŋsala. —I cut notches into the coconut, so I could go up it.
Taarandetndeete toono be iwe zaala mi tusula. —Cut steps into the ground to make a way for us (INC) to go down.
Yok kezeene sipirpir. Taarandetndeete pa. —The bank of the river is slippery. Cut some steps into it.
▸ can't reach consensus because everyone is talking about different things.
Sua itarndetndeete. Tiso sua leŋaleŋa, tana sua izal som ma tuurpe som. —Everyone was talking about different things, so the talk did not go straight and we (INC) did not settle it.

-tarpaala V_Tr
▸ split, cut up (using axe or knife)
Tarpaala mbu lwoono ma iwe soolo. —Split the betel-nut trunk up into flooring.
Ni itarpaala ni mi ikan ŋonoono. —He cut open the coconut and ate the flesh.
▸ cut up into small pieces
Ni ikis mok, mi itarpaala/ itarwalwaala ma munmun. —She peeled some taro, and cut it up into small pieces.

-tarpalpaala/ -tarwalwaala V_Tr Redup

-tarpis V_Tr
▸ cut a hole into something (using a knife)
Tarpis sur tiŋgi ma win. —Cut a hole into this green coconut and drink [it].

tartu N
▸ area that has been left uncleared
Tartu ri ti imbot paso? Koposop ma imap. —Why was this little area left uncleared? Finish it off completely.
def. *Tasambar ma tala, mi tezem su koroŋŋana ri ma imbot. Ina tartu.* —We (INC) are going along cutting grass, and leave a small part undone. That [is a] *tartu.*
dial. var. *taratu* (Marile)

tasa Determiner
▸ some, one (and possibly more), no one (equivalent of *ta* 'one' in irrealis utterances like negated sentences, conditional constructions, utterances with a future temporal interpretation.)
Tasa ila kar kini mini som. —No one went again to his village.
Ko aŋkam leyom ye tasa. —I will give you (PL) a fish [or two].
Kizin tasa le ŋgar ambaiŋana som. —Not one of them has good thinking.
Sombe ndeeŋe tasa, na kam ma ur su ti. —If you (SG) find one, then bring it and put it down right here.
Aŋkas zin ma timap. Aŋzem tasa imborene som. —I cut down/ slaughtered them all. I didn't allow a single one to live.

-tat V_Intr
▸ become stuck, get stuck, be unable to do something, be hindered, be prevented
Tatat la pizin bibip. Tiyok piti, to takam. —We (INC) are stuck because of the big men. Once they agree for us to do it, then we will do it.
Anutu itat pa koroŋ sa som. —God is not hindered by anything. [=He can do anything.]
Nio aŋso aŋpera Tuam. Mi aŋtat, pa leŋ zaala som. —I want to go out to Tuam Island. But I am stuck because I don't have a way to get there.

-tatat V_Intr Redup
Amtatat pa mbaŋbaŋ. —We (EXC) kept getting stuck in the overgrown area.
see also: *-yel* 'be deficient, lacking, missing something'

tata N_Event
▸ busyness
Tamen Mata na, ni tata ikami ma isu ma ise pa uraata. —But Martha, she was very busy with the housework.
Tata ikam yo pizin leembe. —I am busy because of the visitors.
similar: *-su ma -se*

tataata Adv_Pred0
▸ forcefully and quickly

-yaaru tataata
▸ forcefully pull, drag away
Tiyaaru tataati ma ila be tibalisi. —They forcefully dragged him away to physically punish him.

-piyar tataata
▸ hurry up someone
Piyar tataata zin pikin mi kalala, pa mbeŋ kek. —Hurry up the kids [by talking to them] and go, for it is already dark.

tatariigi N
▸ chicken, hen, domestic bird
Man tatariigi ikuubukaala lutuunu bizin. —A hen is protecting her chicks by covering them with her wings.
Man (tatariigi) ikoolo. —A rooster crowed.
Tatariigi ikotkot/ itaŋ/ ipeebe. —The hen made a clucking sound/ squawked/ laid eggs.
dial. var. *antare* (Northern)

-tatiliu V_Tr
▸ encircle, go around something, draw a line around something
Zin pikin titatiliu plak uunu. —The children encircled the flag pole.
Tatiliu sua ta r imbot lela. —Draw a line around [any] word which has *r* in it./ Circle any word which has *r* in it.
Tatiliu ke ma iur sumbuunu. —Cut a circular hole in the wood.

tatiliuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ circular, round
yok tatiliuŋana —lake, pond
Mbooro kwoono tatiliuŋana. —The cup has a round mouth.

-ris tatiliuŋana
▸ draw a circle around something
see also: *-liu*

-tatke V_Tr
▸ take off, take out, take away, remove
Nio aŋtatke you, ta imeete. —The fire died because I took away the burning sticks.
Titatke yo pa uraata tio. —They removed me from my work/ job/ position.

Nio aŋtatke yo pa pataŋana tana. —I removed myself from any involvement in that problem.

▸ deliver

Tatke yo pa koŋ koi bizin naman. —Deliver me from my enemies' hands.

-tatkewe V_Tr Redup

-tatut V_Tr

▸ pluck out, pull out, pull off

Tatut moomo tio ma isu. —Pull out my grey hairs.

Katatut wooro sa ma imar be topo ŋge namaana mi kumbuunu pa. —Pull off a vine with which we (INC) can tie the pig's front and back legs.

▸ separate, sever, break off from (relationship)

Loŋa tatut lutum utŋana tiŋgi ma ima, to itum mboro i. —Quickly separate this adopted child of yours (SG) [from his biological parents] and take him [to your home], and then you yourself [can] look after him.

-tatut pa tui

▸ wean

Loŋa katatut pikin tiom pa tui. —Quickly wean your child from milk. [He is big enough.]

-tatutut V_Tr Redup

▸ tear into pieces

Zin titatutut yo kembei laion ma aŋsaana kat. —They tore into me like a lion, and I was in a very bad way.

Timaŋga pini ma titatututi mi tigiibi sala you. —They attacked him and tore him into pieces, and threw him onto the fire.

tau$_1$ Complementiser

alt. *ta*

▸ that, who, whom, whose, which, where (complementiser used in factive relative clauses)

see also: *tabe*

tau$_2$ Particle

▸ just

▸ emphasis (marks exclusive or contrastive emphasis or surprise)

Ni tau. —It is him (and not anyone else).

Niwi itum tau. —It is up to you (SG) (and no one else.

Ina zin yaŋoyaŋo tau! —Those were water spirits!

Mi koozi na ka ŋgar tamen tau. —And today, there is exactly the same kind of thinking going on.

ma tau

▸ really, so (adds emphasis to what has just been said, expresses emotional involvement on the part of the speaker)

Aŋmoto ma tau! —I was really afraid!

Kutum kat leyom ma tau! —You (PL) have become so fat!

-tau$_3$ V_Tr

▸ wind, coil something around something (tree, body part, etc.)

Nio aŋtau wooro la nomoŋ. —I wound the rope around my arm.

Nio aŋtau wooro ila lwoŋ, mi aŋla su. —I coiled the rope around my waist and went to the forest.

see also: *-tal*

-tautau V_Tr Redup

Ila na som, pa wooro itautau kumbuunu. —He could not go any further, because his legs kept getting entangled in vines.

Itautau la namaana ŋgureene... —He was winding it around his arm/ wrist...

-taukaala V_Tr

▸ wrap oneself in something

Ni ikam kawaala, mi itaukaali pa. —He got a sheet and wrapped himself in it.

-partau V_Middle

▸ wrap around each other

Mooto ru tipartau zin. —Two snakes wrapped around each other.

taun N

▸ calm weather (with no wind), peace after a fight, quietness

Re iwolol, beso iwaara ipet na, taun isu. —The southeast wind will keep blowing until the northwest winds come, and then there will be calm weather.

Taun isu kek. Malmal imap. —It is peaceful now. The fighting is ended.

Tiparŋooŋo ma molo som mi taun isu. —They were arguing with each other, but it wasn't long and things calmed down.

te$_1$ N

▸ excrement, faeces

Re pa te, ko padaaga! —Look out for the excrement lest you (SG) step on it!

see also: *tie-*

te$_2$ N

▸ pole (used for punting canoes and small boats)

Kam te imar aŋte wooŋgo. —Give me the pole, [and] I will pole the canoe.

-te$_3$ V_Tr

▸ pole, punt

Nio aŋte wooŋgo ma aŋla. —I poled the canoe away./ I punted the canoe along.

similar: *-kelut*

-te$_4$ V_Tr

▸ break into pieces, divide, apportion (done to food items)

Nio aŋte narabu ma ni ka suruunu mi nio koŋ suruunu. —I broke the tapioca bread, and he got part and I got part.

-tete V_Tr Redup

alt. *-tette*

Ketete meene siŋ ti ma irao yom. —Divide up this big bundle of sago among yourselves.

Ikam narabu ma isuŋ pa, to itette ma irao zin naŋgaŋ kini. —He took the bread and prayed for it, and then broke it and [distributed it] to all his disciples.

see also: *-peete*

-teege$_1$ V_Tr

▸ take hold of, grasp with hands

Ni iteege buza ma imaŋga. —He took a knife and got up.

Mar ŋana mi aŋteegu. —Come closer so I can hold you (SG).

Iteege lae pa mooribi namaana, mi iwiti ma imaŋga. —He reached and took hold of the old woman's hand and lifted her, and she stood up.

▸ arrest

Titeege yo sorok, mi tiur yo lela ruumu sanaana. —They arrested me without reason and put me in jail.

▸ hold in one's hand

Teege kat! —Hold it well!

similar: *-kis* 'hold', *-ten* 'hold in one's hand'

▸ touch, hold, feel

Tomtom pakan timoto siŋ. Irao titeege tomtom toro siŋ kini na som. —Some people are afraid of blood. They are not able to touch someone else's blood.

Kumbuŋ iteege toono mbolŋana sa som. —I did not feel any strong ground under my feet.

kwo- (i)teege

▸ mention, speak about (Lit. 'mouth hold')

Kwoyom teege zan risa pepe. —You (PL) should not mention their names at all.

▸ keep talking or singing

Naso motoyom iŋgalŋgal sua ta ni ikam piti na ma kwoyom itekteege totomen. —Then you (PL) will continuously remember the talk he gave to us (INC) and keep talking about it all the time.

Kwon tekteege mboe men. —They kept on singing.

▸ taste, take part in a feast

Irao kwon iteege kini tio tiŋgi na som. —They are not going to be able to take part in this feast of mine.

miiri iteege

▸ wind affects something, blows on something

Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.

Miiri iteege yo ma kuliŋ isarakrak kek. —The wind is blowing on me and causing me to have goose bumps.

-teege tete ru

▸ hold contradictory beliefs, follow contradictory ways of behaving, be double-minded, inconsistent in one's actions, not whole-hearted (Lit. 'holds two walking sticks')

Nio aŋurla sua kini som. Pa ni iteege tete ru. —I don't believe his talk. For he holds two walking sticks.

-teege kopo-

▸ look after the feeding of someone (Lit. 'hold stomach')

-teege kuli-

▸ provide food, strengthen body (Lit. 'hold skin')

Kam ka pin ma ikan be iteege kuliini, tona ila pa uraata. —Give him some bananas to eat to strengthen him, and after that he can go to work.

-teege le- kadoono

▸ be paid, receive wages (Lit. 'hold payment')

-teege ŋono-

▸ have sex with, fondle, pet (Lit. 'hold body')

-teege peeze pa

▸ steer, drive (Lit. 'hold steering for')

-teege siŋ pa

▸ take care of a woman who has given birth (for example by washing blood-

stained clothing, Lit. 'hold blood')
Indeeŋe ta ni ikam tomtom na, nio ta aŋteege siŋ pini. —When she gave birth, it was I that looked after her.
▸ have blood on one's hands, kill someone, murder
A. iteege siŋ pa naana, tabe ila imbot ruumu sananŋana. —A. murdered his mother, therefore he has gone to prison.
David iteege siŋ pa Uria. —David had Uriah's blood on his hands.

-teege uraata
▸ be employed (Lit. 'hold work')

-teege you
▸ cook (Lit. 'hold fire')
Aŋteege kanda you zen. —I have not yet cooked for us (INC).

you teegeŋana muriini
▸ kitchen (Lit. 'place for holding fire')

-teege zaaba pa
▸ attack, assault (Lit. 'hold club to')

-tekteege V_Tr Redup
▸ keep on doing some activity, persist in
Ni itekteegi men pa sambarŋana. —He just keeps at cutting the grass.
similar: *-noknok men*

ni- (i)tekteege
▸ shivering, (be) cold
Nin tekteege mi tikeene kat som. —They were cold and did not sleep well.
dial. var. *ni- tekeege* (Marile)

-parteege
▸ hold/ touch each other
Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruuŋu ikan. —Line up those two pieces of wood so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].

-parteege nama-
▸ shake hands (when welcoming someone or saying goodbye)
Niamŋan amparteege nomoyam muŋgu. —We (EXC) shook hands first.

-peteege V_Tr
▸ hand something to someone, give a gift
Peteege koroŋ tana ise nio nomoŋ. —Hand me that thing.

-patekteege V_Tr Redup
▸ make someone to be wet and cold
Nu patekteege yo paso? (=Yaala yok salakaala yo paso! Niŋ tekteege.) —Why did you (SG) do that, you are making me cold? (=Why do you throw water on me! I am cold.)

teegeŋa- N_Inal_Event
▸ holding
O Yooba, pataŋana taiŋgi imbel teegeŋoŋ kek! —O Yahweh, this misfortune has been holding me a long time already.

-teegekaala V_Tr
▸ take something along just in case
Iŋgi Sande, tamen aŋteegekaala nomoŋ. —Now it is Sunday [so I am not thinking of work] but I am taking my machete along anyway just in case.

-teegekaala kopo-
▸ provide light refreshments/ snacks (not a full meal, just a little something to eat)

-teegekiskis/ -tekiskis
▸ hold strongly, hold very tightly

-teege$_2$ V_Tr
▸ weave coconut leaves into baskets
Moori titeege pelpeele/ kiri/ nakaral. —The women wove [different kinds of] baskets.

-teegekat V_Tr
▸ look after, care for, attend to (someone who is incapacitated, one takes care of their toilet needs, meals, washing, etc.)
Tamaŋ mete ikami, mi ituŋ aŋteegekatkati ma imeete. —My father became ill and I personally looked after him until he died.

-teegeraama V_Tr
▸ take along all necessary things
Sombe la mokleene, na teegeraama buza, sarep, ma koroŋ boozomen ki uraata.. —When you (SG) go the garden, take along a machete, grass knife, and all the [other] tools needed for the work.

teene$_1$ N
▸ cane, rattan (=Tok Pisin *kanda*, used for building fences and tying houses together. Short rigid pieces of rattan are also used for corporal punishment. The names of different types of rattan are listed in the Semantics Fields section. Scientific name: *Calamus sp.*)
Zin tipo urum tana pa kiri ka teene men. Tito mbulu kizin kolman. —They built that clan house just by tying it together with *kiri* cane. They followed the old people's customs.
Tino teene pa buza lutuunu, mi tipo len ruumu lutuunu pa naroogo. —They shaved the rattan (with a knife) and tied/ made a headdress for the dance ceremony.

Sombe tono teene, to orkan orkan ila ne, tona ambai pa utende be ilela. —When we (INC) shave the rattan, then all the corners (rough spots, sharp edges) go away, and then it becomes good for our heads [i.e. smooth and well-fitting].
Tidaada teene pa ruumu ndemeene be tiparaaza mburu kizin ise pa. —They stretched out the cane [as a clothesline] behind the house in order to hang their clothes on it to dry.
Tiyembut teene mi tibalisi pa. —They cut off a piece of cane and whipped him with it.
Teene ko ikam zin. —They will get caned. [Lit. 'The cane will get them.']
Zin tiya kolo ka teene be timbit wooŋgo pa ma tiyaaru. —They pulled off some *kolo* cane to tie to the boat so they could pull it.
Taraaza teene be tono mi topo zin naol. —We (INC) tear/split the cane so we could shave it and use it to make headdresses.
Tatarpaala teene muŋgu pa buza, tona tarasraaza ma munmun. —We (INC) first split cane with a knife, and then we tear it up into smaller pieces

-teene$_2$ V_Tr
▸ swallow food without chewing, gulp down
def. *Toŋo kini som, mi tapabeleu ilae imaare mi kut ma ila ne, ina teteene.* —We (INC) don't chew the food, we move it around in our mouth, and then it goes down, in doing that, we swallow.
Iteene kini ma ileegi. —He gulped down the food and it got stuck in his throat.
Beso aŋteene ma isula na, itortooro kopoŋ ma iyoyou. —When I swallowed it and it went down, it turned my stomach and [made] it hurt.

-teete V_Tr
▸ saw, cut with a back and forth sawing movement (using a saw or piece of sharp bamboo)
Nio aŋteete ke ti. —I sawed up this wood.
Titeete timbiiri. —They cut wood for a wooden dish.
Zin titeete ruŋ be tipiizi meene. —They cut off the fibrous sheath of a coconut in order to squeeze sago pulp.
▸ shred, tear into shreds
Kuzi iteete kawaala, pilou, mattress. —A rat has torn the clothing, pillows, mattresses into shreds.

-teteete V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋla na, ni iteteete siel matan matan. —When I went, he was sawing off the ends of the thatching rafters.

teeteŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ hewn with a stone axe (*mbombo*)
ke teeteŋana —carved wood, carving, idol
Tumbuyam bizin tisap ke teeteteŋan pa mbombo. —Our (EXC) ancestors hewed pieces of wood with stone axes.

tei Demonstrative
▸ this (one), here
Toon tei kizin ziŋoi? —This land, whose is it?
note: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. *ti* (Central)

teke N
▸ outrigger boom
Teke wooŋgo kana ipol pizin ta mozo keteene. —The outrigger boom broke on them while they were out in the middle of the ocean.

-tekiskis V_Tr
▸ hold tightly
Tekiskisi kat! Ko ila ne. —Hold it very tightly! Otherwise it will get away.
Ni ikaam piŋpiŋ be ila ipuni, tamen titekiskisi. —He tried to wiggle away so he could go and hit him, but they held on to him tightly
similar: *-soukiskis, -teege ma tuŋ, -teegekis*

-tekteege V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup
▸ keep on doing some activity, persist
Amtekteege leyam yok winŋana. —We (EXC) kept on having drinks.
Miko tekteegi ta kembena ma irao meete. —And you (SG) will continue on like that until you die.
Uraata ti, katu somŋana. Tana takam, to tetekteegi ma imap pataaŋa. Imbot to imborene. —This work has no one responsible [for making sure it gets done]. So let's just keep at it and finish it in one go. If it is left, it will be abandoned and left undone.
Yaŋ itekteege men. —The rain keeps on falling.
Naso motoyom iŋgalŋgal sua ta ni ikam piti na ma kwoyom itekteege totomen. —Then

you (PL) will continuously remember the talk he gave to us (EXC) and your mouths will keep talking about it all the time.
Kwon tekteege mboe men. —They kept singing away.
similar: *-noknok men*

ni- (i)tekteege/ ni- itekeege
▸ feel cold, be cold, be shivering
Pikin niini itekteege. Kam kawaala ma soukaali. —The child is cold. Get a towel and wrap it around her [to warm her up].

tekteegeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ clayish ground
Kumbuulu lele su tana pepe. Pa ina toono tekteegeŋana. —Don't play in that area. For there, the ground is clayish.
similar: *tektekŋa-, sekapŋa-*

tektek$_1$ N Redup
▸ tree type (found by rivers, has very sticky fruit)
Tiur ke tektek pwoono isala pin be tisou man. —They put the sticky seeds of a *tektek* tree onto a banana plant in order to catch birds.

tektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ clayish, sticky
def. *toono kasek*
Toono tektekŋana isekap la kumbuŋ ma bok. —The clayish ground got stuck all over my feet.
similar: *tekteegeŋa-, sekapŋa-*

tektek$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ have pus in the eyes, eye infection
Ni mataana tektek. —S/he has pus in her/ his eyes/ infected eyes.

tektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
alt. *atektekŋa-*
▸ nice, beautiful
mburu tektekŋana, moori tektekŋana —nice clothes, beautiful girl
similar: *ambaiŋa-*

tel Quantifier
▸ three
Sombe wal ru sa, som tel sa tilup zin, … —If two people or three people meet together, …
Imar to ire waene bizin tel tana tikenne. —When he came, he saw those three friends of his sleeping.
Lele tana na, kar bibip tel timbot pa. —That area, three large villages are located there.
zin tel tana —those three/ the three of them
Zoŋ mataana ikam tel. —It was three o'clock.
Aigule iwe tel pa… —On the third day..
lamata mi tel —eight
laamuru mi tel —thirteen
tomoota mi tel —twenty three
tomto tel —sixty

pa tel
▸ three times
Ni iso ta kembei pa tel. — He spoke like that three times.

teltelŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup
▸ three by three, in threes
sipsip ta kan ndaama teltelŋa —sheep that are three years old

tembe$_1$ N
▸ sling
def. *Tiurpe tembe pa ni ka ruŋ. Tikam wooro ila ruŋ suruunu, mi ila suruunu toro. To tiur pat ila ruŋ, mi titeege wooro tumbuun ru tana, mi tipaŋgiliiti.* —They make slings from the fibrous sheath of a coconut palm. They attach a rope to both ends of it. Then they put a stone in the sheath, and hold the two ends of the rope, and swing [it].
dial. var. *teembe* (Marile)

-tembe$_2$ V_Tr
▸ shoot with a sling (birds, pigs, dogs)
Zin titembe zin man ta timbot sala kaŋar uteene na. —They shot the birds that were up in the top of the *galip* tree with slings.
Kala ketembe zin ŋge ta tizuzus kar keteene kiti na. —Go and sling stones at the pigs that have been digging up the flat area in the middle of our (INC) village.

-tembembe V_Tr Redup
▸ shooting with a sling

tembel$_1$ N
construction: *ka- tembel*
▸ spinal cord
Dokta titiiri i na, motmooto tiloondo pa ndeme kiini mi tipasaana ka tembel. —The doctors examined her and found out that germs had gone into her backbone and destroyed the bone marrow.

tembel$_2$ N
▸ creature type (several inches long, whitish-brownish, thin, edible, has soft flesh, lives in rivers and estuaries)
Niam naŋgaŋ amsula yok ma amyo kotkot, to amsupaala, mi ampas koyam tembel ma amkan. —We (EXC) young men went down to the river and collected driftwood, and

then we broke it up for a fire and removed *tembel* creatures from it, and ate [them].
Amtuumbu tembel sala you ma amkan. —We (EXC) roasted *tembel* creatures wrapped in leaves over a fire and ate them.

tembel$_3$ V_Middle_Uninfl
▸ woe to, be in great trouble
Tembel zin kek! —Woe to them!

temboŋ N
▸ studs (framing timber of a house that is oriented vertically and supports the roof)
Loŋa kapamender zin temboŋ mi pambaara mbal ise, kaimer nakur isala. —Quickly stand up the studs and put the top plate across [them], later the ridge beam can go up.

temen N
▸ meal (not a very big meal, prepared for people who have helped in some work, or to show gratitude for something else)
Aŋkam kan temen ri, pa tisambar lele tio koroŋŋana ri. —I made them a small meal, because they cleared a small piece of my land.

ten$_1$ Adv_Pred0&1
▸ suggestive (when someone is unwilling or apprehensive, or when the successful outcome of an intended action is not sure), try to do something
▸ try, test
Toombo ten! —Try and do it anyway!
Paata ten! —Try and read it!
Boobo ten. Tila kek, som zen? —Try calling out. Have they already gone or not?
Iti tere ten, ko ni imar som som? —Let's (INC) see whether he comes or not.
Rupa ten. —Just try it on [i.e. a piece of clothing].
Aŋtiiri ten li ti. —I will try to check this deep spot in the water.
▸ more
Ruk ten ma ila ŋana. —Move it a little bit more.
Yoan, ni ruk ten ŋana pa Anutu kwoono bizin. —John, he was greater than any of God's other prophets.

tenten Adv_Pred0&1 Redup
▸ little by little
see under: *tenten* for examples

-ten$_2$ V_Tr
▸ have something in one's hand, hold something in one's palm
Ni iten ke ma ila be ipun zin pikin. —He went with a stick in his hand to hit the children.
Aŋten buza mi aŋla mokleene. —I had a machete in my hand and went to the garden.
Ni iten mooto tana ma ibalbut la ni lwoono ma mooto imeete. —He held the snake in his hand and hit it against the coconut trunk and the snake died.
see also: *-teege, -kis*

tenten Adv_Pred0&1 Redup
▸ try little by little, partially
Kan tenten. —Try a little bit of it and see how it tastes.
Kis tenten serembat paso? Posop kat kisŋana —Why are you (SG) only partly peeling the sweet potatoes? Finish the peeling properly.
▸ somewhat, …ish
Puke parrisŋana, ina pakaana siŋsiŋ tenten, mi pakaana ikokou. —Striped Malaysian apples are partly reddish, and partly white.

-re tenten ka ŋonoono
▸ experience a bit (not fully yet, more to come), foretaste
Mi kerre tenten ka ŋonoono kek. —And you have already begun to see a bit of the fruit/ results of it.

-tara tenten
▸ keep hitting with a knife several times making some marks, chip off
Asiŋ itara tenten ke tiŋgi? —Who has cut chips into this piece of wood?

-tepe V_Intr_Stative
▸ protrude (of lower lip)
Ni iwe kolman kek, tana zuruunu itepe. —He has become old, and therefore his lower lip is protruding.

-terre V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ lean over, be at an angle
Koko, pa ke iterre kek! —Run away, for the tree is already leaning over.
Ruumu iterre kek. Iŋgi be imuzu. —The house is already leaning over. It is about to fall over.
Ni tana iterre be ipol. —That coconut is leaning (so much), it is about to fall over.

terteere N Redup
▸ wild taro type (not edible, leaves used

for covering sores or folded into drinking cups)
def. *Tapakap mbeete pa, tokop yok pa be tiwin. Takan som, pa ituntun ti.* —We (INC) cover sores with it, and fold the leaves into drinking 'cups'. We do not eat [them], for [they] cause us to itch.

tete N Redup
▸ walking stick, staff
Ni iteege tete kini mi ipa ma ila. —He took his staff and walked away.
Ni iteege tete ru. —He holds two different [i.e. conflicting] beliefs. / He practices two types of behaviour.

tetekat N
▸ wrapped food made of sweet potatoes or taro and crushed *galip* nuts
Anaŋ itun tiama, mi iur tetekat isala, mi ito. —My mother heated the cooking stones, and put the wrapped mixture of *galip* nuts and taro on [them] and roasted [them].
To ipi tiama ma isu, mi ipeeze tetekat. —Then she took off the stones, and unwrapped the mixture of *galip* nuts and taro.
dial. var. *aduŋ, kodaaŋa*

teu N
▸ sugarcane, sugar (=Tok Pisin *suga*, scientific name: *Saccharum officinarum*)
Kala ma kakat kanda teu sa be toŋo. —Go and break off some sugarcane for us (INC) to chew.
Sombe toŋo teu ma biibi, to mbasir yaut/wat ikam ti. —If we (INC) chew on a lot of sugarcane, then we will have urinary problems. [a traditional belief]
Kam teu suruunu sa imar aŋŋit be ipembeeze ŋgureŋ. —Bring me a piece of sugar cane [and] I [will] bite off the skin [and chew it] to help my throat.

teu ka wol
▸ section of a sugarcane

ti$_1$ Demonstrative
dial. var. *tei* (Gauru)
▸ this, this one
Toono ti, kizin ziŋoi? —This land, whose is it?
Nio ti, aŋkamam mbulu takena som. —As for me, I don't do things like that.
Mbol tio ri ta ti. —This is my short story.
▸ here
Kamar, tulup ti su ti. —Come, let's meet here.

tis Demonstrative
▸ right here (addition of the *-s* emphasises the nearness of something or seeks the attention of the listener)
Pensol iŋgoi? Pensol tis. —Where is the pencil? The pencil is right here. [in my hand]

ti$_2$ N
▸ type of tree (used to poison fish. The fruits are edible however, but are usually only eaten in time of hunger. The dried fruits are made into rattles.)
Ti ruunu mi ti kuliini isula yok be ipun buzur ma takan. —*Ti* tree leaves and the *ti* tree's bark [are put] down in water to kill game and we (INC) eat it.
Ti putuunu, takat mi tuur sula kiri mi tuur sula yok ma inmbot ma molo, kembei wik ta, som ru. To takam ma ise mi toto ma takan. Yok iŋguuru siŋiini ma ila lene. Peteele to takan. Takanan sorok som. —The seeds of a *ti* tree, we (INC) snap [them] off, and put [them] down in a basket, and put [them] into water where they stay for a long time, like a week or two. Then we take them out, and cook [them] on hot stones and eat them. The water washes away the sap. In times of hunger, then we eat [them]. We don't eat them if we don't have to.

ti$_3$ Pronoun
alt. *iti*
▸ us, us (INC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) included) accusative pronoun
Ni ikam ti ma tombot matanda yaryaara. —He causes us (INC) to live eternally.
see also: *kiti, piti, iti, -ndV*
dial. var. *(i)ndi* (Gauru and Northern)

ti-$_4$ Subject prefix
▸ they, (third person plural Subject prefix that occurs on inflected verbs)
ti-la —they go, they went, they will go
ti-pun —they hit, they will hit

-ti$_5$ V_Intr
construction: *-ti la*
▸ get caught (in a net), get stuck
Ŋge iti la pu. —The pig got caught in the net.
Ye boozo tila titi la pu tana. —A lot of fish got caught in that net.

tiam Pronoun
▸ to/with us (EXC), our (EXC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) form of Locative pronoun

Iŋga niam kaŋar tiam. —That is our (EXC) *galip* nut tree.
Timar tiam. —They came to us (EXC).
Timbotmbot tiam. —They are staying with us (EXC).
note: from *ki* + *yam*

tiama N
▸ cooking stones (used when cooking things in an earth oven)
alt. *tiaama*
dial. var. *kaiama* (Northern)
Rorou, to tutun tiama, mi toto kanda serembat. —In the afternoon, then we (INC) will heat up the cooking stones and roast some sweet potatoes to eat.
-peipei tiama —to collect cooking stones
-petpet tiama —gather up cooking stones after the food has been removed
-piindi tiama pa kipin —move hot stones by using tongs
-pi tiama —move stones once they are cooled off
Kere tiama imuta kek, to kala ma kipiindi be kini loŋa mi isala. —Look at the cooking stones [that are being heated up in a fire], if they are already hot, then go and remove some of them, so that the food can quickly be put on to be cooked.

tiaŋtiaŋ N Redup
▸ bird type (has a white tail, black wings, long and yellow beak, considered to be an omen)
Tiaŋtiaŋ ipegerger ipegerger ma niyam gesges. —The *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird kept crying for a long time and we (EXC) got tired of it.
Tiaŋtiaŋ iwatwaata tomtom zaana. Tiaŋtiaŋ itaŋtaŋ. Ko ipaata asiŋ zaana? (Asiŋ imar, o pataŋana sa indeeŋe tomtom tana.) —The *tiaŋtiaŋ* bird keeps calling a person's name. The *tiaŋtiaŋ* is crying. Whose name is it calling? (Whoever is coming, or is about to experience hardship.)
tiaŋtiaŋ gaada (=apondok) —*tiaŋtiaŋ* type that lives by rivers and along the coast [It is viewed as having the habit of just looking around at things and not doing anything.]
tiaŋtiaŋ ŋonoono —real *tiaŋtiaŋ* (which lives in the forest)

tiau N
▸ wild chicken, bush fowl (brown, black, size of a chicken, =Tok Pisin *paul bilong bus / welpaul*)
def. *Man tiau, ni man su kana ta takanan.* —The bush fowl is a bird of the forest that we (INC) eat.

tie- N_Inal
▸ faeces, excrement
me tiene —faeces of a dog
Tiem su tana pepe! La ŋana. —Don't defecate there! Go a bit further.
see also: *te* 'faeces, excrement'
▸ residue, leaving
tiene ri —a little drop
meene zoŋo tiene —sago pulp that has fallen off in the process of being squeezed
so tiene —sawdust
guugu tiene —sago pulp that has fallen to the ground
▸ product, results, efforts, labour
Nu mbotmbot se uraata tio ka tiene. —You (SG) are living off of the fruits of my labour.
Ina wal pakan uze kizin tiene. —That is result of other people's hard work.
▸ account, report
Beede uraata ku tiene ise ro. —Write an account of the results of your work down on paper.

kopo- tiene
▸ food, meal
Matan iŋgal kopon tiene som. Tikam uraata, mi matan iŋgal kini som. —They did not think about having a meal. They just kept working, and did not think about food.
Ni mataana iŋgalŋgal kopo tiene ta kea, tabe ikam uraata ki lupŋana som. —He kept thinking of food like that, and so he did not do community work.

kuumbu tiene(ŋa-)
▸ habitually stealing
Tomtom tana, ni kuumbu tiene/ ni kuumbu tieneŋana kat. (=Ikemem tapaara.) —That person is a real thief. (He keeps stealing again and again.)

magat tien tien
▸ small fish found near reefs (Lit. 'reef excrement/products')
Magat tien tien, ina ye munmun ta tinmbot la patpat. Tupun naamba, to toyo zin. —'Reef products' these are small fish that live near coral reefs. We (INC) strike poison

root [in the vicinity of the reef to kill them], and then collect them.

mata- tiene

▸ 'sleep' in the eyes

Nio aŋmaŋga mi aŋpai motoŋ tiene. —I got up and rubbed the sleep out of my eyes.

miiri tiene/ gubur tiene

▸ moving cloud/ stationary cloud

munŋaana ka tiene

▸ large, uncountable amount, vast amount, multitude

Popoŋana ki Abaram ko tipet ma tiwe muŋaana ka tiene. —Abraham's offspring will appear and they will become a great multitude.

To siizi munŋaana ka tiene tipet ma tipasaana ni. —Then a multitude of grasshoppers appeared and ruined the coconut palms.

polop tieneŋa-

▸ fearful

Tomtom tana, polop tieneŋana kat. —That person is very fearful [of ghosts, darkness]

tiigi N

▸ basket type (big and round, made of a *belele* vine, design comes from New Britain)

Zin Kampalap tiŋgalŋgal tiigi. —The Kampalap villagers make (Lit. 'pierce') *tiigi* baskets.

similar: *natika*

tiili$_1$ N

construction: *ka- tiili*

▸ earwax, wax in the ear

talŋaana ka tiili —his/her earwax

Talŋoŋ ka tiili biibi mete ma aŋleŋ kat sua som. —I have a lot of wax in my ear and can't hear well.

Pai talŋom ka tiili. —Dig out that wax from your (SG) ear.

tiili$_2$ N

▸ fence post (smaller than *kitiimbi* 'house post')

Aŋkas tiili be aŋpo siiri. —I cut fence posts with which to make (Lit. 'tie') a fence.

tiili$_3$ N

▸ mushroom (general name)

tiili meene kana (edible)

tiili tui biibi (edible)

tiili areprep (red, not edible)

tiili ke kana (found on trees)

tiimi N

▸ sea creature type, coral polyp, sea anemone (edible, found on reef, colourful, when touched it curls up)

Tekes tiimi su kur kezeene. —We (INC) collect coral polyps at the edge of the reef.

tiimi naana, tiimi lutuunu

tiiŋgi N

dial. var. *tiiŋi* (Birik)

▸ mud, swamp, muddy/ swampy area

Niam amkam meene ta tiiŋgi a. —We (EXC) get sago from the swamp.

Nio aŋdubup sula tiiŋgi biibi/ sananŋana. —I sank down into a big/bad swampy place.

Ni ikam tiiŋgi ma imoono la motoŋ. —He took mud and smeared to my eyes.

tiiŋgi karoozoŋana —wet, muddy place

-tiŋtiiŋgi V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be dirty, be muddy, be smeared with mud

-patiiŋgi

▸ make dirty, get dirty, smear dirt on something

tiiri N

▸ dorsal fin, fin on the back of a fish

ye ka tiiri —the dorsal fin of a fish

note: Kampalap form

dial. var. *sisiraana* (Central)

-tiiri V_Middle/Tr

▸ examine, look over, check

Ni itiiri i pa natiloŋa. —He examined himself in a mirror.

Ni itiiri itunu ila yok. —He looked at himself in the water. [In the past, looking at one's reflection in water was the way to check one's appearance.]

Ni itiiri lele. —He checked/ looked over the area.

Re mburu ti mi tiiri ten. Ko asiŋ? —Look at this clothing and examine [it]. Whose is it?

▸ evaluate, check, appraise, judge

Ni itiiri uraata kini. —He checked her work.

Merere ko itiiri iti pa mbulu kiti. —The Lord will evaluate us (INC) in our behaviour.

Zin bibip irao titiiri kat sua kizin tomtom, mi tiurpe ma indeeŋe men. —Leaders should carefully evaluate people's talk and fix things in a really just manner.

Tiiri lelem. —Evaluate your insides/heart.

Tiiri su pa itum. —Examine/ Judge yourself.

Ou, kitiiri ŋgar ti. Ko ambai som som? —Hey, evaluate this idea. Is it good or not?

-tirtiiri V_Tr Redup

Anutu itirtiiri zin tomtom pa mbulu kizin mi iurur kadoono pizin. —God judges people

according to their behaviour and gives them their punishment/reward.
Merere ko itiiri ituru pa pataŋana taiŋgi. —The Lord will judge between the two of us (INC) concerning this problem.

tiiriŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ examination, judgement, court case
Ni imaŋga pa tiiriŋana. —He started the examination.

tiiriŋana katuunu
▸ judge, one responsible for judging
Iti takamam sorok. Mi sombe tiiriŋana katuunu imar, to ikam kat. —We (INC) do it haphazardly. But when the real Judge [i.e. God] comes, then he will do it properly.

tiiriŋana muriini
▸ court, place of examination

-pitiiri V_Tr
▸ search carefully, examine carefully
Amla amgalas mi ampitiiri ke mbuleene ma ye sa som kat. —We (EXC) went diving and carefully searched the base of the tree, but there was not a single fish.

-tiirigeege V_Tr
▸ search, examine a group of things
Tiirigeege plet ta boozomen tana. Re nu ku, to kam. —Check all those plates. If you (SG) see yours, then take it.

-tiizi V_Tr
▸ strip off leaves from the stalk (used of *kemyo, sarakrak, mok ruunu, tipir,* and *kundak* plants)
Kitiizi kemyo tana. —Strip off the leaves from those edible ferns.
Kitiizi zeere isula kuuru be inoi. —Strip off the edible greens into the pot to boil.
-tiizi mok ruunu —Strip off taro leaves
similar: *-yazuumu*

tiktiigi N Redup
▸ headdress type, headband, crown (worn by women on their foreheads)
def. *Tiurpe pa mor mi zaara mi borbooro putuunu. Zin moori aigau kizin. Tiktiigi isala ndomon.* —It is made of dog's teeth and little white shells and grass seeds. It is a woman's decoration. This kind of decoration is worn on their foreheads.

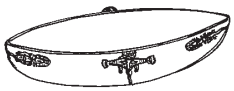
tiktik V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▸ walk vigorously/ energetically (with one's head held high, often because of feeling happy or proud. It is the opposite of being bashful or walking stooped over with one's head bowed down and just shuffling along.)
def. *Tiroono ise pa pai. Niini ise ma ipa.* —His bones rise in [his] walking. He exults and walks.
Ni ituntuundu som. Menmeeni mi tiktik ma ila. —He was not stooped over. He was happy and walking vigorously with his head held high.
Pa ki mos. Tiktik pepe. —Walk quietly, not vigorously. [when inside a house]
Ni tiktik ma imar. Ko sua sa? —He is vigorously walking as he comes. Perhaps there is some important talk [to be discussed]?

tiktikŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ vigorous, energetic
Logan pai kini tiktikŋana. —Logan's way of walking is very vigorous.

tiliizi$_1$
construction: *ka- tiliizi* N
▸ groin area
Koŋ tiliizi uunu isar. —My groin area is swollen.
dial. var. *saŋa-* (Yangla)

tiliizi$_2$ N
▸ tree type (= Tok Pisin *talis*, has edible nuts, grows on the coast, scientific name: *Terminalia catappa*)
Tiliizi ti iur narenren ambaiŋana piti. —This *talis* nut tree provides really nice shade for us (INC).
Tiliizi imbot tai men mi mutu. Ipu totomen. —The *talis* nut tree is found only by the sea and on islands. It bears fruit all the time.
▸ nut of a *talis* tree
Tiliizi na, iti tokot. —*Talis* nuts, we (INC) break open with stones.

timbiiri N
▸ wooden dish (a traditional wealth object, used for serving up starchy pudding to large crowds and for brideprice payments, has carved designs on the bottom and sides, usually purchased from the inner island people living on Aramot and Mandok islands who carve the dishes and trade them.)



Zin Koobo titaara mboono ma isula be tisap timbiiri. —The inner island people cut down an ironwood tree in order to carve wooden dish of it.
Zin Koobo ta tizabzap timbiiri. —It is the inner island people that carve wooden dishes.
Tiŋgiimi moori tana pa timbiiri piizi? —How many wooden dishes did they pay for that woman?
Ŋgal wak ma isula timbiiri. —Mash some starchy pudding and [put it] down into the wooden dish.
Timbiiri na mbio. Tikam timbiiri mi tiroukeele ŋge pa isu Mereu. —Wooden dishes are a wealth object. They take wooden dishes and trade them for pigs in West New Britain.

-timbil V_Intr
▸ roll
Ke itimbil ma isula yok som. Igagaaga. —The piece of wood rolled, but did not fall down into the river. It stopped at the edge.
Aloi (=pikin musaari) ikeene mi mburaana mburaana ma itimbil to keteene wek se. —Aloi (a little baby) was lying [on her stomach], and she kept trying until she rolled over with her chest facing upwards.
Ŋgat pikin ma ikeene, ko itimbil lene mi itop. —Put a barrier around the child while he sleeps lest he roll over and fall down.
▸ lie on the ground
Papaya itimbil su toono. —The papaya is lying on the ground.
Ni mataana ŋenŋeene, to itimbil sorok su toono. —He was sleepy and then he just stretched himself out on the ground.
similar: *-keene*

-timbilmbil V_Intr Redup
▸ roll around, (be) restless, writhe
Ni itaŋ biibi ma itimbilmbil su kar keteene. —She cried loudly and was writhing/rolling around [on the ground] in the middle of the village [because of her grief].
Posi itimbilmbil ise sukiŋ. —The cat is rolling around on my lap.

-patimbil V_Tr
▸ roll
Kala kapatimbil ke lwoono taŋga ilae. Kokena ipakaala zaala. —Go and roll that tree trunk over there aside, so it won't block the road.

timiini N
▸ bunch, hand of (used only of bananas)
pin timiini ta —one hand of bananas
Kam buza mi teete pin timiini tana isu. Pa mazaana kek. —Take a knife and cut off that hand of bananas. For they are already ripe.
Zeebe pin timiini tana isula kaari mi poi. —Put that bunch of bananas into a basket and carry it hanging from your (SG) head.

tina Demonstrative
alt. *taina, tana*
▸ that (near you), that one (near you), the
Kam ke tina imar. —Bring that stick here.
mbeŋ tamen ta tina —on that very same night
Re nom tina! —See your (SG) mother there!
E, ŋgomo ta tina. —Yes, that was the price.
Mi tina men som. —And not only that.
note: Compound of *ta* + *ina*. The form *tina* is favored by Gauru dialect speakers, but they also use *tana*. Central dialect speakers mainly use *tana*.
▸ there (near you)
Mbulem su tina. —Sit down there.

nu tina/ niom tina
▸ you there (used when expressing disapproval, indicates that the speaker wants to psychologically distance himself from the addressee(s))
Niom tina, konok sanaana kamŋana ndabok! —You (PL) there have been doing enough bad things! [i.e. Stop it!]
Niom tina som kat! —You (PL) there are absolutely hopeless!

uunu tina ta Conjunction
▸ that is the reason that..., that is why
Uunu tina ta… —That is the reason that... / That is why...

tiŋ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ go straight into
Ilu marakete ma tiŋ sala ŋge ma ŋge imeete. —He threw his spear and it went straight into the pig and the pig died.
similar: *alala, koŋ, pok*

tiŋga Demonstrative
alt. *taŋga*
▸ that (one) over there (nearby but somewhat removed from both speaker and hearer)
Kere, so wooŋgo tiŋga? —Look, what canoe is that over there?

Re kar musaari tiŋga. —Look at that little village over there.
▸ over there
Ni imbotmbot tiŋga. —He is staying over there.
note: from *ta* + *iŋga*

tiŋgi Demonstrative
alt. *taiŋgi*
▸ this (one in the immediate vicinity of the speaker and hearer)
Mon tiŋgi ki asiŋ? —Whose dugout canoe is this?
Nio musaari mi tikam yo ma aŋmar aŋbot kar tiŋgi. —When I was very young, they brought me here to live in this village.
▸ here
Niom kombotmbot tiŋgi mi kasa yam. —Stay here and wait for us (EXC).
note: from *ta* + *iŋgi*

tiŋgis Demonstrative
▸ right here, this one here (addition of the *-s* makes the demonstrative more emphatic)
Koozi kere mar pa tomtom itunu tiŋgis! —Today, you (PL) see the man himself right here!

tiŋiizi N_Event
▸ crying with tears, wailing, weeping
Naŋgoŋ imeete, tana nio aŋkam tiŋiizi biibi pini. —My mother died, therefore I cried a lot for her.
Tiŋiizi isu ma isaana pa morri tana. —There was a lot of wailing for that little girl.
Ni imbel tiŋiizi ma molo. —He kept crying for a long time.
▸ cry for help
Iŋgi tiŋiizi tio ima ku. —Here my cry [for help] is coming to you (SG).

tiŋisŋiizi N_Event Redup
▸ being on verge of crying, sobbing
Tiŋisŋiizi ikam yo. —I am about to cry.
Itaŋ pini ma imap, to tiŋisŋiizi ikami. —After she had cried for him, then she was sobbing.

lele- tiŋiiziŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ crying easily
Ni leleene tiŋiiziŋana. —She is one who cries easily.
see also: *-taŋ*
probable loan from the Mutu language, cf. *taŋiiz* ‘crying’

-tiŋirŋir V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be burnt down to glowing coals
You ikan ma bilbilŋana imap, mi itiŋirŋir. —The fire burned down until the flames are finished and there were just red coals.
Sombe you itiŋirŋir, to tutuumbu meene isala. —Once the fire has burned down to red coals, then we (INC) will roast sago on it.
see also: *you keseene* ‘red coals’

-tiŋtiiŋgi V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be dirty/ muddy/ smeared with mud
Yok itiŋtiiŋgi. —The river is muddy/dirty.
Mburu ku itiŋtiiŋgi kat. La ma ŋguuru. —Your (SG) clothes are very dirty. Go and wash [them].
see also: *tiiŋgi* ‘mud, swampy place’

-patiiŋgi/ -patiŋtiiŋgi V_Tr
▸ make dirty, muddy, get dirty, smear dirt on something
Ni ipatiiŋgi kuliini pa boma. —He smeared clay on his skin.
Patiŋtiiŋgi mburu ku popoŋana paso? —Why did you (SG) get your new clothes dirty?

tio Pronoun
▸ to/ at/ with me, my (first person singular form of Locative pronoun)
Ni imbotmbot tio. —He is staying with me.
Kamar tio. —Come to me.
Kam nakabasi tio imar. —Bring my axe.
note: from *ki* + *yo*

tiom Pronoun
▸ to/ at/ with you (PL), your (PL) (second person plural form of Locative pronoun)
Kakam kuuru tiom imar muŋgu. —Bring your pots here first.
Ni imbotmbot tiom. —He is staying with you.
Niam ko ampimiili pat tana ma ima tiom mini. —We (EXC) will return that money to you.
note: from *ki* + *yom*

tipi- N_Inal
▸ really small part of something, tiny piece, splinter, pieces of stones that shatter as a result of being heated in a fire
pat tipiini ru —two toea
Ke tipiini iŋgal yo. —I got a splinter stuck in my hand.

tipintipin N_Inal Redup
▸ many small pieces

ke tipinpin —splinters of wood

tir$_1$ N

▸ shellfish type (edible, found in the sea)

-tir$_2$ V_Tr

▸ shake

Zin moori titir kakaaba. —The women shook the rattles.

similar: *-yel*

▸ shake off/ out

Kasala we tana ma kitir kanda pakan. —Go up that mango tree and shake off some for us (INC) to eat.

Tir yok isu pa utem. —Shake the water off of [the hair on] your (SG) head.

Tir meteke. (=Tut su toono.) —Shake out the termites from their nest. (=Hit [the nest] on the ground.)

▸ spread out one's wings

Ko kembei ta manboŋ, itir begeene mi irie ma ila ne kek! —Like an eagle, it spreads its wings and flies and is gone.

▸ shake out by hitting

-tirtir V_Tr Redup

(-)tirikriigi V_Intr Redup

alt. *-tabirbir*

▸ walk unsteadily, stagger, lurch

Tomtom tana tirikriigi pa pai ma ila. —That man was staggering as he walked along

Tipun tomtom tana, tana itirikriigi. Ipa kat som. —Because they hit that man, he is walking unsteadily. He does not walk properly.

similar: *-sursur, -tarakoŋkoŋ*

-tirke V_Tr

▸ shake off

Ŋguloŋ iro nomoŋ, to antirke i ma itop. —A gecko grabbed on to my hand, and then I shook it off.

Nio aŋtirke musmuuzu pa kawaala tio. —I shook the dirt/ dust off of my clothes.

Koroŋ ta iyalele iti pa loondoŋana, titirke ma tisu len lup. —All the things that hinder us (INC) from running [well], let us shake them off completely.

tirkeŋa- N_Inal_Event

▸ shaking, threshing

bali tirkeŋana muriini —the place where barley was threshed

tiro- N_Inal

▸ bone

Tiroono ipol. —His bone broke.

Ni isala mbu ma itop, to ilikat kumbuunu ma ŋes. —He climbed up the betel-nut palm and fell down, and then he hit his leg badly and it broke.

Tiroŋ iyoyou. —My bones hurt/ache.

Ye kuulu ti tirontironŋana. Ye ambai som. Ko ileege ŋgurende. —This *kuulu* fish has lots of bones. It is not a good fish. It will get stuck in our (INC) throats.

▸ strength, strong

Ni tiroono men kat. Irao ikwaara koroŋ bibip. —He is very strong, he is able to carry big things.

Ni tiroono imbol pa uraata kamŋana. —He has great strength for doing work.

▸ framing

ruumu tiroono/ tiron tiron —framing timber of a house

tiro-ŋa-

▸ strong, tough

Tomtom taiŋgi, ni tiroonoŋana kat. —This man is really tough/ strong.

tiro- ikiiri

▸ physically strong

Kakam mburu bibip pepe, pa niom tiroyom ikiiri zen. —Don't take big loads, for your (PL) bones are not yet strong enough [said to small children].

tiro- (i)mbeeze

▸ rest, relax (Lit. 'bones be soft')

Ketem su ri muŋgu ma tirom (i)mbeeze, to maŋga mini pa uraata. —Rest a bit first and allow your (SG) bones to rest, and then you can start working again.

tiro- men

▸ very thin, skin and bones (Lit. 'only bones')

Ni tiroono men, mi ruŋguunu isaana. —He is very thin, only bones, and looks bad.

tiro- imukurkur

▸ all of one's strength is gone, feel strengthless

Mburoŋ izzu mi tiroŋ imukurkur lup. —My strength is failing and all of my bones are out of joint. [=I feel very weary.]

Aŋwin yok mbolŋana ma tiroŋ imukurkur lup. —I drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and all my bones are loose [=I have no strength.]

▸ bones separate/ become detached from each other (after death)

Tiroono imukurkur. —His bones have separated.

tiro- imurumrum
▸ bones are destroyed
Tiron imurumrum ma imap. —Their bones were completely destroyed.
tiro- ise
▸ hold oneself erect
Ni ipa pai kini na, tiroono ise mi iwwa. —When he walks, he holds himself erect and walks.
▸ roused, aggressive, belligerent, act like you are strong and invincible
Sombe tipamalmal ketem, to tirom ise be kam malmal. —If they anger you (SG), then you become aggressive and want to fight.
ka- tiroono
▸ obligation to repay something
Sombe tomtom toro sa ikam koroŋ biibi pu, na re pa koroŋ ka tiroono (=toyaŋana). —If someone gives something big to you (SG), then look out for the obligation to repay it later on.
similar: *pekelŋana, toyaŋana*
-kam tiro-
▸ display one's strength, act belligerently, aggressively challenge (Lit. 'do bones')
Kam tirom paso? Kam kosa, to tere. Uraataŋom sa? —Why are you (SG) being so aggressive? Go ahead and do something and then we (INC) will see [how strong you are]. Are you a real worker?
▸ collect one's strength, gather one's strength, fortify oneself
Kakam tiroyom (mburoyom)! —[Don't give up.] Gather your (PL) strength!
Kakam tiroyom (Niyom ise), mana kala mi kataara ke tana. —Gather your (PL) strength [by eating well ahead of time], before you go and cut that tree.
-ke tiro-
▸ collect one's strength to do something, gather one's strength
Tike tiron pa malmal. —They collected their strength for the fight.
Ke tirom! —Push strong! [Said to a mother giving birth.]
-petekat tiro-
▸ break someone's bone
Tipetekat tiroono sa ma ipol na som. —They did not break any of his bones.
-ru tiro-
▸ challenge (Lit. 'seek bones/strength')
Parei, nu ru tiroŋ? —How is it, are you (SG) wanting to see how strong I am?

-tit V_Tr
▸ reject, refuse to accept something, spurn
Nu tit ye tio paso? —Why do you (SG) refuse to accept my fish?
Nio aŋso aŋsala Ukarumpa, mi ni itit yo. —I wanted to go up to Ukarumpa, but he rejected me.
Ni itit kalŋoŋ. —He refused to listen to me.
-titit V_Tr Redup
Kititit kini, tabe peteltel yom. —You (PL) keep refusing the food, and so now you are hungry.
titŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ina kini titŋana, ta imar isu imbotmbot. —That is the rejected food that has been brought and is sitting there.
-tit ndomo- (pa)
▸ refuse to acknowledge someone's rights over something
Ni itit ndomondo pa toono/ mba. —He refused to acknowledge our (INC) rights over the land/ fruit trees.
▸ refuse what someone offers
Ni itit ndomoŋ pa kini ta aŋso aŋkam pini na. —He refused to accept the food that I wanted to give to him.
▸ refuse someone's request
Ni irao itit ndomon na som. Ko iuulu zin. —He will not refuse their request. He will help them.
-tit ŋgele
dial. var. *-ŋgal ŋgele* (Marile)
▸ refuse to help someone
Zin na, nio toŋmatiziŋ tio ŋonoono. Irao titit ŋgele pio na som. —They are my true relatives. They are not going to refuse to help me.
Uraata tio biibi ipet, tamen zin titit ŋgele pio. Timar som. —I had a big event coming, but they refused to help me. They did not come.

-titi V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be bulging
Mooto ikan buzur ma kopoono ititi. —The snake ate some game and its stomach was bulging.
Kan kini ma kopom ititi. (=Kopom bok tau.) —You (SG) ate the food and now your

stomach is bulging. (=Your stomach is full.)
similar: *-putput*

-tiyaara$_1$ V_Intr
▸ flower (used of coconuts and betel-nut palms)
Ni itiyaara. —The coconut is flowering.
see also: *-ruŋ*

-tiyaara$_2$ V_Tr
▸ sow seeds, scatter by throwing, throw something
Nio aŋtiyaara koi iweene. —I sowed tobacco seeds.
Mose itiyaara koskoozo sala kor. —Moses threw ashes up high in the air.
▸ shake something in order to straighten it
Ni itiyaara serek. —She shook the grass skirt in order to straighten it.
▸ shake water off
Aŋtiyaara yok pa mburu tio, to aŋur sala wooro. —I shook the water off from my laundry, and put it on the line.
▸ leave, abandon (before completion)
Aŋtiyaara kini isu lene, mi aŋkam lutuŋ ila hausik. —I left the food preparations for the time being, and took my child to the health centre.
▸ sprinkle
Tikam yok ma titiyaara sala ŋwan be tiŋguuru wal mbuŋin. —They took water and sprinkled it on themselves in order to wash away other people's body dirt.
Mose itiyaryaara siŋ tana salakaala iwal biibi. —Moses was sprinkling that blood on top of the crowd [of Israelites].

tiyaaraŋa-
▸ sowing, throwing, sprinkling
kini iwen iwen tiyaaraŋana —sowing of seeds

-tiyaara itu-
▸ rouse oneself to action and get going, shake off laziness
Iti tombot takembei irao. Titiyaara itundu pa kanda uraata. —We (INC) have been like this long enough. Let's get going with our work.

-tiyaara ka- pit
▸ rouse oneself to action and get going, shake off laziness
Tiyaara kom pit, mi maŋga ma tala. —Get yourself together and let's go.

tizi- N_Inal
▸ younger sibling or cousin of same sex
Niamŋan tiziŋ bizin amla amsiŋ ŋge ma amar pa kar. —I and my younger brothers went and carried the pig back to the village. [said by a man]
Niamru tiziŋ moori amla amzibuuru koyam. —I went with my younger sister to catch crayfish. [said by a woman]

tiziŋan
▸ my younger brothers (vocative, used in direct address)
O atoŋan mi tiziŋan, kakam mbulu sananŋana pizin wal taiŋgi pepe! —O my older and younger brothers, do not do bad to these people!
see also: *lu- ri* 'younger sibling/cousin of the opposite sex, cross-sibling'

-tizik V_Tr
▸ dip something into a liquid
Nio aŋtizik narabu sula yambon. —I dipped tapioca bread into the soup.
Nu tizik trausis tio isula yok. Iŋgi ko aŋru pa sokorei? —You (SG) put my trousers into the water. Now what shall I put on?
Tizik taul isula yok mi mus motom pa. —Dip the towel into the water and wipe your (SG) face with it.

-tizigzik V_Tr Redup
Ni ikamam yok ma itizigzik you ma imeete. —She kept taking water and dipping it from the dish onto the fire until it died.

to$_1$ Conjunction
▸ then (indicates a greater temporal gap, or change of topic, or greater event discontinuity than the conjunctions *mi* or *ma*)
Amkam kini tiam mi amneene mi amnoi, to amkan. —We (EXC) brought our food and roasted it and boiled it, and then we ate.
Niam ta boozomen amse wooŋgo makiŋ, to wooŋgo izem bris ma ila. —After all of us (EXC) had gotten on the boat, then it left the wharf and went.
Molo som, to aŋma. —It won't be long before I come to you./ Soon I will come to you.
Rou, to Lukas iur yam pera. —In the afternoon, then Lukas will take us (EXC) out towards the sea.
Berek to Anutu iswe mburaana ma ituyom kere kat pa motoyom. —In the morning, then God will reveal his power and you yourselves will see it with your own eyes.
▸ when …. then

Tileŋ, to tilup kwon ma tiso… —When they heard that, then they said in one voice…

kaimer to

▸ later, some time later, afterwards

Kaimer to tomoyam iŋgo yam mini. —Sometime later our (EXC) father sent us again.

Timbot ma kaimer to zaala ipet pizin be tila ma tire lele tana. —Sometime later an opportunity arose for them to go and see that place.

molo som to

▸ it won't be long before, soon

to$_2$ N

▸ clay (black, hard, found in West New Britain, used for making a kind of black paint. It is mixed with water and *Terminalia* sap)

Tiur to ise timbiiri ŋwaana. —They put black paint on the carved wooden dish.

Tikan to, to zoŋon toto. (Iuulu kuskuuzu ma ikis zoŋon ma imbol.) —When they eat black clay, then their teeth get dark. (It helps the gums, and keeps their teeth strong.)

to$_3$ N

▸ fellow, guy

To tana, iŋgi ko takam padei pini? —That fellow, what should we (INC) do about him?

note: shortened form of *tomooto* 'man, male' or *tomtom* 'person'

tori—little fellow, little boy

Tamen tori ti ko iuulu iti. —But this little fellow will help us (INC).

Tori taiŋgi ko iwe tomtom zaanaŋana. —This little boy will become someone famous.

tobe/ toobe

▸ person who has just been talked about

Kamaane. Pa tobe ta imar i! —Be quiet! The one we have just been talking about is coming.

similar: *anoŋ*

to-$_4$ N_Inal

▸ older brother, senior cousin (In the Mbula culture, older brothers are supposed to look after the family property, and take care of their younger brothers and help them in times of difficulty. Younger brothers, in turn, are supposed to obey and serve their older brothers.)

Paradigm: *atoŋ, tom, toono* (Central)/ *toon* (Gauru)/ *tono* (Northern), *tondo, toyam, toyom, ton*

atoŋ bizin/ tom bizin/ toono bizin —my older brothers/ your older brothers/ his (or her) older brothers

Tondo bizin tiuluulu iti, mi iti irao teleŋ la kalŋan. —Our (INC) older brothers help us, and we should obey what they say.

Toyam Yesu amtaŋroro u: Uulu yam! —Our (EXC) older brother Jesus, we cry out to you (SG): Help us!

to-ŋan

▸ older brothers (vocative, used as in direct address)

O atoŋan, … —Oh my older brothers,...

O toyamŋan, kenako takam padei? —O our (EXC) older brothers, what then should we (INC) do?

toŋa- bizin

▸ senior cousins

to- moori

▸ older sister

atoŋ moori —my older sister

pikin toono moori —the child's older sister

-to$_5$ V_Tr

▸ cook on hot stones, roast

Nio aŋto kini pa tiama. —I cooked food on hot stones.

Serembat ndomdomŋana, tonoi na som. Toto, tona takan. Sombe tonoi, to iŋgauŋgau. —Old sweet potatoes, we (INC) do not boil. We cook [them] on hot stones, and then eat [them]. If we boil [them], they are not good.

-to ro lene

▸ roast food on hot stones with a final covering of leaves over the whole pile of hot stones and food.

Moori ru tiŋga na, tito meene la ro lene. —Those two women over there roasted sago inside leaves.

-to rekrek

▸ cook food on top of hot stones without a final covering of leaves over the whole pile of hot stones and food.

Zin moori tizuk meene mi tito rekrek. —The women wraped up some sago in leaves and cooked it on top of hot stones.

-tokaala

▸ heat up again

Tokaala narabu kiti, kokena ibooŋo. —Heat up our tapioca bread again; otherwise it might go sour.
Kodaaŋa ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba. —A mixture of *galip* nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.

toŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ cooked on hot stones, cooking on hot stones
kini toŋana —food cooked on hot stones / the activity of cooking on hot stones

-to$_6$ V_Tr
▸ follow
Mar, to yo. —Come, follow me.
Tito zaala katŋana. —They followed the short road.
Ni mataana ito zaala. —He looked down the road. (Lit. 'His eye followed the road.']
▸ be in accordance with
Uraata tana ipet, ito ni kwoono. —That work happened in accordance with his command.
▸ obey, abide by, live in accordance with
Zin tito Anutu sua kini som. —They do not follow/ obey/ abide by/ live in accordance with God's word.
Niam amto zaala ki Krisi. —We (EXC) follow/ obey Christ's road/way of life.
Anutu ito itunu kalŋaana. —God followed his own talk. [i.e. He did as he said he would. / He kept his word.]

-toto V_Tr Redup
▸ habitually follow, always/continually follow.
Ni itoto mbulu tio. —He always follows my behaviour/ way of life.
Ni itoto sua kini mbukŋana. —He always follows his promise(s) (Lit. 'tied talk').
Ni itoto itunu leleene men. —He only follows his own desires.

-pato V_Tr
▸ drive, guide to

-poto V_Tr
▸ trace exactly, do in exactly the same way, repeat

-parto V_Middle
▸ follow each other (in chronological order, in the order in which things happened)

partoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ siblings having the same parents
Nio partoŋoŋ bizin lamata. —I have five siblings.

toŋa- N_Inal_Event
▸ following

zaala ki tutu toŋana
▸ way of the law, legalism (biblical key term)
Mi mbulu/ zaala ki tutu toŋana na, ampase pa mini som. —But the custom/ way of following the law, we (EXC) do not depend on that any more.
▸ consequence, what follows, aftereffect, resultant obligations
Sombe tomtom toro sa ikam koroŋ biibi pu, na re pa toŋana (=toyaŋana/ tiroono). —If someone gives you something big, then look out for the consequences.

toŋa toŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup
▸ following one after the other
Zin tipa toŋa toŋa. —They walked one after the other.

-to$_7$ V_Tr
▸ push gently to cause something to stand straight
Kitiimbi tana imender kat zen. To mi ilela ŋana, to izal. —That post is not yet standing straight. Push it in a bit, and then it will be straight.
Pin ta paaza na, kunduunu imbot ŋgis. Kozo to mi sula, to izal. —The banana plant that you (SG) planted, its top is leaning. Gently push it 'down' [=towards the north], and then it will be straight.

-to$_8$ V_Tr
▸ give leaf treatment to relieve pain
def. *Ke gagaama ruunu isula yok lomoŋana, to tuur ise yoyouŋana. Mi namanda ise ma ikoto ro tana. Imbot ri, to isu mi takam popoŋana ise. Ina toto. Gagaama ruunu na lomoŋana, tana ipaluumu yoyouŋana.* —*Gagaama* tree leaves [are put] down into cold water, then we (INC) put them on the painful area. And we put our hand on top of that leaf. It stays for a while, and then we remove it and a new one [=leaf] goes on the painful area. That is how to give a leaf treatment. *Gagaama* leaves are 'cool', and therefore they relieve the pain.
La kam gagaama ruunu, mi to koŋ bolboolo. —Go and get some *gagaama* leaves and give a leaf treatment to my neck.

-tok V_Tr
▸ shake, jerk
Yeŋyeeŋge itok ruumu. —The earthquake shook the house.
Miiri biibi imar ma itok ruumu tana. —A big wind came and shook that house.
▸ unsettle, disturb
Pataŋana/Toomboŋana sa ko irao itok yo na som. —No hardship/temptation will be able to unsettle me.
Tomtom Sanaana irru zaala be itok urlaŋana tiom. —Satan is seeking ways to shake/unsettle your (PL) faith.
▸ try and ask someone for something
Nio aŋute zin matan konŋan. Mi aŋtok zin tau. Ko tikam koŋ, o tikam som. —I know they are stingy. But I will just try and ask them. Will they give me something to eat, or not?
similar: *-wi ten*
▸ tempt, provoke, seduce, entice
Tomooto ta ila mi ire moori tana isula yok, to itoki. —A man went and saw that woman going down to the river, so then he tempted her.
similar: *-toombo, -wat*
-toktok V_Tr Redup
Toktok zin kitiimbi tana ma tigolok, to tapas ma tisu len. —[Try and] shake those posts. If they are loose, then we will remove them.

-tokeele V_Tr
▸ follow after someone at a distance
Itokeeli ma ila. —She followed after him trying to keep up with him.
-tokelkeele V_Tr Redup
Petrus itokelkeeli ma ila. —Peter kept following him at a distance.

-tokes V_Tr
▸ follow after someone without reason
Ni itokes zin sorok. —He followed them for no reason.
Tokes yo sorok paso. Kokena nom bizin tiru u. —Why do you (SG) follow me. [Go back.] Otherwise your mother and aunts will start looking for you.

tolou N
▸ cold night air which results in a lot of dew
Mbeŋi, tolou biibi kat isu ma koroŋ ta boozomen iwizis. —Last night there was a lot of cold air and it has made everything wet.
Tolou ipet mi ikam ti ma nindi itekteege. —The cold night air came and made us (INC) feel really cold.
Tolou izzu mi ipalumluumu kini. —The cold air [with its dew] comes down and moistens [literally: 'cools'] the food crops.
To berek na, tolou ipet ki abal. —Then in the morning, cold air came from the mountain.
see also: *numur* 'morning dew', *rakrak* 'dry morning with no dew'
tolouŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cold place, having lots of dew
Ukarumpa, ina lele tolouŋana. —Ukarumpa, that [is] a cold place with lots of dew.

tomba N
▸ sacrifice, sheep
Yesu iwe tomba piti. —Jesus became a sacrifice for us.
loan from: Yabêm language (=pig')

-tombooro V_Tr
▸ scrub, rub vigorously using both hands
Tombooro alakam/ keege/ morom ma kuziini. —Rub *alakam/ keege/ morom* [leaves] and [there will be a nice] fragrance.
Ŋguuru sorok, nako irao ila le na som. Bela tombooro se pat. —If you (SG) just wash it haphazardly, the dirt won't go away. You must scrub it on a rock.

tomeen Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ also, as well, too
note: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. *tomini* (Central)

tomen Adv_QUANTP
▸ more, additional, another
Ikam uraata ndaama lamata mi ru tomen. —He worked seven more years/ another seven years/ seven additional years.
Puulu paŋ tomen, to kini imetmet. —Four more months, and then the food will be ready for harvesting.

tomini Adv_Pred0&1&NP
▸ also, as well, too
Nio tomini ko aŋla Lablab. —I, too, will go to Lablab.
Zin timar tomini. —They came as well.

Zin tikamam uraata pa mbeŋ tomini. —They are also working at night.
dial. var. *tomeen* (Gauru)

tomoota Quantifier
alt. *tomto*
▸ twenty (Lit. 'one man')
Nin ma irao tomoota. —Count out twenty of them.
tomoota mi ta —twenty one
tomto ru—forty (Lit. 'two men/twenties')
tomto lamata mi ta —one hundred and twenty (Lit. 'five and one men/twenties')
tomto paŋ lamoro mata mi paŋ —ninety-nine
tomto tel laamuru —seventy

tomooto N_Stative
alt. *to*
▸ male, man
Lutum tomooto som moori? —Is your (SG) child a boy or a girl?
Ni ipeebe pikin tomooto. —She gave birth to a boy.
zin tomooto ma moori —men and women, people
ka- tomooto
▸ lover
Moori tana irru ka tomooto. —That woman is looking for her lover.
le- tomooto bizin
▸ male second cousins, male relatives (who can assist you if requested)

tomtom N
▸ person, human being, people
Anutu iur tomtom ma kembei itunu ruŋguunu. —God created people in his own likeness.
tomtom boozo —a lot of people, many people
Ni tomtom ki kuumbu. —He is a thief [Lit. 'person of theft']
Ni tomtom ki sua ŋonoono men. —He is a person of true talk/ a truthful person.
Ni tomtom kaibiim kat. —He was handsome, strong young man.
Ni tomtom ŋgarŋana. —He is a wise person.
Ni tomtom biibi. —He is an important, influential person.
lele tana ka tomtom bizin —the people of that area
Tomtom tiam tasa ko iruutu pu som. —Not one of us (EXC) will withhold it from you.
▸ dark-skinned person, native of Papua New Guinea (in contrast with Europeans and Asians)
Ni tubudu, som tomtom? —Is he a white person or a black person?
▸ adult
Yoan itum ma iwe tomtom. —John grew up and became an adult.
Ni iwe tomtom ma tiroono imbol pa uraata. —He grew up and his bones were strong enough for doing work.
Tomtom Biibi
▸ God (Lit. 'Big Person')
similar: *Anutu, Merere, Biibi*
-kam tomtom
▸ give birth to a child, deliver a child

tona Conjunction
▸ and then, after that
Mbeŋ, tona amla. —Night came, and then we (EXC) went.
Merere iso sua tana makiŋ, tona Noa ila ma ikam ka uraata. —After the Lord finished saying this, then Noah went and did the work that was needed.
Tona ŋgar kizin ipet mi tikilaala. —After that, their understanding appeared and they were clear about it.

tonabe Conjunction
alt. *toinabe*
▸ and then will, and after that will, once…, then will… (expresses temporal sequence between events expected to happen in the future)
Zin tiyok piti, tonabe tala. —After they agree to us (INC), then we will go./ Once they agree to us, then we will go.
Timar muŋgu, toinabe aŋtiiri sua tiom. —Once they come, then I will look into your (PL) case.

toŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ senior cousin (i.e. they are senior in status because of their parents having been born before one's own parents)
Apoloŋ bizin na niam toŋana tiam. Mi Atai bizin na niam ndemeyam bizin. —Apolong's family members are our (EXC) senior cousins. And Atai's family members are our younger cousins.
Nio toŋoŋ bizin na, zin timender pio pa pataŋana tio. —My senior cousins stand up for me [and help me when I have problems.]
see also: *to-* 'older brother, senior cousin'
opposite: *ndeme- bizin* 'younger/ junior cousins'

partoŋa-
▸ siblings of same parents

toŋgo Intj
▸ forget about it, don't worry about it, never mind, it doesn't matter, (=Tok Pisin *maski*)
Toŋgo (pa). Nio aŋboreŋ, mi niom men kala. —Don't worry about it. I will stay behind, and just you (PL) go.
Toŋgo pa. Imborene. —Don't worry about it. Let it be.
Nio aŋrao be aŋpasaana yom. Mi toŋgo. —I am able to harm you. But don't worry [It is not worth the effort.]
Sombe lelem pa som, na toŋgo pa. Ina uraata ku be kam men tau. —If you (SG) do not like it, it doesn't matter. It is your work and you are still to do it.
Sombe tikem koroŋ tiom, na toŋgo pa. Tikam lak. —If they steal your (PL) things, don't worry about. Let them do it.
Toŋgo. Sua ta aŋbeede kek na, imbot pataaŋa. —It doesn't matter. The talk that I have written, it will stay as it is.

-toŋgooro V_Tr
▸ rub something against something else
Kumbum ituntun, na toŋgooro ise ke ukaana tina. —If your (SG) leg itches, then rub it against those tree roots.
similar: *-tuŋguuru*

V_Middle
▸ rub oneself against something
Ŋge itoŋgoori la kitiimbi. —The pig rubbed itself against a house post.
similar: *-ŋguraŋ*

toŋmatiziŋ N
▸ cousin, blood-relative, brother, friend with whom you have reciprocal obligations
Zin toŋmatiziŋ tio. —They are my cousins.
toŋmatiziŋ ru —two brothers
Iti toŋmatiziŋ tau. —We (INC) are brothers/ family/ relatives.
▸ brotherhood relationship
lupŋana kizin toŋmatiziŋ —unity of brothers
To mbulu ki toŋmatiziŋ. —Follow the customary behaviour of brothers.
Toŋmatiziŋ kizin isaana. —Their relationship as brothers has gone bad.

toŋmatiziŋ ta ki Krisi i
▸ Christian brothers and sisters, fellow Christians

-toŋou V_Tr/SComp
▸ smell
Aŋtoŋou serembat kuziini ito ket. —I smelled that the sweet potatoes were already roasted.

-toŋouŋou V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋtoŋouŋou koroŋ kuziini ta kei, mi aŋbotmbot. —I kept smelling the smell of the thing like that, as I was staying [there].
similar: *-yoozo*

-toogo V_Tr
▸ rushing sound, low-pitched sound (made by approaching rain, running water, wind blowing, or drums at a distance)
Yaŋ itoogo. —I can hear the rain coming.
Miiri itoogo ma imar. —The wind came with a rushing sound.
Nio aŋleŋ sere itoogo/ yok itoogo. —I heard the sound of the rapids/ river.

-toktoogo
Wo biibi itoktoogo raama kalŋaana biibi. —A big flood came with a loud noise.
Ŋguuru kombom kizin itoktoogo ma imar ila ne. —The sound of Gauru village's drums came and went.

toolo N
▸ colour, colouring
Uloto toolo kini kitikŋana. —The colour of an *uloto* bird is grey.
Sarwok toolo kizin na, kokouŋana mi siŋsiŋŋana, mi pakan na toolo kizin toro. —The colour of the sea urchin is white and red, but some have a different colour.
▸ special design and colour in decorations (used only by the members of a particular clan)
Niom kakam tina pa niom toolo tiom? —When you (PL) did that, was it your [clan's] design?
similar: *ka mer, ka mos*
dial. var. *tooro* (Yangla)

-toombo V_Tr/SComp
▸ try, attempt
Toombo ŋgar ku pa sua tooroŋana. —Try out your (SG) aptitude for translation.
Miiri imar ma amtoombo be amkunyaara duubu. Tamen som. —The wind came and

we (EXC) tried to go against the waves. But we couldn't.
Titoombo be tipaute yo pa paataŋana. —They attempted to teach me about reading.
Ni itoombo sua pizin mini. —He tried talking to them again.
Aŋtoombo be aŋnin zin, na aŋrao som. —When I tried to count them, I couldn't.
▸ test, evaluate
Nio ko aŋtoombo zin pa paataŋana. —I will test them in [their] reading [ability].
Kaimer to Anutu itoombo Abaram. —Later God tested Abraham.
Indeeŋe tana, titoombo mburoŋ. —At that time, they tested my strength.

-toombo ma (-rao) som
▸ try unsuccessfully, fail
Titoombo naborou kizin ma (tirao) som. —They tried using their magic, but were unsuccessful.

-toombo kunuunu
▸ act, play a part (in a drama)
Toombo kunuunu ten. Ko itop la? —Try to play the part. Perhaps it will go well?

-tomtoombo V_Tr Redup
Kotomtoombo to kuute. —Keep trying, and then you (PL) will know.
Aŋtomtoombo be aŋpazal yom, tamen keleŋleŋ la kalŋoŋ som. —I keep trying to straighten/correct you (PL), but you don't listen to me.

toomboŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ temptation, trial, test
Nu re be lip pa toomboŋana tana. —You (SG) must try to overcome that temptation/ trial.
Tinoknok toomboŋana pini mi tipazas keteene. —They kept testing him and making him angry.
Ko toomboŋana ise tiom tomini. —A trial might come upon you (PL) as well.

-kam toomboŋana
▸ trial performance
Zin naŋgaŋ tikam toomboŋana be kolman tire mi titiiri. —The young men put on a trial performance, so that the adults could watch it and evaluate it.

-partoombo V_Middle
▸ try each other
Ziru tipartoombo zin pa malmal. —They tested each other's fighting ability.
Tipartoombo mburan. —They tested each other's strength.

-toondo se V_Intr
▸ look up at something
Lae mi toondo se pa mbu tana. Isar, som som?. —Go aside a bit and look up at those betel-nuts. Are they swollen, or not?
Ni mete ikami ma ikeene, mi itoondo se pu. —He was lying there sick, and looked up at you (SG).

-tontoondo V_Intr Redup
see also: *-tuundu* 'lean over, bow one's head'

toono N
▸ ground (general term), land, earth, soil, world, region, area, country
Nonor biibi ilol toono. —A big flood covered the earth.
Mbulu tana ila irao toono kek. —That behaviour has spread throughout the whole world.
Toono tiam na PNG. —Our (EXC) country is PNG.
Toono imapalpaala. —The ground/earth was cracking.
toono biibi/ toono uunu —mainland
toono katuunu —owner of a piece of land, landowner
toono kuinuunu —map of the world/ an area
toono ka kambasa —boundary/border between two pieces of land
toono mbuleene kat —a place that is really far away
toono pakaana ki Morobe —the region/ province of Morobe
toono ta pesem isula pa na —your (SG) birthplace [Lit. 'the land where your umbilical cord went down']
toono keteeneŋana —flat, level ground, plain
toono mbuyeeneŋana —fertile soil
toono sekapkapŋana —sticky, muddy, clayish ground
toono kerekereŋana —dry land, arid land
Zin tipa pa toono raraazaŋana. —They walked on a dry land.
Iti tomtom na, toono kanda men. —We (INC) people, are just something of this earth.

tontoono N Redup
▸ little pieces of earth, lumps/ clods of ground
Ro tontoono ma kam padei pa? Nomom tiŋtiiŋgi! —What are you (SG) going to do

with those lumps of the ground that you are collecting? Your hands are dirty!

toono uunu
▸ horizon, mainland

toono swoono
▸ end of the world
Toono swoono, nako zen. —The time for the end of the world is not yet.

toono mbule tiroono
▸ very deep inside the ground
…isula ma isula kat ta toono mbule tiroono… —it went really deep down inside the earth

toono ka-/ ki toono
▸ earthly, worldly (as opposed to spiritual things having to do with God)
Tire koroŋ ki toono kembei koroŋ kizin ŋonoono. —They consider earthly things as their true treasure.
Ŋgar kizin imap ma ilala pa koroŋ toono kan men. —Their thinking is always just going to earthly things.
Mbulu toono kana tina, aŋso imborene. —That worldly behaviour, I want it to end.
Zin titoto ŋgar toono kana men. —They only follow worldly thinking.
▸ sorcery, magic
Zin timototo koroŋ ki toono. —They are afraid of sorcery/magic.

toonoŋa-
▸ of earth, earthly
Koroŋ ndabokŋan kat ki Anutu imbot la kuuru toonoŋan lelen. —God's very good thing (treasure) is inside earthen pots.

-pa toono
▸ travel [on]/[by] foot, go [on]/[by] foot.
Zin tipa toono, mi niam amkam wooŋgo. —They went by foot, and we (EXC) took the boat.

tooro$_1$ N_Event
▸ dance type (part of the *Nakanmut* dance, dancers symbolically portray something in a dance, for example a ghost, a pig, hawk, woman giving birth, etc., often performed by just one or two people)
Nakanmut ikam tooro ki man/ ye/ ŋge. —The *Nakanmut* dancer portrayed a bird/ fish/ pig.
Nio aŋkam tooro pa manboŋ iro ye ma isala ke namaana. —I portrayed an eagle grabbing a fish and going up on a tree branch.

-pun tooro
▸ dance the *tooro* dance
Agara ma Ŋasbi tipun tooro. —Agara and old Ngas danced the *Tooro* dance.

-tooro$_2$ V_Intr/Middle/Tr
▸ turn, rotate, turn around, turn on
Tooru ma aŋre ndemem. —Turn yourself and let me see your (SG) back.
Ni itooro serembat sala you. —She turned the sweet potatoes on the fire.
▸ change
Ŋgar tio itooro kat. —My thinking really changed.
Tooro ŋgar ku! —Change your (SG) mind!
Mose ruŋguunu itooro ma imilmil kat. —Mose's face changed and became very shiny.
▸ stir, mix
Merere itooro kalŋan. Kalŋan itooro ma iwe ndelndelŋa. —The Lord mixed up their language. Their language changed and became all different.
Atai itooro palawa raama ki yis. —Atai stirred/mixed the flour with yeast [i.e. made dough for baking bread].
▸ churn
Sombe totooro tui, nako iwe bata. —If we (INC) churn milk, then it will become butter.

-tooro lele-
▸ convert, repent, change one's ways

-tooro mos
▸ perform a miracle
Titortooro mos bibip. —They performed great works/miracles.

-tooro mboe
▸ create a song, compose a song

-tooro sua
▸ translate
Iti totooro sua ki Anutu ila itundu kalŋanda. —We (INC) translate God's talk into our own language.
▸ speak in parables, speak figuratively
Yesu ipeeze sua ta ni itooro pa ro sananŋana. —Jesus explained [Lit. 'unwrapped'] the parable that he had spoken about bad weeds.
Yesu itooro sua pa kini iweene. —Jesus spoke a parable about seeds of food plants.
▸ change what one has said

Nu tortooro sua ku pa piizi sa kek! —How many times have you (SG) changed your talk!

-tortooro V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup

Kotortooro mburooŋo pa, tabe tikam som. —You (PL) kept changing the terms of the deal, and so they didn't take it.

Yesu Krisi, ni itortoori som. —Jesus Christ does not change.

tooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event

▸ parabolic, figurative

sua tooroŋana —parable, figurative language

Ni ikam sua tooroŋana pizin pa mbulu ta tikam na. —He gave them a parable about the behaviour that they had done.

▸ act of translation

Sua tooroŋana imap. —The translation of the talk is done.

mboe tooroŋana

▸ composition of songs, composing songs

Mioŋ imarra pa mboe tooroŋana. —Composing songs is easy for my tongue./ It is easy for me to compose songs.

-top V_Intr

▸ fall, drop

Ni mazaana ta itop. —A coconut fell.

Titop sula sumbuunu. —They fell down into a hole.

Zoŋoono itop su lene. —His tooth fell out.

Ni imar ma itop su Yesu kumbuunu uunu. —He came and fell down at Jesus' feet.

Yaŋ ti inok topŋana men. —This rain just keeps on falling.

▸ slip away

Kozo kotop tataŋa. Kulup yom pepe. —You (PL) must slip away one by one. Do not stay together.

similar: *-pas, -beleu*

▸ fail, not succeed

Sua ta muŋgu imbuk piam, ko itop ma iwe koroŋ sorok? —That talk that he tied/ promised to us (EXC) before, will it fail and become nothing? [No.]

▸ fall away from (one's faith), apostatise

Rimen mi aŋtop pa urlaŋana tio. —I almost fell away from my faith.

-top la

▸ appropriate, fit, accord with

Sua ti itop la kat. —This talk is really appropriate/ fitting.

Mbulu ta ipet na, itop la sua ku. —What happened fits your (SG) prediction.

Pisis Yakop, ina itop la kat kini. —The name Jacob is very appropriate/ fitting for him.

similar: *indeeŋe pa*

▸ disappear into a crowd

Yesu ibeleu ma itop la iwal biibi lelen. —Jesus disappeared into the crowd.

-top pa sanaana

▸ fall into sin

Tomtom sa isombe iwat waene sa ma itop pa sanaana, na ra, tembeli kek! —If someone tempts his friends and makes him fall into sin, then, poor fellow, woe to him! [i.e. the one who caused the other person to fall into sin.]

-toptop V_Intr Redup

Malwe itoptop. —The broom is falling apart.

Stua pakan ki kar titoptop. —Some of the stores in the village keep failing.

toptoobo N Redup

construction: *ka- toptoobo*

▸ saliva

Tomtom tiŋga, ni iwin ma isaana. Ka toptoobo itoptop sorok. —That man over there, he has really gotten drunk. His saliva is drooling out of his mouth.

Ni ikiziu ka toptoobo kokouŋana. —He spat out his white saliva.

Ikadat ma ka toptoobo izzu. —He was shaking and his saliva was running [out of his mouth].

toro$_1$ N_Stative

▸ another (one), other, (somebody) else

Kam toro imar. —Bring another one.

Ta imbot meleebe, mi toro imbot kor. —One is down below, and the other is up above.

Mi tiziyom toro sa imbotmbot, som som? —But do you (PL) have another younger brother, or not?

Tamen sua lwoono toro iso ta kembei… —But another verse says like this…

Keene ma mbot aigule toro pepe. —Don't go to sleep and wait another day.

Ŋgo tomtom toro sa. —Send somebody else.

Asiŋ toro iuulu zin? Nio tau. —Who else helped them? Just me.

Wai, iŋgi nu asiŋ toro? —Hey, who are you (SG) now?

Simon ta zaana toro Petrus na —Simon, whose other name was Peter

▸ different. different kind

Ni tomtom toro. —He is different kind of person.
▸ next
Timbot ma aigule toro, to … —They stayed until the next day, and then…

toro-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ close friend, best friend, mate, intimate acquaintance (not a relative, you don't hide things from him/her and do many things together with him/her)
Itiŋan torondo bizin tuluplup pa uraata, som naroogo. —We (INC) join together with our close friends for work, or dancing.
Ziru toroono tikam woomo su taŋga. —He and his close friend made a garden over there.
O toroŋan, nio aŋso piom… —O my good friends, I tell you…

toto$_1$ Adv_Pred0 Redup
▸ repeatedly, over and over again
-pun toto, -balis toto, -loondo toto, -ŋgal toto, -tartaara toto

-toto$_2$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ become black, dark, purple
Sombe takan welŋan ta ute kadatŋana i, to zoŋondo itoto. —If we (INC) eat sago grubs whose heads are wagging [=stage just before they change into beetles], our teeth turn dark.
Tikan to, to zoŋon toto. (Iuulu kuskuuzu ma ikis zoŋon ma imbol.) —When they eat clay, then their teeth get dark. (It helps the gums, and keeps their teeth strong.)
Moori tana, waene ipuni ma mataana itoto ma imap. —That woman, her husband hit her and she has a black eye/ bruised face.

totoŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ purple
Kaŋar taŋga, ina totoŋana. —That *galip* nut over there is purple.
Serembat/ Mok ti, leleene totoŋana. —This sweet potato/ taro is purple inside.
Mburu totoŋan. —Purple clothing.
Kan mos totoŋan mi ambaimbaiŋan kat. —They had designs that were purple and very beautiful.

totomen Adv_PredP
▸ all the time, always, continually
Ni ikamam uraata tana totomen. —He is always doing that work.
Ni irre yo totomen. —He sees me all the time.
Ni imbotmbot raamu totomen. —He is always with you.

-tou V_Tr
▸ dig, dig up using one's hands
Aŋtou kanda serembat/ biidi. —I dug up some sweet potatoes/ yams for us (INC) to eat.
Aŋtou rukum. —I dug up crabs.
Ni itou magargaara ma itwi i sula. —He dug up some sand and buried him down in it.
Zin me titou toono sumbuunu mi tikam moozo. —The dogs dug a hole in the ground and got the bandicoot.
▸ burrow into, dig into
Nu ru ŋge ku? Ibuuzu ma motmooto titoutou i kek. —Are you (SG) looking for your pig? It has rotted, and maggots are burrowing into it.

-toutou V_Tr Redup
Kala ma kotoutou biidi. —Go and dig up the yams.
Zin Tabolou titoutou maaŋga ma tikamam kan yok. —The *Tabolou* [=Sakar Island] people dig holes in the sand in order to get their drinking water.

touŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ dug
Nu winin yok ta itum touŋom na. —You (SG) are drinking water that you yourself have dug up.

yok touŋana
▸ well (Lit. 'dug water')

-toya V_Tr
▸ remind someone of their obligations
Itoya la mataana: "Ŋiizi nako kot? Kom ŋge iŋgoi?" —He reminded him straight to his face about his obligations: "When will you (SG) repay it? Where is your (SG) pig?"
Ni itoya mbun kini pio. —He reminded me about his loan [to me].
Perhaps a loan from Mutu language, cf. *-totoi(a)* 'show something'

toyaŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ consequences, obligations
Ni imoto kana pa toyaŋana. —He was afraid of the obligations that would follow.
note: not very well known

tu$_1$ N
▸ tree type (grows in the Northern part of the island, bark is used for tying up firewood)

see also: *tuugu, -tuugu*

tu-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ provider, sustainer, one responsible for, caretaker, owner

Niam tuyam sa ko inmbot i? —Is there any provider for us (EXC)?

Merere, ni tundu ŋonoono kat. —The Lord, he is our real sustainer/ provider.

similar: *ndomo- pa, katuunu, tama-*

-we tu- pa

▸ act as a deliverer/ saviour, save someone from possible death, provide for, sustain

Nio aŋwe tuyom mi aŋkamke yom pa pataŋana tiom. —I was your (PL) saviour and delivered you from your hardship.

Ni ta iwe tun ŋonoono. —It was he that became their true provider/ sustainer.

urum tuunu

▸ older people of a clan (still alive)

Nu molo zin urum tuunu paso? Kom ŋger pizin som? Zin zitun tiur sua piti, to toto. —Why do you try to surpass the clan leaders? Don't you have respect for them? When they themselves have given a charge to us (INC), then we are to follow [it].

▸ one responsible for taking care of a church building

▸ Levite (in the Bible)

tu-$_3$ N_Inal

▸ a piece of something

ŋge maza tuunu —a piece of pork

▸ stump, end, last bit of something that is left over, remainder

ke tuunu —stump of a tree

koi tuunu —cigarette butt

re tuunu —piece of rope

buza tuunu —knife with broken handle or blade (still enough of it left to fix it)

kumbu- tuunu —footsteps, behaviour, thinking, example to be followed

Nio leleŋ be lutuŋ bizin tito nio kumbuŋ tuunu. —I want my children to follow in my footsteps [i.e. follow my example].

see also: *kumbu- muriini* 'footprints'

mbule- tuunu

▸ last bit of something

Kerosin mbule tuunu rimen ta inmbot i. —There is just a little bit of kerosene left.

▸ bottom of something

Mi Anutu iparaama toono mbule tuunu ma tuŋ sula kat ta tai leleene. —And God stamped (fixed, established) the bottom of the ground down very deep to the bottom of the sea.

▸ rectum

kini mbule tuunu

▸ left-over food (just a bit, last little bit)

Kini mbule tuunu sa imbotmbot? —Is there some left-over food?

Ti mbule tuunu ri imbotmbot i. —There is still a little bit of tea left.

see also: *kini mbuleene* (where a lot of food is still leftover)

nora tuunu

▸ widow left all on her own without any other family members to help her

-tu$_4$ V_Intr/Tr

▸ settle to live in some place

Nio aŋtu su lele ti. —I have settled here in this place.

▸ live in some place for a long time

Niam amtu Yaŋla pa koyam ndaama boozo. —We (EXC) have lived in Yangla for many years.

Anis imbel tuŋana su Yaga. —Hans has lived in Yaga for a long time.

-tu$_5$ V_Tr

▸ get stuck on, become fastened to, cling to for a long time

Muk itu yo. —The dirt is stuck to me./ I am dirty.

Mbetmbeete itu yo. —I have had these sores on me for a long time.

-turaama V_Tr

▸ stay with someone for a long period of time, cling to someone

-tu$_6$ V_Tr

▸ lower or raise something by rope

Ni isala ni, mi imbit wooro ila ka korkooro, to iyembut ka korkooro, mi itu ma isu. —He went up the coconut and tied a rope to a bunch of coconuts, and then he cut off the bunch of coconuts and lowered it down.

Zin titu narapeŋana tana ma isula Yesu kereene uunu. —They lowered the paralyzed man down in front of Jesus.

-tu le isala —hoist a sail, put up a sail

dial. var. *-tuk* (Northern)

tuai N

▸ small clamshell (used for scraping things and peeling root vegetables)

Ru tuai, to kerker meene pa ma takan. —Look for a small clamshell, and then scrape sago with it and we (INC) will eat [it].

Tonoi kweeŋge, mi tipai ma takan ŋonoono. Mi putun putun na, tapaata be 'tuai'. —We (INC) boil shellfish and take out the creatures and eat them. And their shells, we call [them] *'tuai'*.

tubudu N

▸ Caucasian people, white people, Europeans (includes Chinese, Malaysians, and other Asians as well), people who are different from black-skinned people

def. *koroŋ ta ipa ndel (kuliini, kalŋaana, ute ruunu)* —something that is different (skin, language, hair)

Zin tubudu timar. —White people came.

tubudu kalŋan —white people's language (=Tok Pisin, English, etc.)

tubudu kini kizin —white people's food

similar: *puspuuzuŋa-, bedbeedeŋa-, pura* (Kampalap), *anuut* (Gauru)

▸ ground spirit, snake (used as hidden name)

Kala lele tiŋga pepe. Pa iŋga tubudu murin. —Don't go to that place over there. For that is the abode of ground spirits.

Paata kat mooto zaana pepe. Ko irao kam kom buzur sa som. Tana paata tubudu. Miaŋkaala zaana. —Do not call the snake's real name clearly. [If you (SG) do,] you will not get any game. So call it *tubudu* instead. Show respect for it by not saying its real name.

similar: *undu*

tubudu N_Stative

▸ different kind (usually viewed as being superior), something originating from a different place, imported

kun tubudu

▸ soursop fruit tree

we tubudu

▸ cultivated, good-tasting mango (fruit is not as bitter as *we su* 'wild mangoes')

kini tubudu —western or Asian food, as opposed to traditional, local PNG food, which is referred to as *kini tomtom*)

wooŋgo tubudu —western-style boat or ship (as opposed to a traditional canoe)

tui N

▸ milk

L. ipiwin Naomi pa tui kini —L. gave milk to Naomi./ L. breast-fed Naomi.

Pikin izem tui. —The child ceased [drinking] breast milk.

Naana itatut lutuunu pa tui. —The mother weaned her child from milk.

tuk$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ stop suddenly, stop short

Tiloondo ma tila matmat, to Yoan tuk ma inmbot, mi Petrus ilela naala. —They ran to the grave, and then John stopped, but Peter went inside the grave.

tuktuk N_Event Redup

▸ stop-and-go motion

Ye ikam tuktuk. —The fish went with a stop-and-go motion.

mata- tuktuk

▸ be stuck and not knowing what to do next

Motoŋ tuktuk pa aŋute som: Ko aŋla parei? —I am stuck, for I do not know where to go?

Motoŋ tuktuk pa leŋ pat som. —I am stuck because I don't have any money.

▸ proceed very slowly

Uraata mata tuktuk. Ila riŋariŋa men. —The work is stuck. It proceeds slowly.

-patuktuk

▸ hold back, prevent from doing

-tuk$_2$ V_Tr

▸ lower or raise something by rope

Tuk le ma isala. —Hoist the sail up.

Tutuki ma ise. —Let's pull it up.

dial. var. *-tu* (Central)

-tukuugu V_Intr

▸ dry out and curl up, shrivel

Serembat itukuugu sala ruumu. —The sweet potato dried and its skin shrivelled inside the house (given to pigs as food).

Tukut kopra ma itukuugu. —We (INC) smoked the copra until it dried and curled up.

zuzu- itukuugu

▸ shrivelled up, slack breasts (like those of old women)

-tum V_Intr

▸ grow

Ni itum ma iwe tomtom. —He grew up and became an adult.

Pikin itum riŋariŋa lela naana kopoono. —The child is growing gradually inside its mother's womb.

Pikin tiŋgi itum kat som. Ikoŋkoŋ. —This child is not growing well. He is thin.
Ni itum raama sua ki Anutu. —He grew up with [the knowledge of] God's word.
Kini boozomen ta iwaswaaza na, titum ma tizze ma tipiyooto ŋonon boozo kat. —All of the food crops that he planted, continued to grow and produce a great amount of food.
similar: *-ndom, -zuan* 'grow' (used of plants)

-tumtum V_Intr Redup
Pikin tana itumtum mi ŋgar kini izze. —That child kept growing up [physically] and his thinking/knowledge developed as well.

-tum (le-)
▸ grow fat (and therefore be good-looking, used as a complement)
Nu tum lem ma tau! Kan sokorei? —You (SG) have grown really fat! [=You are looking well!] What have you eaten?
Titum ma tau! —They have really become fat/ big!

tumŋa- N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ fat and healthy, growth
sipsip tumŋan —healthy, fat sheep
Naŋgaŋ ri tana imbel tumŋana kek. —That little fellow has really grown.

tumkatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ large and fat, plump (used of animals)
ŋge tumkatŋana —a big, fat pig

-putum V_Tr
▸ feed, fill up, cause to grow
Putum lutum ma loŋa iwe kaibiŋana. —Feed your (SG) child, so he quickly grows.
▸ heap up, make bigger
Zin tiputum tuptup be tipaaza yuugu zoŋon zoŋon ila. —They heaped up mounds of earth in order to plant new taro shoots into them.

tumbu-$_1$ N
▸ edge or end that is hanging loose
def. *suruunu ta imbiŋbiŋ* —part that is hanging
kawaala tumbuunu —unsewn hem of clothing
Turke wooro tumbuunu. —Tuck in the end of the rope that is hanging loose.
similar: *moreene*
▸ tied up corner of a cloth
Motoŋ sala na aŋre kawaala biibi. Timbuk tumbun tumbun paŋ, mi titu ma isu. —I looked up and saw a big cloth. The four corners were tied together, and it was being lowered down.

tumbu-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ grandparent, grandchild, grandfather, grandson
Biŋsu Bamla ta ikam yok pa tumbundu mi lende saaza bizin. —It was the missionary [George] Bamler who baptised our (INC) grandparents and great-grandparents.
tumbu- moori —grandmother/ granddaughter
similar: *abu* 'grandparent/child'
▸ ancestors, forefathers
Niom komololo mbulu ki tumbundu bizin. —You (PL) are violating the customs of our (INC) forefathers.
Toono ka kambasa ta tumbundu bizin tiur ta muŋgu kek na, tisiri pepe. —The land boundaries that our (INC) ancestors set long ago, do not move them.
Sara ko iwe wal boozomen tumbun moori. —Sarah will become the ancestress of many people.
similar: *tama-*

-tun V_Tr
▸ light, burn, heat up
Ni itun koi pio. —He lit the tobacco/ cigarette for me.
Titun lam mi timaŋga. —They lit the lamp and got up.
Titun tiama. —They heated up the cooking stones.
Mazwaana ta so moori ikam tomtom na, tiru moori toro be itun le pat. —When a woman gives birth, they will look for another woman to heat stones for her. [The stones are put into water which is standing in a large dish. The woman then washes in this warm water.]
▸ go with a light at night in order to fish
Amla amtun ma amre gubi siŋaanabi. —We (EXC) went to fish at night with lamps and saw a huge *gubi* snake.
Amtun pa ŋgereeme, ye, kuriiti. —We (EXC) use lights to catch crayfish, fish, octopus.

-tungap V_Intr_Stative
▸ be black with clouds, be very dark and overcast
Abal uteene itungap ma sik. —The top of the mountain is completely covered with dark clouds.

Yaŋ itungap be imar i. —Black rain clouds are approaching.
Koi gabgapŋana bukbuk ma izze, mi itungap ma ilol abal ma sik. —Black smoke boiled up, and it was dark and completely covered the mountain.

-tunpaara V_Tr
▸ give a steam bath to someone who is sick
Tomtom sa sombe mete ikami, na titunpaari. —When someone is sick, then they give him/ her a steam bath.
def. *Sombe tomtom sa ŋgureene o tiroono iyoyou, to kam moli ruunu, keege kuziiniŋana, koro ruunu, ndoono, maraga ruunu, ma mbaara ruunu, ma yembut sula dish. Isu zoŋ ikan makiŋ, to tun pat (4-5, munmun), to isula dis tana, mi tomtom tana ikuubi pa bedsit, mi iliŋ yok lomoŋana isula ma ka bubuŋ itunpaari.* —If someone has a sore throat or aches in their bones, then you (SG) get [=various types of leaves], and cut them up, and put them into a dish. This is put out in the sun for awhile, and after that, you heat up 4-5 small stones and they go in the dish, and the person covers himself [and the dish] with a bedsheet and pours water down [on the hot stones], and the hot vapor envelopes him.

-tuntun V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ itch, be itchy
Nio kuliŋ ituntun. —My skin is itching.
▸ sting, cause a stinging sensation
Teege looto pepe. Ko ituntunu. —Do not touch the nettles. They will sting you (SG).
Looto ikan yo ma kuliŋ ituntun. —The nettles stung me, and my skin is burning.
similar: *-yes*
▸ have sexual desire, be inflamed with sexual desire, sexually aroused
Moori taŋga ituntun ma ila. —That woman is walking around desiring sex.

talŋa- ituntun
▸ itchy ears, interested in hearing something

tuntunŋana N_Inal Redup
▸ itching, burning of skin
Tuntunŋana ikam yo. —I am itchy.
▸ sexual arousal

tuntuŋana ise pa
▸ become sexually aroused (Lit. ‘itching ascends for/to’)
Tuntunŋana ise pizin, to tizem mbulu ki ula. —Sexual desire came upon them, and then they forsook [normal] marital behaviour.

-patuntun V_Tr Redup
▸ stir up somebody to do something, incite, arouse, rouse
Ina kepese i be kapatuntuni ma isaana kat. To kala pa koyom uraata som, mi ikamam ŋeu ta kembei ma mbeŋ. —By doing that, you (PL) incited her and made her really go wild. And then you did not go to your work and she kept on making jokes until evening.

-patuntun lele-
▸ arouse, stir to anger, upset someone
Patuntun leleŋ pa ŋoŋi pepe! —Don’t upset me with [your] quarrelling!

tuŋ$_1$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ become tight, become firm
Tiŋgeere ke pa wooro ma tuŋ kat. —They tied the sticks really tightly together with the rope.
▸ determined, strong, steady, firm
Nio aŋsombe nu kam leŋ radio. Mi nu ruutu pio ma tuŋ kat. —I wanted you (SG) to give me the radio. But you were really determined to withhold it from me.
Aŋmender ma tuŋ. —I stood firm.
Tuŋ ma imbotmbot ma alok. —It is firm and will stay like that for ever.
dial. var. *kaŋkaŋ* (Northern)
-mender kaŋkaŋ (=tuŋ kat)
▸ stop moving
To zin tomtom ta tisiŋi na tuŋ ma timbotmbot. —Then the men who carried him stopped [moving and just stood there].

tuŋtuŋ V_Intr Redup
▸ be steady, be unwavering, be firm, be steadfast
Iti tuŋtuŋ pataaŋa pa mbulu ndabokŋana. —We (INC) must continue unwavering in [doing] good behaviour.
Ou, pu tuŋtuŋ, pa ŋge biibi kat! —Oh, be firm in holding the [pig] net, for it is a really big pig [that is about to get caught in it]!
Ina ikis ti ma tuŋtuŋ. —That holds us (INC) very firmly.

nama- tuŋ(tuŋ)
▸ bring/get enough of something (opposite of being empty-handed)

Pita, ni tomtom ndemeereŋana. Pa ila, tona namaana tuŋ. —Pita, he is a reliable person. For when he goes [hunting], then he will bring back enough [game].
La stua, na ŋgiimi maaŋga to nomom tuŋtuŋ pa. Pa iŋgi iwal biibi. —When you (SG) go to the store and buy rice, make sure you buy enough, for there are a lot of people here.

tuŋ$_2$ V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ go all the way to, go as far as, extend all the way to, extend as far as
Ruumu ila tuŋ la tina. —The houses go all the way to there.
Pakaana ila tuŋ la Nduim, pakaana ila tuŋ la Zi. —One side extends all the way to the Nduim river, the other side extends all the way to the Zi river.
Tomtom tana tuŋ sala kaŋar uteene. —That person went all the way up to the top of the *galip* nut tree.
Nio aŋkilkiili ma tuŋ sula ta maaŋga. —I dived and went all the way down to the sand [on the bottom of the river].
Matan pisŋan ru tana tila tuŋ la kini. —And the two blind ones went right up to him.

-tuŋguuru V_Tr
▸ rub/ scrub on a stone (when washing clothes)
Zin moori tituŋguuru mburu isala pat. —The women scrubbed the clothes on the stone.
similar: *-tombooro, -ŋguraŋ, -ŋguuru*

tuptup N Redup
▸ mounds of earth that have been heaped up in preparation for planting
Zin tiputum tuptup be tipaaza yuugu zoŋon zoŋon ila. —They heaped up the mounds of earth in order to plant new taro shoots into them.
Nio aŋtwi yuugu mataana ila tuptup. —I planted a taro shoot into a mound of earth.

-tur V_Intr
▸ nod, nod off to sleep, doze off
Ni mataana ŋenŋeene ma itur. —He was sleepy and dozed off.

-turtur V_Intr Redup
Turtur paso! Mbeŋi na keene som? —Why do you (SG) keep nodding off? Last night, did you not sleep?

turturŋana N_Inal_Event
Nu noknok turturŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep nodding off to sleep?

-tur la/pa
▸ reply, respond (via action or talk) to somebody's call
Nu leŋleŋ ta tom iboobo na, tur la kalŋaana som? —You (SG) keep hearing your older brother calling, why don't you respond?
▸ nod in agreement
Ni iso ma irao niam leleyam, tabe niam amtur la/pa ni kalŋaana. —He talked and it was acceptable to us (EXC), therefore we nodded in agreement to his talk.

-turaama V_Tr
▸ stay with someone or at some place for an extended period of time, cling to
Niam amla amturaama zin Birik pa wik ta, mi amkam kos pizin. —We (EXC) went [and] stayed with the Birik people for one week and conducted a course for them.
Turaama ruumu rimos. La ma wwa lem som? Nu kuuru, som timbiiri? —Quit staying in the house. Why don't you (SG) go have a stroll? Are you a pot, or a carved wooden dish?
Ni imar ituraama yo ma niamru ambot ma molo kat, ta aŋkam uraata tio som. —He came [and] held me back, and the two of us stayed for a long time, therefore I did not do my work.
Lelen na, bok pa mbulu sananŋana, tana ituraama zin. —Because their insides are full of bad behaviour, it clings to them.

-turke V_Tr
▸ hide, conceal
Niom kuturke pat tiom pizin wal sananŋan. Kokena tikem. —Hide your (PL) money from the criminals lest they steal it.
Turke yo pizin. Kokena tipasaana yo. —Hide me from them. Otherwise they will harm me.

-turkewe V_Tr Redup
Nio aŋturkewe sua tio som. Aŋzzo katkat su mat keteene men. —I did not conceal my talk. I spoke frankly and publicly.

turkeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ secret, hidden
sua turkeŋana —secret talk
Sua Turkeŋana —Revelation (the last book of the Bible)
Peeze ki Anutu, ka ŋgar turkeŋana. —God's Kingdom, its meaning is hidden.
Mi sanaana tiam turkeŋan na, nu reke ma imap. —And our (EXC) secret sins, you (SG)

have seen them all.
Swe koroŋ tana pepe. Imbot turkeŋana. —Don't reveal that. Let it stay hidden.
Mbulu turkeŋana sa ike pini som. —No secret behaviour is hidden from him.

-turke mata- pa
▸ reject another person, not pay attention to
Padei ta nu pizil ndemem pio, mi turke motom pio? —Why have you (SG) turned your back on me and not pay attention to me?
▸ close a dying person's eyes, do last service for someone dying, look after a dying person in their final moments
Yosep ko imbot raamu mi iturke motom. —Joseph will stay with you (SG) and close your eyes [=look after you when you are dying].

-turuunu V_Tr
▸ bend one's knees a bit
Turuunu ma su be aŋwit mburu isala utem be kuundu ma la. —Bend your (SG) knees and go down a bit, so that I [can] lift up the cargo [and put it] on your head for you to carry away.

tut$_1$ N
▸ sea cucumber type, also used as a general name for sea cucumbers/ sea slugs/ bêche-de-mer
def. *gabgapŋana mi siŋsiŋŋana, timbot sula magat* —black and reddish [in colour], they live in shallow water
Zin Koobo tipera tiŋgal zin tut ta lasa. —The inner islanders went out and speared sea cucumbers in a shallow spot out in the sea.

-tut$_2$ V_Intr
▸ make the sound "tut" (used of pigeons)
def. *Mandun mi uŋkula titut.* —*Mandun* and *uŋkula* birds make the sound 'tut'.
Mandun itut be yaŋ isu. —The *Mandun* bird called out "tut" to announce the coming of rain.

-tut$_3$ V_Middle/Tr
▸ hit, strike
Merere aŋela kini ituti ma kaŋkuruŋ su. —The Lord's angel struck him and he dropped down [dead].
Moori imalaala ma ila ituti su Petrus kumbuunu uunu ma kup. —The woman fell over backwards and hit herself at Peter's feet and died.
▸ hammer, pound, mash
Ni itut wak pa kuŋ. —He pounded/ mashed starchy pudding in a mortar.
Zin tomooto titut maala kizin. —The men pounded tree bark for their loincloths.
similar: *-ŋgal*
▸ knock
-tut kataama —knock on the door
▸ bump against, hit against
Nio aŋtut kumbuŋ. —I bumped my leg.
Wooŋgo ila ma ituti sala patmbu ma ber. —The canoe went and bumped into a large piece of coral and broke.

mata- pis ma -tut
▸ eat a lot of food, devour (without having to think about anything else, Lit. 'close eyes and hit')
Motoyom pis mi kutut wak tana ma imap. Kalwoono sa imbot pepe. —Close your (PL) eyes and eat all of that starchy pudding. None of it should be leftover.
Zin man timar ma matan pis ma titutut titutut… —The birds came and closed their eyes and kept on devouring…

moomo itut
▸ become grey (i.e. a person's hair)
Moomo ituti ma imap. —He has gone completely grey.

-tutut V_Middle/Tr Redup
Duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir tila titutut zin la abal uunu. —The whitecap waves kept hitting against the base of the mountain(s).

-tutkat V_Tr
▸ hit oneself on something accidentally, bump into something, knock into something, stumble into something
Tutkat kumbum ila sokorei? Ila pat, som ke tuunu? —What did you hit your (SG) foot on? A stone, or a tree stump?
Tomtom ta sombe ipa pa aigule, inako itutkati som. —A person who walks during the day, will not bump into things.

-tutmumu
▸ mash using an instrument
Tutmumu serembat neeneŋana tana be man lutuunu ikan. —Mash the cooked sweet potato so the chick can eat.

-tutpaala V_Tr
▸ bump into something

Nio motoŋ sanaana pa uraata ma aŋre ke som, mi aŋtutpaala kumbuŋ ila. —I was concentrating on the work and didn't see the stick and hit my leg on it.

-tut kou

▸ put lime on someone's skin in order to request something.

Aŋtut kou pu pa leŋ klos/ kawaala. —I put lime on you (SG) [to indicate that I want you to give me] clothing/ a loincloth.

-tut$_4$ V_Tr

▸ instruct someone in how to behave, teach proper behaviour, admonish, advise

Ni itut lutuunu be ila skul. —He admonished his child to go to school.

Titut zin pa mbulu ki ula. —They instructed them about proper married behaviour.

Muŋgu, wal pakan titut yo. Mi padei ta aŋleŋ la kalŋan som? —In the past some people instructed me. And why did I not listen to what they said?

sua tutŋana

▸ moral instruction, admonishment, advice

Keleŋ sua tio tutŋana ti, mi motoyom iŋgalŋgal. —Listen to these instructions of mine, and always remember them.

Sua Tutŋana

▸ Proverbs (the book in the Bible)

tut ka-$_5$ V_Tr

▸ decide to kill someone, decide to do away with someone

Nio aŋtut kana kek. Lwoono tasa to aŋpuni ma imeete. —I have decided to do away with him. Some day I will kill him.

see also: *-paata ka-, -mbuuru ka-, -mbuk ka-kiizi, -sil ka- kiizi*

-tut luumu V_Intr

▸ sleep without a fire nearby

Nio mburoŋ pa you som. Aŋtut luumu. —I don't want [to be near] the fire. I'll sleep without it.

-tutke V_Tr

▸ secretly do magical spells (done by chanting to one's hand and then touching a person's shoulder)

Moori tana waene ambaiŋana som. La tutke moori rege sukuunu, bekena imiili ma imar mi waene imborene. (Moori leleene pa waene tana mini som.) —The husband of that woman is not good. Go and secretly 'hit' the woman's shoulder [do some magic on her], so she will come back home and abandon her husband. (The woman will not like that husband of hers anymore.)

similar: *-surke, -zuurke*

tutu$_1$ N

▸ law, command, edict, commandment, rule, regulation

Nu kozo ko to tutu kizin kolman. —You had better follow the laws/ customs/ traditions of the ancestors.

Yok ka tutu ta kembei: Sombe la ru buzur pa yok, na tomtom tire u pepe. —The rule of the river is like this: If you (SG) go to the river to look for game, then people must not see you. [If they do, you won't be successful.]

Tai ka tutu ta kembei: Sombe pera tai, na kan kini dargeene pepe. Ko neu iŋgalu. —The law of the ocean is like this: If you (SG) go out to the sea, then don't eat leftover food. [If you do, then] a stonefish will sting you.

tutu ki gabman —law of the government

▸ tradition, custom, habit, customary behaviour

Tutu kiti imbot pataaŋa kek. —We (INC) have an established custom.

similar: *mbulu*

-to tutu

▸ follow/ obey the law/custom, keep the law, abide by the law, live in accordance with the law

-molo tutu

break/ transgress/ violate/ disobey a law, fail to keep a law

Tutu Laamuru—the Ten Commandments (in the Bible)

zin tutu kan

▸ Pharisees, people of the law (key term in the Bible)

zin ŋgarŋan ki tutu

▸ scribes, those knowledgable about the law (key term in the Bible)

tutu$_2$ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

construction: *mia- tutu*

▸ have a speech defect

To tana, ni miaana tutu. Iso kat sua som. —That person, he has a speech defect. He does not speak properly.

-tutu$_3$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be a stump (left after a body part has been cut off/ amputated)
Ni iyembut namaana lutuunu ma itutu. —He cut off his finger and was left with only a stump.
Namaana/ kumbuunu itutu. —He only has part of his arm/ leg.
tutuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
namaana tutuŋana —stump of his arm
kumbu tutuŋana —stump left after one's leg has been amputated.

tutuk N
alt. *atuk*
▸ infant, little baby which is not yet able to sit up
Pikin imbutul, to tutuk imap. —Once the child can sit up, he is not a little baby anymore.
tutukŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ very small (language used with small children)
Nu kam koŋ melen tutukŋana ta kembei? —Why did you (SG) bring me a melon that is so small in size?

tutur N
▸ drops (of water)
Yaŋ ka tutur. —Drops of water left on leaves after it has rained.
tuturaana N
▸ drop, droplet
Tuturaana isu. —There are droplets of dew falling.
Tuturaana sa ko irao imbot na som. —There will not be a drop left.
Tomtom kumbu tuturaana ise pat, ma ilae. —Drops of water from the person's feet were left on the stone as he went away.
see also: *ndoŋdoŋ* 'drip'

tuugu$_1$ N
▸ tree type (its bark is used to make a kind of rope)
Titut ke tuugu ma tisek kuliini be tituugu ke pa. —They pound the *tuugu* tree and take off its bark in order to make it into a kind of rope with which to tie up bundles of firewood.
dial. var. *ketele* (Northern)
▸ ropes for carrying firewood, etc.
La kam tuugu mi mar. —Go and get some carrying ropes.

-tuugu$_2$ V_Tr
▸ fasten together with rope made from a *tuugu* tree bark, tie together (bundles of firewood, so they can be carried by women hanging from their heads)
Zin moori tila tituugu ke, mi tipoi ma timar kar. —The women went and tied up bundles of firewood and carried them back to the village.
Ni ipaala ke mi ituugu, to iur sala doŋki. —He cut the firewood and tied it together, and then he put it on the donkey.
dial. var. *-tu* (Northern), *-tuu* (Gauru)
-tuktuugu V_Tr Redup

tuumbu$_1$ N
▸ wild sugarcane (= Tok Pisin *pitpit*, scientific name: *Saccharum robusum*)
Teneene tuumbu. —We (INC) roasted wild sugarcane.
Tipiili tuumbu neeneŋana tana. —They took the husks off of the cooked wild sugarcane [=*pitpit*].

-tuumbu$_2$ V_Tr
▸ roast food that is wrapped up in leaves over a fire (on a wire grill)
def. *Tuzuk koroŋ pa zeeze, geene, gol ruunu. Tuzuk meene, zeere, tiili, welŋan, ye ma koroŋ pakan mi tuur sala you.* —We (INC) wrap something with *zeeze, geene, gol* leaves. We wrap sago, leafy vegetables, mushrooms, sago grubs, fish, and some other things, and put them over a fire.
Nio aŋtuumbu koyam zeere. —I roasted leafy vegetables wrapped in leaves for us (EXC) to eat.
Aŋtuumbu kan meene. —I roasted sago wrapped up in leaves for them.
-tumtuumbu V_Tr Redup
tuumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Niam amkanan zeere tuumbuŋana. —We (EXC) eat greens wrapped in leaves that were cooked over an open fire.

-tuundu V_Intr
▸ lean down, bow one's head, bend over
Ni ituundu mi ilela pa mbaruumu. —He bowed his head, and went under the house.
Ilek kumbuunu mi ituundu su toono. —He kneeled and bowed his head down to the ground.

Ituundu mi itaŋ. —She bowed her head and cried.
To ituundu mi irris su pa toono. —Then he leaned down and was writing [something] on the ground.

-tuntuundu V_Intr Redup
Koŋ miaŋ mi aŋtuntuundu men. —I am ashamed and keep my head bowed down.
Tila mi tituntuundu pini, mi tipiri sua repiiliŋana pini. —They went and were bowing down before him, and threw scornful talk at him.
see also: *-turuunu*

tuunu N
▸ eel (freshwater or saltwater)
-peene/ -keene/ -ŋgal tuunu —shoot with an arrow, catch with a fishing line, spear [=different ways of getting eels]
Aŋre tuunu biibi iko ma ipera. —I saw a big eel going away downstream.
tuunu kou —saltwater eel found around reefs
tuunu kaikai (Central)*/ mbun* (Marile) —short eel found in freshwater
tuunu ami (Central)*/ mala* (Marile) —long grey eel found in mud
tuunu zo tina —striped eel (saltwater eel)
tuunu alagap —very large eel, found in rivers
Sombe tiŋgal tuunu alagap pa marakete, to iweeze kembei ta ŋge i! —If they spear an *alagap* eel, it will squeal like a pig!

tuunu umbuunu/ lumbuunu/ ŋaono
▸ slime on eels

tuntuunu N Redup
▸ small eels

tuuru$_1$ Quantifier
▸ rope (classifier used to count things strung together on a rope like small fish or shellfish)
Kam wooro ma iwe tuuru. —Bring a rope for stringing things.
ye/ keembe tuuru ta —one rope of fish/ shellfish
Nio aŋgiimi puro tuuru ta. —I bought one rope of *puro* shellfish.

-tuuru$_2$ V_Tr
▸ string things together on a rope or a stick, join several things together by putting something through them
Zin Koobo tituuru mban ila wooro. —The inner islanders strung bait fish onto a rope.
Nio aŋtuuru zin ŋapilon, borbooro pwoono ila ŋgureŋ. —I strung the *ŋapilon* seeds/ *borbooro* seeds onto a rope [and put it] around my neck [as a necklace].

-turtuuru V_Tr Redup

tuuruŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ strung together
ye, keembe tuuruŋana —fish, shellfish that are strung together

-tuurupis V_Tr
▸ join together by putting a stick through (done to sago midribs)
Zin tituurupis rabak ma iwe didi. —They inserted sticks into the sago palm mid ribs to join them together into a section to put on the wall.

tuuzu N
▸ sticks (sharp, small, thin sticks) planted to keep thieves away
Zin tiŋgun tuuzu pa mbu kizin, beso wal tisala sorok mbu tana, to iŋgal zin. —They put sharp sticks around their betel-nut palms, so that if people climbed up the betel-nut palms without permission, then [the sticks] would stick them.
Tuuzu iŋgali, pa ni ikem. —Sharp sticks pierced him, for he had been stealing [something].

tuyeete N
▸ people who took care of an adopted child when he or she was an infant (normally these are the biological parents)
Ni imiili ma ila ki tuyeete mini. (=naana ma tamaana ta tipeebi) —He went back to those who took care of him when he was an infant. (=his biological mother and father)
Tuyeete ku asiŋ toro? —Who else took care of you (SG) when you were an infant? [Implies that the speaker did, and therefore the hearer should cooperate with the speaker.]

tV- Subject prefix
alt. *ta-, te-, ti-, to-, tu-*
▸ we, we (hearer included), we (INC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) included) Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs (The vowel in the suffix harmonises with the first vowel in the following verb stem.)
ta-la —we (INC) go, we went, we will go
te-leŋ —we hear, we heard, we will hear

ti-tiiri —we examine, we examined, we will examine
to-mon —we drown, we drowned, we will drown
tu-pun —we hit, we will hit
see also: *am-* 'we (EXC), we (but not you)'

-twen V_Tr
▸ escort, guide, accompany, go with
Ni mata pisŋana. Tana aŋteegi mi aŋtweni ma amsula yok mi iwe. —He is blind. So I held him and guided him down to the river and he bathed.
Nio aŋtwen zin mi niamŋan amla. —I accompanied them and we went together.
Niom munmun tina ketwen toyom moori ma kusula yok be iŋguuru mburu kini. —You small children go down to the river with your older sister so she can wash her clothes.

-twenen V_Tr Redup
-partwen V_Middle
▸ provide company for each other

twenŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ guide, company, companion
Ni iwe twenŋana pini ma ziru tila. Pa iso i pa zaala. —He was a companion for her and the two of them went together. For he showed her the road.
Twenŋana ki Namoŋo izemi, tabe ni isaŋsaŋ. —Namongo's guide left him, and so he got lost.

-patwen V_Tr
▸ imitate someone (as a joke or when quarrelling with them)

-kam kon patwen N_Event
▸ mimic, imitate another person's actions (a kind of game—First a string art design is done on one's hands. Then it is put on one's head. After that, one begins to imitate every gesture/ action of someone else.)
Ni ikam kon patwen pini. —He imitated all of his actions.

-twer V_Intr
▸ miss, long for, think about, worry about (some person, thing, or place that is far away, dead, or otherwise inaccessible)
Nio aŋtwer pa tiziŋ, ko imbot ambai, som som? —I am thinking about my younger brother. Is he doing okay or not?
Timbot molo mi titwer la pini men ma tiso: "Weii, tembeli kek!" —They were far away [from him] and worried about him saying: "Weii, we (INC) feel sorry for him!"
Tere pataŋana boozo ta kembei ipet piti na, ikam ma tetwer la pa kar saamba. —When we see/experience a lot hardships like that happening to us (INC), it causes us to long for heaven.
Imbotmbot ma ŋgar kini ipet, to itwermiili la pa mboti ki tamaana ziŋan mbesooŋo kini. —He lived [like that] for awhile until he finally realised his situation, and then he longed for the [kind of] life that his father and his servants had.

-twermiili V_Intr
▸ be homesick for, miss, think back on, long to go back to
Zin Israel titwermiili pa Aikuptu. —The Israelites longed to go back to Egypt.
Nio aŋtwermiili pa kar tio mi wal tio. —I am missing my village and my people.
▸ regret
Nio aŋtwermiili pa mbulu ta aŋkam na. Pa aŋre na ambai som. —I regret what I have done. For I see it was not good.

-twer molo katŋana
▸ regret for not having done something in time (and now it is too late), feel sorry due to a missed opportunity
Nio aŋtwer molo katŋana. Pa tamaŋ, aŋuuli som, mi imeete kek. —I am sorry I did not do something in time. For I did not help my father, and now he is dead.
Ni itwer molo katŋana. Pa koroŋ ta be ikam, som, mi iŋgi pataŋana indeeŋi. —He experienced regret. For there was something he should have done, but he didn't, and now he is in trouble.

twi-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ covering

mata- twiini
▸ eyelid

kaŋar twiini
▸ thin brown skin covering the white kernel of a *galip* nut

-twi$_2$ V_Tr
▸ bury
Gaaga mankwoono, to titwi i. —Tomorrow morning, then they will bury her.

Sombe aŋmeete, to kitwi yo sula lele tiŋgi. —When I die, then bury me in this place.
Zin titwi serembat kizin sula naala be imbot ambai. (Toono ipalomo serembat kizin.) —They buried their sweet potatoes down in a hole, so that they would last well. (The ground keeps their sweet potatoes cool.)

-twwi/ twiwi V_Tr Redup

Zin titwiwi i mi yaŋ biibi isu. —While they were burying him, a big rain came down.

-twi nama-$_3$ V_Tr

▸ point at, point to

Ni itwi namaana ila pa waene bizin. Mi ni itunu ikam mbulu raraate. —He pointed his hand at his companions. But he himself also did the same kind of behaviour.
Aŋla ta diditu musaari ki awoŋ na, aŋtwi nomoŋ ila pa koroŋ pakan ta aŋute zin som, to ni isope yo pa koroŋ tana. —When I went to my uncle's little store, I pointed at some things that I did not recognise, and then he explained those things to me.

twiiri N

▸ trumpet shell (=Tok Pisin *taur*, =*Triton* shell, a large sea shell which is blown as a horn for signalling)

Tendeeŋe twiiri sula lasa. —We (INC) find trumpet shells in shallow spots in the sea.
Tiwi twiiri. —They blew the trumpet shells.
Tipum twiiri. —They make a low-pitched sound like *pum pum* with a trumpet shell.

▸ trumpet, horn, or other loud wind instrument

Twiiri ta iwe ru pa itaŋ. —The second trumpet cried.

-twooro$_1$ V_Tr

▸ roll, twist fibres together by rolling (used of the fibres of *kaiwos* and *woswos* trees)

Zin titwooro kaiwos ma tike pu ye. —They twisted *kaiwos* tree fibres [into rope] and wove it into a fishing net.
Zin moori titwooro woswos be tike len kaari. —The women rolled *woswos* tree fibres to make a rope/string so they could weave netbags for themselves.
def. *Tisek ke woswos, to tino kuliini ila ne, mi tisasaaza keteene, tirasraaza, mi titwooro ma iwe wooro.* —They strip off the bark from a *woswos* tree, then they scrape off the outer skin of the bark, and rip away the inner part, tear apart [the fibres], and roll them together into rope.

-twooro$_2$ V_Tr

▸ file, sharpen by moving the file in one direction only along the blade

Twooro buza tio! —File my knife!
Dedeede buza tio pepe. Imbot mako ituŋ aŋtwooro kat. —Don't make my knife blunt by filing it improperly. Leave it alone, and I myself will file it properly.
Kolman kiti, muŋgu titwooro len yooro be tikitik mok pa. —In the past, our old people sharpened pearl shells for themselves, so they could peel taro with them.

-twortwooro V_Tr Redup

U

u$_1$ Pronoun

alt. =*u*

▸ you, you (singular) (second person singular accusative pronoun)

Zin tire u kek. —They have seen you (SG).
La pepe. Ko wal sananŋan tipunu. —Don't go. The bad people [=criminals] might hit you (SG).
Tipasaanu. —They harmed you./ They worked sorcery on you (SG).

note: the clitic =*u* is phonologically attached to verbs ending in a consonant. When it occurs on a multisyllabic verb root ending in a long vowel + consonant + homorganic vowel, the final vowel is lost. When it occurs after a monosyllabic verb root ending in a vowel, this vowel is retained. For example: *tikamu* (<*ti-kam=u*), *tiwi u* (<*ti-wi u*), *tiboobu* (<*ti-boobo=u*).

see also: *nu, ku, pu*

u-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ base (=Tok Pisin *as*), foundation, at the base of, at, beside, next to, by, right by

ke uunu —base of a tree
abal uunu —base of the mountain
Abal unun timirri. —The bases of the mountains were moving.

▸ right next to, right in front of

Imbot kerem uunu. —It is right in front of you (SG).
Anutu iur moori isu Adam zilŋaana uunu. —God put the woman right beside Adam.

Me ikeene su katuunu kumbuunu uunu. —The dog sleeps at his master's feet.

▸ beginning, origin, source

lele uunu —direction from which the wind blows

re/ iwaara uunu —direction from which the southeast/ northwest wind comes

toono uunu —horizon, mainland

saamba uunu —place where land and sky seem to come together, horizon

zoŋ uunu —east

zin zoŋ uunu kan —people from the east

Timiili mini pa uunu. —Let's go back to the beginning.

Ni mbio uunu —He has a lot of things./ He is a rich man. [Lit. 'He is a source of wealth objects like wooden dishes, clay pots, pigs, etc.]

▸ ancestor, ancestral beginning, clan, lineage

Niam uyam tamen. —We (EXC) are of the same origin/ ancestry.

Ituru undu tamen. —The two of us (INC) are of the same lineage.

Nu um imbot la Korobal tomini? —Are you (SG) also a member of the Korobal clan?

Tiluplup zin la un un. —They grouped in their respective ancestral groups.

Ni uunu ipet pa… —He is descended from…

Uunu laamuru mi ru ko tiyooto pini. —Twelve clans will come out from him.

similar: *siŋ tamen* 'same blood/lineage'

▸ reason, cause, grounds, basis

Uunu padei ta tikam mbulu tana? —What is the reason that they did that behaviour? [This is a bit softer and more polite way of genuinely asking about the reason for the behaviour. If this were to be phrased as "Why did they do that behaviour?" it would most likely be interpreted as expressing criticism, that the speaker thinks it was wrong for them to have done the behaviour.]

Uunu tina ta… —It is for this reason that…

Ni le uunu sa, ta ko ikamam ta kembei. —He must have some reason for acting that way.

▸ meaning, interpretation, explanation

Pisis Sara ka uunu ta kembei: —The meaning of the name Sarah is like this:

Peeze sua tana uunu piam ma amleŋ. —Explain [Lit. 'unwrap'] the meaning of that talk to us (EXC).

Ni ipiyooto sua tana ka uunu ma imbot mat. —He explained [Lit. 'brought forth'] the meaning of that talk clearly.

Amtalli pa mbulu taiŋgi uunu. —We (EXC) are confused about the reason for this event/ its cause.

▸ fault, guilt

..iwe uunu pizin. —it was their fault.

Nio leŋ uunu sa som. Ina niom uunu tiom. —I don't have any guilt. It is your (PL) fault.

see also: main entry *uunu*

▸ place of some event

kini uunu —place where the feast is happening

nol uunu —marketplace

uraata uunu —workplace, base of operations

ula uunu —place where a wedding happens

ke uunu

▸ base of a tree

▸ best firewood (burns well for a long time, Lit. 'base/basis of wood')

def. *Mala, malamben, kaikes ma… Zin ke ta ikis you ma molo. Tapaata zin be 'ke uunu.' Pa you ipuŋitŋit mi inmbot. —Mala, malamben, kaikes,* and [others]. They are trees whose wood burns for a long time [Lit. 'holds fire for a long time']. We (INC) call them 'basis of wood'. For the fire keeps burning [for a long time].

Koroŋ Ta Boozomen Un

▸ Genesis (the first book in the Bible, Lit. 'the beginning of everything')

mata- uunu

▸ area between eyes and nose

▸ bridge of the nose

imbot la mata- uunu

▸ something has been thought through and one can speak about it easily

Sombe sua imbot la matanda uunu, to toso karau. —If the talk is near our eyes [i.e. we have thought through the issues and are clear about it ourselves], then we [can] speak about it quickly.

-ur u-

▸ be the first to settle in a new area

Maleu iur uunu su Mazop muŋgu, to zin wal pakan tito ma tilela kini. —Maleu settled

in Mazop first, and then other people followed and went inland to live with him in that area.

usomŋa-

▸ without reason, for no reason, without basis/ grounds, groundless

sua usomŋana (=sua sorok) —talk without any basis/ grounds

▸ bottomless, not having a bottom

naala usomŋana —bottomless pit

ugi- N_Inal

▸ puny (used of nuts, small, useless, not edible yet)

kaŋar/ mbolkai ugiini —puny *galip*, betel-nuts

uka- N_Inal

▸ roots of a tree that are above ground and therefore visible, surface roots

ke ukan ukan —tree roots that are above ground

Motoyom su pa ke ukaana, kokena kututpaala kumbuyom. —Look out for the tree roots on the ground lest you (PL) hit your feet [on them].

see also: *ura-* 'root that is under the ground'

ukar N

▸ mangrove (very hard wood, used for house-building and some canoe parts)

def. *Ukar na, ke ta imbot la tiiŋgi igarau pa tai.* —The mangrove, it is a tree that is found in swampy areas near the ocean.

Ukar lene na, zin keembe, kalma mi motak murin. —Mangrove swamps are the dwelling place of certain shellfish and crabs.

ula N

▸ marriage, wedding

Pikin tomooto som moori ta so titum ma tise tirao pa swoono ki ula, ina bela tindeeŋe len gaabaŋan. —Once a son or daughter has grown up and come to the age of being suitable for marriage, then they must find themselves a companion.

ula ka mbulu —marital behaviour

mbulu ki ula —sexual behaviour within marriage

ula ka kini —wedding feast

ula uunu —wedding (event)

Ula kizin ipet su kar Birik. —Their wedding took place in Birik village.

uraata ula kana —work involved in arranging a wedding

ula ka tutu —customs or laws associated with marriage

-pasaana ula —break/ destroy a marriage, commit adultery

-yembut ula —divorce (Lit. 'cut off marriage')

zaala ta ula imet pa i —ways to end a marriage

ula popoŋa-

▸ newly wed

tomooto ula popoŋana

▸ bridegroom, newly married young man

ruŋgu- ki/ pa ula

▸ be of marriageable age

def. *Pikin tomooto bela itum ma ise ma ino kezeene, mi moori takena zuzuunu ise ma ipolpol, tona ziru tirao pa ula.* —A male child must grow up and shave, and in the same way a woman's breasts must appear and be collapsing, and then they are ready for marriage.

Ni ruŋguunu ki ula zen. —He/She is not ready for marriage yet. [i.e. too young]

mboti ki ula —married life, life as a married couple

ula yembutŋana

▸ divorce

ulaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ married

moori ulaŋan —married women

wal ulaŋan —married people

Niom kakam sua pini paso? Ni metet? Iŋga sa ni ulaŋana! —Why are you (PL) talking about her? Is she unmarried? You know that she is married!

see also: *-woolo* 'to marry'

ulaaŋa N_Event

▸ help, assistance

Tiurur matan pa len ulaaŋa sa. —They were hoping for some help.

Titaŋtaŋ pa len ulaaŋa. —They kept crying out for help.

Zin ko tire kat ulaaŋa biibi tabe aŋkam pizin i. —They will personally see/experience the great help that I am about to give to them.

▸ helper, saviour

Yesu, ni Ulaaŋa kiti. —Jesus he is our (INC) Helper/ Saviour.

Len ulaaŋa sa som. —They did not have anyone to help them.

see also: *-uulu 'help'*

loan from the Mutu language

ulei! Intj
▸ Ah!, At last! (expresses relief or happiness at the ending of some hardship)
Ulei, a you ilo iti ma. —Ah at last, the fire has warmed us (INC) up.
Ulei, a lele ri! Kamar ma ketende su narenren taiŋgi be takam lende miiri ambaiŋana muŋgu, mana ko tamaŋga mini. —Ah, at last a little resting place! Come and let's rest in this shade and get some nice cool wind first, and after that we'll start off again.
def. *Lelende ambai kat ma toso: "Ulei!", kembei wal uraata kan ta keten su.* —We (INC) are very happy and say "Ulei!", like workers who rest.

ulom N
▸ tree type which has edible nuts
Ulom siŋiini ikam ma kulindi ituntun. Sombe lelem be kan ulom pwoono, na ŋgal sula yok muŋgu, to kam ŋonoono ma la neene sala you mi kan. —The sap of the *ulom* tree makes our (INC) skins itch. If you (SG) want to eat *ulom* nuts, then remove the skin first inside the water, then take the kernel of the nut and go cook [it] over a fire and eat [it].
Namoŋo kuliini iur pa ulom som. —Namongo is allergic to *ulom* nuts.
Taŋgal ulom pa buza lutuunu o peeŋge. Kuliini imbol som. Kuliini ila lene, mi takam ŋonoono ma takan. —We (INC) pierce [the skin of] *ulom* nuts with a small knife made of bone. The skin is not hard. The skin is thrown away and we take the kernel and eat it.

uloto N
▸ bird of prey type (brown, medium-sized, known for its habit of stealing chicks)
Uloto ikamam man/ mooto/ mangi. —The *uloto* bird takes chickens/ snakes/ little *mangi* birds.
def. *Manboŋ, kamuneeze, mi uloto igarau raraate.* —Eagles, hawks, and *uloto* birds are nearly the same.

ululu$_1$ N
▸ dust, sand of the ground
Miiri iwilaala ululu ma ila matanda. —The wind blew dust into our (INC) eyes.
Ni itir ululu pa mburu kini ma isu. —She shook the dust off of her things/ clothing.

ululu$_2$ N
▸ stick to which a pig net is tied (It is implanted firmly in the ground.)
def. *Ke ki tiraara pu ise be tisou ŋge pa. Tipiu pu ila ululu.* —A stick to which a net is attached in order to catch pigs. They wrap the net around the stick.
dial. var. *ulu* (Northern)

umbaala N
▸ large group (used of canoes only), fleet
Wooŋgo umbaala tile i. —A large group of canoes are coming in.
probable loan from Mutu language, cf. *umbaal* 'group of canoes that sail together'

umbu- N
▸ slime (on eels or fish)
Aŋteege tuunu tana umbuunu ma nomoŋ isipirpir. —I touched the slime from that eel and [now] my hands are slippery.
Tuunu umbuunu isipirpir kat. —The slime on eels is very slippery.
dial. var. *lumbu-*
similar: *ŋaono*

undu N
▸ ground spirit (spirit being that is associated with particular places and is thought to be generally harmful, = Tok Pisin *masalai*)
Zin undu tipasansaana iti men, tiuulu iti som. —The ground spirits only harm us (INC), they do not help us.
Mala Apoi na, unduŋana. —The Banyan tree [named] Apoi is inhabited by a ground spirit.
Zin undu tikusu. —The ground spirits are confusing you (SG).
Undu tikam ma pikin taiŋgi itaŋtaŋ. —The ground spirits are causing this child to cry continuously.
Teyembut mooto miaana. Kokena ila ma iso pa undu, to ipun ti. —We (INC) cut off a snake's tongue. Otherwise it might go and tell a ground spirit [what we have done to it], and then the ground spirit would strike us [i.e. make us sick, cause some hardship for us, cause us to die].

-patoron undu
▸ make a sacrifice or offering to placate ground spirits, propitiate
Muŋgu, tumbuyam bizin tipatoron zin undu. Tikam koi ma siŋi ma, mi tikam len

you mi tila undu muriini, mi tipatoroni pa pataŋana ta ipet pizin na. —In the past, our (EXC) ancestors made offerings to placate the ground spirits. They took tobacco, and the things needed for chewing betel-nut, and [other things], and took fire and went to the dwelling place of the ground spirit, and made an offering to placate them on account of the difficulties that they were experiencing.

Moori koponŋan na, tikan ŋgwaata ma koroŋ ki lele taiŋgi pepe. Kokena tipeebe, tona pikin tisaana. Naman somŋan, o kumbun itutu, pikin zuruunu imapaala se ta ka yok i. Sombe pataŋana ta kembei na, niam amre kembei undu urŋana. —Pregnant women should not eat sago grubs or other things from this area [where ground spirits live]. For if they do, then when they give birth, the children will be defective. They won't have arms, or only a stump for a leg, or the lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between his/her upper lip and nose. [=The child will have a cleft palate.] If [there are] problems like that, then we (INC) view them as having been caused by ground spirits.

undu ise mata-

▸ confusion or disorientation believed to be caused by ground spirits

Undu tise mataana, ta tikami ma igadgaada. —Ground spirits appeared before his eyes, and that is why they caused him to become confused.

undu urŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ said about birth defects in a child

▸ some unusual thing that is thought to have been caused by a ground spirit

Undu urŋana musaari ta tiŋgi! —This little thing must have been caused by ground spirits. [For example a small sago palm produces an unusually large amount of sago starch.]

-unke V_Tr

▸ take off, take down (from a wall, hook)

Unke lam ma isu. —Take the lamp down.

Mogar kizin ta imbot sala ndomon na, ina tiunke ma tiur su. —The head dresses that were on their heads, they took [them] off and put [them] down.

dial. var. *-winke* (Marile)

Winke kiri isu. —Take down the basket.

opposite: *-palweeze*

-unun V_Tr Redup

▸ hit, beat, kill

alt. *-punun*

Tizuk mataana ma tiununi. —They blindfolded him and were hitting him.

Zin tomtom tau tiwe Merere kwoono i, niwi unun zin pa pat ma timetmeete. —Those who are God's mouth [i.e. prophets], you (SG) kill them with stones.

note: reduplication of *-pun*

-up V_Tr

▸ stab, spear, thrust into (using a vertical motion)

def. [distinguishing the two lexical items *-up* and *-ŋgal*] *Sombe amup, to amteege kiskis marakete/ buza/ yoozo mi amup. Mi sombe amgal to amzem marakete ma ila tiŋ la kosasa tana.* —If we *-up*, then we hold on to a spear/ machete/ digging stick and stab/ pierce. If we *-ŋgal*, then we throw the spear, releasing it from our hands, and it goes straight into the thing.

Ni ikam marakete mi iup lae pa ŋge ta tidada i lae mbaruumu na. —He took a spear and thrust it into the pig that they had tied up underneath the house.

Abaraam ikam buza ma iwit namaana be iup su pa lutuunu. —Abraham took a knife and lifted up his arm in order to stab down at his son.

▸ break up ground with a digging stick

Tomooto pakan timaŋga ma tila tiup biidi mini. —Some men got up and went [and] broke up the ground again with digging sticks for the yams.

-upup/ -wupup V_Tr Redup

dial. var. *-wup* (Marile)

upeele Adv_PredP

▸ three days from now

Upeele, to tala Kampalap. —Three days from now we (INC) will go to Kampalap.

upsol N

▸ firefly

Upsol tikam pirik pirik pa mbeŋ. —Fireflies are twinkling/ flickering/ blinking at night.

dial. var. *zerwaŋ zerwaŋ* (Marile)

ur$_1$ N

▸ shelter, refuge, protection, shade (from rain, sun)

Ke iwe ur piti. —The tree gave us (INC) shade.
Raŋ sumbuunu iwe ur. —A cave is a place of refuge.
Sombe tawwa su ma yaŋ indeeŋe iti, to teyembut lende pin ruunu ma iwe ur be tukun ma ipakaala iti pa yaŋ. —If we (INC) are walking in the forest, and it starts raining on us, then we cut a banana leaf to give protection, and put it up over us to protect us from the rain.
Merere iwe ur piti. —The Lord is our (INC) refuge/ protection.
see also: *narenren/ nerekou* 'shade'

-ur$_2$ V_Tr
▸ put, place
Aŋur ŋglas ila motoŋ. —I put on [my] glasses.
Tiur peene lutuunu ila palam kek. —They have placed/fitted an arrow on the bowstring already. [=they got ready to shoot it.]
▸ decree, ordain, establish
Aŋur ŋgalseki pu. —I decreed a prohibition to you (SG). [=I prohibited you.]
Nio aŋur aigule potomŋana piom be keteyom su. —I established/ appointed/ ordained a holy day for you (PL) to rest.
▸ make, create, provide
Merere iur iti. —God made/ created us (INC).
Anutu iur saamba mi toono mi koroŋ ta boozomen. —God created heaven and earth and everything [else].
Zoŋ mi puulu tiur mat piti. —The sun and the moon provide/give light to us.
Nio aŋur zaala piom. —I made/ provided a way/ opportunity for you (PL).
-ur + horizontal motion verb
▸ take, bring
Nio aŋur buk tana ila ki Silas. —I took that book to Silas.
Iŋgi niam amur pat tiŋgi imar. —Now we (EXC) are bringing this money.
-ur -se/ se/ -sala/ sala
▸ put on, place on
Kam kuuru tana ma ur se tebol. —Take that pot and put [it] on the table.
-ur su/ isu/sula/isula
▸ put down on
Kuur su toono. —Put [it] down on the ground.
-ur ambai pa
▸ suit, go well with
Ke matum na, iur kos pa tomtom pakan. Mi tomtom pakan na som. Iur ambai pizin ma irao tikam pataŋana sa som. —The *matum* tree causes some people to get sick. But for others, this is not the case. It suits them and they don't have any problem [because of it].
-ur kadoono
▸ set a price, assign a price to
-ur kadoono pa
▸ avenge, pay back, punish
-urkaala V_Tr
▸ protect magically
-ur kar
▸ establish/ found/ begin a new village
Tuur kar popoŋana, pa kar tiŋgi irao som. —Let us (INC) establish a new village, for this village is not big enough.
-ur koi pa
▸ hate, be hostile towards
-ur kos pa
▸ cause sickness, cause an allergic reaction (due to eating or drinking something)
-ur lele- ila ki
▸ believe, commit oneself to (Lit. 'put one's insides [to] go to')
Tuur lelende ila ki Merere Anutu kiti. —Let us (INC) commit ourselves to the Lord our God.
-ur lele- pa
▸ love, be committed to (Lit. 'put one's insides to')
Ur lelem pa waem bizin, kembei lelem pa itum. —Love your (SG) associates as you love yourself.
-ur + ma + motion verb
▸ take someone or something somewhere, bring someone or something, accompany someone to another place, send off
Niom kozo uri ma ila ki kusiini mini. —You (PL) must take her back to her husband again.
Nio aŋuri ma ila kar kini. —I took her to her village.
Niam amur zin ma tila. —We (EXC) sent them off.
-ur mata-
▸ take a nap, go to sleep
-ur mata- pa
▸ hope, anticipate, wait expectantly for (Lit. 'put one's eye to')
-ur nama-
▸ point to, wave at

Ni iur namaana ila ki zaala. —She pointed to the road.

-ur nama- (pa)

▸ help, assist, contribute (to)

Tomtom boozomen tiur naman pa, to ambai. —If many people help in it, then it will be good.

similar: *-uulu*

ur ni-

▸ be quiet, calm, remain still, settle down, keep calm

see also: *ni-*

-ur nol

▸ arrange a meeting, time, market

-ur ŋonoono

▸ come true, be fulfilled, have results, bear fruit, produce

-ur ŋgis pa

▸ behave in a way which shows one's disapproval, be offended by, upset with, disapprove of, act unfriendly towards

see also: *-ŋgis*

-ur pa uraata

▸ install for work, appoint, ordain, assign

Tiur zin mboroŋan pa uraata. —They installed the elders to their work.

-ur sua

▸ give an order, command, decree

Tiur sua pizin be tito tutu ki Mose. —They ordered them to follow the law of Moses.

Nu ur sua mbolŋana pio beso koroŋ ku tasa imbiriizi, nako ituŋ aŋkot. —You (SG) decreed to me that if something of yours gets lost, then I myself will have to replace it.

-ur sua se ki

▸ speak in a figurative way, use figurative language, use parables, speak in parables

Ni iur sua se ki kini iweene tiyaaraŋana, tamen ka uunu ŋonoono… —He spoke figuratively about sowing seeds, but the real meaning was…

similar: *-tooro sua*

-ur u-

▸ settle in a new place

-ur uraata + motion verb + nama-

▸ assign a task to someone, make someone responsible for some task (Lit. 'put work into the hands of')

Tiur uraata tana ima nomom be nu kam. —They put that work into your (SG) hands.

similar: *-ur uraata se ki*

-urla (ki)

▸ trust, believe in, have faith in (Lit. 'put-go to')

Nio aŋurla kini. Ni irao iuul iti. —I believe in him. He can help us (INC).

similar: *-ndemeere, -pase pa*

-urnol V_Intr

▸ fornicate, commit adultery

-urpe

▸ fix, repair (machines, roads, and other things)

similar: *-karakiti, -ŋgaraapi*

▸ heal

tomtom ta iurpewe zin meteŋan

▸ doctor

-urpe kini

▸ prepare, fix (food), make ready

-urpe lele-

▸ placate, appease

-urpe sua/ pataŋana

▸ straighten, settle, resolve (quarrels, disputes)

lele- iur pa

▸ plan, intend, decide to do something, have plans for

Nio leleŋ iur pa lutuŋ moori be aŋkam matamur tio ila kini. —I plan to give my daughter my heirlooms/ inheritance.

Anutu leleene iur pio ta alok kek. —God already had plans for me a long time ago.

Mbulu ta boozomen ti, ina ito Anutu ituŋu ŋgar kini ta leleene iur pa ta muŋgu kek. —All of this that has happened, it follows God's own thinking/plan, which he decided on long ago.

Ŋgar pareiŋana ta so lelem iur pa be kam, nako iur ŋonoono som. —Whatever you (SG) plan to do is not going to have any real results.

body part+ iur pa

▸ a body part makes a person to do something and then it becomes one's characteristic (and unchangeable) behaviour

Aa, kumbuuli pepe. Pa to tana kuzuunu iuri mi iŋoŋooŋo le sorok. Ni tomtom keteene malmalŋana. —Don't bother that person. For that guy, his nose makes him to always be quarrelling for no reason. He is a habitually angry person.

Kumbuunu iuri, tabe ipawwa i pa lele ta boozomen. —His legs make him to go walking around everywhere.

Nama tutuŋana iuri ma kete malmalŋana. —Because he only has a stump of an arm, he is easily angered.
Talŋa ŋge mo iuri ma talŋa pampam. —His big ears cause him to be disobedient.
Mbu tiam kureene siŋaanabi, ta pikin ti isu pa ma paagapuk ma ila pizin Mutu, mi niam koyam ri taiŋgi. Amso sua som, pa ni ta kembeiŋana. Namaana ti iuri. (=Ikam biibi kat ila pizin.) —The huge betel-nut branch of ours (EXC), this child gave most of it to the island people, and there is just this little bit of it left for us. [But] we did not say anything, for he is just like that. His hand causes him to do it. (=He gave a very large amount to them.]

-urur V_Tr Redup
▸ preparing to do something, be in process of forming
Mazwaana ta timbotmbot lela ŋgini ti na, tiurur be tiwe karkoolo. —When they are inside these nests, they are in the process of becoming butterflies.
Wai, iur pikin kek na, mana isu ma ila ne. —Oh my, the foetus was already formed and then it miscarried. [said when a miscarriage happens after the first two-three months of the pregnancy]
Lutundu moori ta padei? Imender kek? Pikin imbol kek? Pikin iurur kek. —How is our (INC) daughter? Is she past the time for miscarriages? Is the child developed enough that a miscarriage is unlikely? The child [foetus] is already mostly formed [=4-5 months along in the pregnancy].

-urur nama- pa
▸ wave at
Re pikin tina. Pa iurur namaana pu na. —Look at the child. She is waving at you (SG).

urŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ putting, action of doing something
zan urŋana —census (putting of names into books)
Kadoono urŋana kola ipet. —[The time for] giving punishment/reward will certainly come.
undu urŋana —some trouble or exceptional thing thought ot have been caused by ground spirits (see *undu*)

ura- N_Inal
▸ vein, artery, blood vessel
Uroŋ ilonloondo se mat. —My veins are clearly visible.
Buza itaara uroŋ ma siŋ tio iloondo karau kat. —The knife cut my blood vein and my blood ran very quickly/ a lot of blood came out.
▸ root of a plant or tree (underground)
Ke uraana isula kat mi irokiskis toono. —The root of a tree went deep down and gripped the ground tightly.
ke uranuran —roots of trees
▸ strong fibres in meat, wood, or tubers which make them tough to eat or cut, gristle
Man tana, muŋguŋana tau. Takan mazaana na, uranuran ma imbol kat. —That chicken was old. When we (INC) ate the meat, it had a lot of gristle and was really tough.
Sebut manioka uunu isu lene, pa ina uranuranŋana. —Cut off the end of the manioca, for it is very fibrous and tough.
Taara ke mi ka paaga loŋa itop ma ila ne kembei pakan som. Pa uranuran boozo. —You (SG) cut a tree and the chips do not come off easily as is the case with other [trees]. For [the wood] has many strong fibres [in it].

ke urana
▸ fourth generation, great-great-grandparent/ great-grandchild
dial. var. *keruunu* (Central)

uraata N_Event
dial. var. *uraat* (Gauru), *urta* (Marile, Northern)
▸ work, job, task
Zin tila Lae be tiru len uraata. —They went to Lae to look for work/ a job.
Nu kozo kam uraata ma biibi, to ndeeŋe kom kini. —You (SG) must work in order to find food to eat.
Nio aŋkam uraata pini pa ndaama laamuru, to aŋsu. —I worked for him for ten years, and then I left my job.
Ni keteene su pa uraata kini. —He rested from his work.
Ni imboro uraata ki narabu urpeŋana. —He was responsible for the task of preparing the tapioca bread.

Ni tiroono imbol pa uraata kamŋana. —He has greath strength for doing work.
Aŋbel uraata biibi pu kek. —I have worked hard for you (SG).
-teege uraata (ki gabman, misin) —be employed [by the government or the mission]
Niamru amkamam uraata tamen tau. —The two of us (EXC) are doing the same work.
Zin tikamam uraata be tikoto zin wal sananŋan. —They are working to restrain bad people/ criminals.
uraata mat kana (buza, nakabasi - wal biibi tikamam) —work that is done out in the open [with machetes and axes, many people are able to do it]
uraata ruumu leleene kana (buk mi pen, kadoono ruk se ŋana, tataŋa men tikamam) —work that is done inside a house [with books and pens, wages are higher, only a few people are able to do it]
▸ function, purpose
Yut imender pa uraata lamata. —Youth work stands [or exists] for five purposes.
Koroŋ boozomen ta Yooba iur na, kan uraata ma kiŋ. —All of the things that God has created have their own function/ purpose.
▸ responsibility
Uraata ku be mboro zin ŋge. —It is your (SG) responsibility to look after the pigs.
▸ ceremony
uraata reeteŋana —circumcision ceremony

ka uraata
▸ work associated with something
Zin ta timborro patoronŋana ka uraata. —It was they who looked after the work of making offerings.

ruumu ka uraata/urta
▸ house building materials
similar: *malimooŋo* (loan from Mutu language, cf. *malimooŋ* 'building materials')

uraata biibi/bibip
▸ miracle(s)
Yesu ikam uraata bibip mi mos mburanŋan. —Jesus performed great miracles and powerful signs.
similar: *mos*

uraata ka-
▸ worker
zin wal uraata kan
▸ workmen, workers, labourers, crew, officials
zin uraata kan ki wooŋgo —the crew of the ship
mbili uraata kana —animals that are used to do some work

uraata tiene
▸ results of somebody's work
Parei, niom koso nio aŋbotmbot se wal pakan uraata kizin tiene, na? —How is it, do you (PL) think that I am [taking advantage of]/ [living off of] somebody else's work [and not working hard myself]?

uraata uunu/ uraata muriini
▸ workplace, place where certain work is done

uraata iur ŋonoono
▸ work bears fruit, produces results, is successful
Uraata tio iur ŋonoono kek. —My work has born fruit/ produced [good] results.

uraata iwe …
▸ workday (opposite of a day of rest)
uraata iwe ta —Monday, first working day of the week
Uraata iwe ta mi ila imiili su uraata iwe lamata mi ta. —From the first working day [Monday] till the sixth working day [Saturday]

Uraata kizin Ŋgoŋana
▸ the book of Acts in the Bible

-kam uraata pa
▸ work (on)
Zin tikam uraata pa ma imap kek. —They have worked on it and it is [now] finished.

le- uraata be
▸ have responsibility for/to
Zin len uraata be… —It is their responsibility/job to…/They have the responsibility to…

le- uraata pa
▸ have need of, have use for
Nio leŋ uraata ri pa. —I have a bit of work for it. I have a little job for it. / I have need of it.
Nio leŋ uraata pa koroŋ tiŋgi mini som. —I don't have any need of/ use for this thing anymore.

-su ma -se pa uraata / -zzu ma -zze pa uraata
▸ be very busy
Zin moori tizzu ma tizze pa uraata. —The women were very busy [Lit. 'going up and down'] with work.

-ur A pa uraata
▸ appoint someone to do some job, install, appoint, ordain, assign
Zin tiur A. pa uraata. —They appointed A. to do the work.
-ur uraata + motion verb + nama-
▸ assign a task to someone, make someone responsible for some task (Lit. 'put work into the hands of')
Tiur uraata tana ima nomom be nu kam. —They put that work into your (SG) hands.
similar: *-ur uraata se ki*
-zem uraata + motion verb + nama-
▸ allow/let someone else to do some job
Niam amzem uraata tana ila zin naman. —We (EXC) allowed them to do that job.

uraataŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ industrious, hard-working
Ni maolŋana som. Ni moori uraataŋana. —She is not lazy. She is an industrious woman.

uri N
▸ victim, casualty, dead body, corpse
Tisiŋ uri sa ma timar i. —They are coming carrying some casualty.
Tiwe uri lup. —They were all [dead] victims.
Sombe teteege uri sa… —If we (INC) touch a dead body…
Neeri wooŋgo iuuzu uri ta imar. —Yesterday the ship brought a dead body.
uri mbitiŋana
▸ someone who died unexpectedly with no preceding period of illness
Tewe mini Kurububul pepe. Pa tindeeŋe uri mbitiŋana isula tiŋga. —We must not bathe at Kurubulbul anymore. For they found the dead body there.
dial. var. *zimzim* (Kampalap)
similar: *putu-*

uriŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ injured
Tiparkas zin ma uriŋan men. —They were hacking each other and all of them were injured/ killed.

uriiza Adv_PredP
▸ three days ago
▸ recently, a couple of days ago, awhile ago
Re buza tio som? Ooi, buza ta aŋkam ma kek na. Ŋiizi? Wai, ta uriiza. —Did you (SG) not see my machete? Ooi, the knife, I have already brought it to you. When? Hey, it was a couple of days ago.

uriizi Adv_PredP
▸ two days ago, the day before yesterday, recently
Wooŋgo imar uriizi. —The boat came two days ago.

-urkaala V_Tr
▸ protect by magical means
Koroŋ tio tiŋgi, nio leleŋ be tomtom timbuulu som. Tana aŋurkaala be tomtom tipasaana pepe. —This thing of mine, I do not want people to bother it. Therefore I magically protected it so that people would not harm it.
Aŋurkaala mbu tio pa napalis, kokena tomtom tikem. —I protected my betel-nut palms with *napalis* magic so that people would not steal from them.

-urke V_Tr
▸ put away out of sight, stash away
Mbu kureene tis, la ma urke lae lele koroŋŋana risa ta be timiili to takan kanda. —This betel-nut branch, go and hide it away, so that when we (INC) return we can chew some.
Ruumu leleene kizin tau tiurkewe koroŋ kizin ambaimbaiŋan ilela pa i na, bokbok. —The rooms inside their houses where they stash away their good things [i.e. treasures], are full.

-urla V_Intr
▸ trust, believe
Nio aŋurla sua kini risa som. Pa ni tomtom ki napospos. —I do not believe anything he says. For he is an empty talker who never does what he says.
Padei, nu urla kembei tomtom tiŋga ko imboro kat pat ma ila Lae be ikam koroŋ? Mm-m, to na, ni namaanaŋana. —How is it, do you (SG) really believe that man will look after the money well and go to Lae and get the things? No way, that fellow, he is a thief.
similar: *-ndemeere, -pase pa*
-urla ki
▸ believe, have faith in, trust, commit oneself to
Iti tuurla ki Yesu. Ni ko iuulu iti. —We (INC) believe in Jesus. He will help us.

Niam amurla kizin wal ta timender i som. Zin irao tikam kosasa som. —We (EXC) don't believe in those that are standing [for election]. They are not able to do anything.

Zemi pepe. Urla kini men. —Don't forsake him. Keep having faith in him.

-ur lele- ila ki

▸ believe, have faith in, commit oneself to (Lit. 'put one's insides to')

Ur lelem ila ki Merere Anutu ku. —Believe in/ Commit yourself to the Lord your (SG) God.

urlaŋana N_Inal

▸ faith

Urlaŋana kizin imbol zen. —Their faith is not yet strong.

Mbulu tana ipedet, pa urlaŋana tiom ilala takembena tau. —That keeps happening, because of your (PL) beliefs.

sua urlaŋana

▸ confession of faith, creed

urlaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ believing

wal urlaŋan —believers

-urnol V_Intr

▸ fornicate, commit adultery

Urnol pepe. Pa ina mbulu ambai som. —Do not practice fornication. For that is not good behaviour.

urŋa nol

▸ fornication

Mbulu ki urŋa nol, kombot molo pa. —Keep far away from the behaviour of fornication.

(-)urŋase ki V_Intr

▸ use something as an opportunity/ chance/ occasion for doing something

Zin tamuriŋ lelen be tila tire pilai. Tamen taman iyok som, mi iŋgo zin pa lele siiriŋana. Mi zin mburan som. To taman iyaamba zin na, urŋase ki ŋoŋi tana, mi tibeleu ma tila na, kaŋkaŋ ma tila tire pilai. —The young girls wanted to go and see the game. But their father did not agree [that they could go], and instead he sent them to sweep up the area. But they did not want to do that. Then their father scolded them, and [using] that quarrel as an excuse/occasion, they took off and went straight to look at the game.

Nio ti aŋwawa som. Mi ina sa anaŋ iso pa ka rais, tabe urŋase ki mi aŋla aŋpa leŋ ri. —I do not usually wander around too much. But my mother talked about wanting some rice and so I used that as a chance to have a bit of a stroll.

▸ use something as an excuse for not doing something

def. *Nu so pa naŋgaŋ sa be isala kom sur. Tamen ni mburaana som. To iso: "Nio kumbuŋ mbeete." Tana ni iurŋase ki kumbuunu mbeete, mi isala ni som.* —You (SG) tell a young man to go up a coconut palm and get you some green drinking coconuts. But he does not want to do it. Then he says: "I have a sore on my leg." So he uses the sore as an excuse and doesn't climb up and get the green coconuts.

Yaŋ biibi som. Mi ni urŋase ki yaŋ ma imar som. Pa mburaana pa uraata som tau. —[It was] not a big rain. But he used the rain as an excuse for not coming. For he did not want to work.

-urpe V_Tr

dial. var. *-ŋgaraapi* (Gauru)

▸ fix, repair (machines, roads, etc.)

Radio tio ti isaana. Irao nu urpe? —This radio of mine is broken. Can you (SG) fix it?

La urpe itum/ ruŋgum. —Go and fix yourself/ your appearance.

similar: *-karakiti*

▸ make, produce, manufacture

Tila tiurpe merere pakaamŋan kunun pa gol ma silva. —They went and made idols out of gold and silver.

Merere iurpe len mburu pa mbili kulin. —The Lord made clothing for them from animal skins.

▸ produce food/a crop, yield

Kam buza ku mi ŋgaama kini. Pa toono iurpe i lup kek. —Take your knife and harvest the food. For the ground has produced it already.

Ke iurpe i be ŋonoono. —The tree is about to produce fruit.

▸ prepare, fix (food), make ready, cook

Zin moori tiurpe kanda kini lak! —The women should prepare/ fix us some food!

Koŋgo zin munmun ma tila, ko tiurpe kat koroŋ ma ambai? —If you (PL) send the little ones, will they prepare it well?

▸ straighten, arrange, set in order

Kuurpe nomoyom mi tusuŋ. —Arrange your hands and let us (INC) pray.

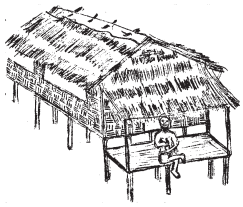
Tuurpe lelende mi ŋgar kiti be tusuŋ. —Let us (INC) prepare our hearts and minds to pray.
Urpe mbulu ku! —Straighten out your (SG) behaviour!
Urpe ŋgar ku muŋgu, to so sua. —Prepare your thoughts first, and then speak.
▸ prepare, make arrangements for, make ready
Mar ma tala ruumu. Pa nio aŋurpe murim kek. —Come and let us (INC) go to [my] house. For I have prepared a [sleeping] place for you (SG) already.
Zin tiurpe zaala pa ula kizin. —They made arrangements for their marriage.
Aŋurpe zaala pini be… —I arranged for him to…
▸ heal
Ni iurpe i ma niini ndabok. —He healed him and made him well.
-urpe sua/ pataŋana
▸ straighten out, solve, settle (disputes, problems, quarrels, issues)
Zin mboroŋan tila ma tiurpe pataŋana kizin. —The elders went and settled their problem.
-urpe lele-
▸ placate, appease, reconcile (Lit. 'fix the insides)
Iŋgi aŋso aŋkam koroŋ tiŋgi pini bekena aŋurpe leleene mi leleene ambai pio mini. —I want to give this thing to him in order to placate him and [cause him] to like me again.
Zin kolman tila tiurpe lelen, to ziru tilup zin mi timbot ambai. —The village elders went and reconciled them to each other and then they got together again and lived well.
-parurpe lele-
▸ be reconciled to each other
Niomru kaparurpe leleyom. —The two of you should settle your differences and get reconciled to each other.
-urpewe V_Tr Redup
▸ fixing, repairing, preparing, straightening, settling, arranging, healing
Zin tiurpewe kuuru. —They make clay pots.
Ni iwwa mi iurpewe zin tomtom pa mete kizin. —He walked around healing people of their illnesses.
tomtom ki iurpewe zin tomtom pa mete kizin/ tomtom ki iurpewe zin meteŋan
▸ doctor, physician
urpeŋana N_Inal
▸ fixing, repair, settlement, solution, preparation, healing
sua urpeŋana —settlement of a dispute
sua urpeŋana muriini
▸ court, place for settling disputes
sua urpeŋana ka tomtom
▸ judge
similar: *tiiriŋana katuunu, biibi ki itirtiiri sua i*
sanaana urpeŋana
▸ reconciliation, forgiveness, atonement
Aigule biibi ki sanaana urpeŋana
▸ Day of Atonement (biblical key term)

urta N
▸ work (Northern dialect form)
dial. var. *uraata* (Central)*, uraat* (Gauru)

uru- N_Inal
▸ news, report
Tomoyom ta mete ikami na, keleŋ uruunu sa kek? —Your (PL) father/uncle that is sick, have you heard any news about him?
Uruunu irak ma irao lele ta boozomen. —The news about him went everywhere.
Uruunu irao karkari lup. —He is known all over.
Niam amso amleŋ uraata uruunu. —We (EXC) want to hear a report about the work.
▸ fame, reputation, prestige, name
Yesu, ni uruunu biibi kat. —Jesus, he is very famous./ Jesus, his reputation is truly great.
Re kokena urum isaana. —Look out lest you (SG) get bad name/ reputation.
similar: *za-* 'name, reputation'
-wit uru
▸ exalt someone, praise someone, lift up someone's fame
Amwit urum. —We (EXC) exalt your name / fame.
-pasaana uru-
▸ defame, ruin someone's reputation
uruunu ambaiŋana
▸ good news, gospel
uru- ŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ famous, significant, well-known for doing big things (for example putting on large feasts)
Ni uruunuŋana. —He is famous.

uru- somŋa-
▸ not famous, unknown, unheard-of, unimportant, insignificant (traditionally because of not having been able to arrange large feasts, etc.)
Zin urun somŋan. —They are not famous [just ordinary people]
similar: *za- somŋa-*
ikam uru- pa/ iwe uru-
▸ get honour from doing something, gain fame or prestige from something
Ni ikam kini pa kar be ikam itunu uruunu pa. —He arranged a feast for the village in order to gain prestige for himself.

urum N
▸ clan (each clan has a name)



urum Kipiili —the Kipiili clan
Zin timender pa urum kizin kizin. —They stand up for the interests of their own clans.
…ma tiwe urum paŋ. —…and they divided up into/ became four clans.
▸ clan house, ceremonial men's house (place where men gather for discussions, also functions as a guesthouse for visitors)
Zin kolman tilup zin sala urum, mi tizzo pa pataŋana pakan ki kar. —The old men met up in the clan house, and talked about some of the problems of the village.
Niam Sambaana, urum tiam Andewa. —We (EXC) who are from the Sambaana river area, [the name of] our clan house is Andewa.
urum sambaana
▸ clan house type (in Yangla), men's house type (has three stories, lacks a carved centrepost, but has hanging birds as decorations)
Urum tiam ka toolo, ina man keleu ta timbiŋbiŋ. —[Part of] the design of our (EXC) men's house involves [carvings of] *keleu* birds that hang [inside the clan house].
urum ka nasil
▸ centrepost of a clan house (often has carved totem images on it)
Tizabzap zin mooto ma po ma zin us kizin kizin izze nasil ki urum. Zin Kampalap tiur mooto Morkok, Kipiili tiur mooto Aŋo, Marile tiur mooto Palru. —They carve images of snakes and lizards and their respective totems on the centreposts of clan houses. People from Kampalap village put the snake Morkok [on their clan house], the Kipiili clan puts the snake Ango, people from Marile put the snake Palru.
urum ka pooto
▸ porch of a clan house (located on either end, lower than the central platform, place where men sit and talk or do some work)
urum ka kubibi N Redup
alt. *kubi*
▸ area in a clan house where the scraping of coconuts usually takes place
Urum ka kubibi, ina natoŋ muriini.—The *kubibi* of a clan house is the place for the scraper.
urum ka mer, mos, toolo
▸ markings/designs associated with a clan
Ka mer ikot zin urum tataŋa ki kar. —Each clan house in the village has its own markings/designs.
urum katuunu bizin
▸ owners of a clan house
urum kumbuunu
▸ male children (viewed as future supporters of the clan, Literally: 'leg(s) of the clan (house)')
Pikin sa isu, so tomooto, to toso ni urum kumbuunu. —When a child is born, if it is male, then we (INC) say he is a 'leg' of the clan house.
urum Merere
▸ church building, temple
Urum Merere reegeŋana —destruction of the Temple
urum tuunu
▸ clan leaders, older men of a clan
▸ caretaker of a church building, church elder
▸ Levite (biblical key term)

-urur V_Tr Redup
▸ hesitate, delay
Tomtom tana, ni iurur som. Ire men, mi sombe pat imbot la ŋonoono, na ikam men tau. —That man does not hesitate. He just looks and if he has some money with him, then he just gives it.
Urur paso? Loŋa kam lem sa. Kokena tomtom toro ikam. —Why are you (SG) hesitating? Quickly take some for yourself. Otherwise somebody else will take it.

▸ reserve something for oneself but delay in actually trying to get it

def. *Nu so men be kam ma iwe lem. Mi tamen kam kosa pa som.* —You (SG) only say you want to get something to be your own. But you do not do anything more about it.

Nu urur men. Loŋa mi kam som. Tanata ila ki tomtom toro kek. —You (SG) just talked about getting it. You did not quickly come and get it. That is why it went to someone else.

similar: *-ur sua pa men*

us N

▸ totem, symbol of clan identity (something unusual whose name functions as a symbol of clan identity, for example: a decoration type, piece of land, famous stones, trees, dogs, eagles. The names of totems are used by the clan members when they want to give a name to a variety of things: dogs, lamps, drums, cooking stones, pig nets, baskets, boats, stores, cars, schools, etc. If people call out the name of a clan's totem, it makes the clan members feel good and gives them added strength and vigour. The name of a totem is not given to people.)

Boksim, ina niam us tiam. —Boksim is our (EXC) clan's ancestral mother. [She was a woman who knew how to fight, and killed a lot of people. So now people call out the "Boksim, Boksim!" when they want to fight in order to receive extra strength.]

Pat Laboi, ina us kizin. —The Laboi stone is one of the symbols of their clan's identity.

Lutuŋ tiroono irao pa pai, to niamru ampa pa su, mi aŋso i pa us ma toono ma yok ma koroŋ be iute. —Once my son is strong enough to walk, the two of us (EXC) will go and walk in the forest and I will show him the different things which mark our clan's identity, and the land, and streams, and other things so that he will know them.

Tiboobo us kini, tabe niini ise pa pai mi uraata. —They called out the name of one of his clan's totems, so he felt strengthened for the journey and work.

▸ strong (physically), well built

Ni tomtom us. —He is a very strong man.

similar: *kar zoŋoono, karwaaŋga*

-tum us

▸ grow well, be well grown, tall, strong

Pikin ti itum us. Mbolkeete som. —This child is well-grown. [He is] not stunted.

Pikin itum us. Ŋonoono biibi mi ndekndekŋana. —The child grew well. His body was big and he was fat.

usomŋana N

▸ rumoured, without basis, without foundation, baseless

sua usomŋana (=sua sorok) —rumour, talk without any basis/foundation

Pat ta ka usomŋana mi ipet sorok, nako imap karau men. —Money that comes without basis [i.e. it is not the fruit of hard work], will finish very quickly.

similar: *sorok*

▸ lacking financial backing

Takam, o takam som? Pa uraata ti usomŋana. Le pat som. —Should we (INC) do it or not? For this work has no financial backing. It has no money [behind it].

▸ bottomless

naala ta usomŋana —bottomless pit

-ut$_1$ V_Tr

▸ adopt (adoption is quite common within clans)

def. *Tuut pikin la toŋmatiziŋ men. Sombe zin pakan tipeebe som, to tiut pikin sa be imender pizin pa kaimer. Sombe tamori lutun bizin tila pa urum toro ki taman, to woono bizin ko tiut pikin tasa bekena imiili ma imar mini be imender pa toono. Sombe tipeebe moori men, to tiut pikin tomooto sa ki toŋmatiziŋ kizin be iwe zin moori tana kan siili. Mi sombe tipeebe tomooto men, raraate men. Tiut pikin moori be iwe zin tomooto tana kan siili.* —We (INC) only adopt children from [our] relatives. If some people have not produced children of their own, then they adopt children to stand for them later on. If some girls' children go to another clan of their fathers, then later the uncles will adopt one of the children to come back and stand for the land. If some people only give birth to girls, then they will adopt one of their relatives' boys to be a support for the girls. And if people give birth only to boys, then, [they will do] exactly the same. They adopt a girl to become a support for the boys.

utŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ cut, adopted
Pikin ti utŋana. —This child is adopted.
-kamut
▸ take back a child that has been reared by someone else, compensating them for their efforts
Ni ikamut pikin. Naso kaimer tiso sua pini som. Pa ikam lutuunu ma imar kini ma iwe lene kat. —He took back the child and compensated those who had reared him, so that later they would not be able to say anything to him [regarding the child]. For he took his child [back] to himself to be his own. [Someone else had been taking care of the child. But now the child's father takes him back to be his own again.]

-ut$_2$ V_Tr
▸ cut up into pieces, cut off (with an axe or bush knife/machete, done to logs, sago palm fronds, tree branches)
Ut ke lwoono makiŋ, to supaala. —Cut the log up into sections first, and then split it.
Ut ke lwoono tana iwe re teltelŋa. —Cut that log into pieces three arm spans long.
Ut leŋ ni ruunu sa be aŋwe ŋgamar. —Cut off a coconut palm frond for me so that I can weave a basket.
Zin naŋgaŋ tila tiut kooto. —The young men went and cut off [sago palm leaves for] thatching.
▸ separate, divide
Anutu ire mat tana ma ndabok, mi iut pa zugut ma imbot ndel. —God saw that the light was good and separated it from the darkness.
Yok Taroobo iut ma Salapoŋgo ipa pakaana, Kipiili ipa pakaana. —The Tarawe river divides the land, with the Salaponggo clan's land being along one side and the Kipiili clan's land being along the other side.
-udut V_Tr Redup
▸ break up, divide up
Mboe iudut sua. —The songs break up the speeches. [i.e. The songs and speeches alternate.]
-utkat V_Tr
▸ cut off
Ke zoŋoono tana molo mete, utkat suruunu toro isu lene. —That tree fork is too long, cut off one of the branches.
▸ cut up into sections (cutting across the long axis of something)
Tikam nakabasi mi tiutkat ke lwoono. —They took [their] axes and cut up the log into sections.
-didiut V_Tr
▸ divide up the interior of a building by making a wall
-keut V_Tr
▸ go away secretly
-kerrut V_Tr
▸ cut something soft using a knife (like leafy vegetables)
-leŋut V_Tr
▸ listen in secretly, overhear, eavesdrop on (Lit. 'hear-cut')
-ŋgorut V_Tr
▸ bite, bite off
-palut V_Tr
▸ cut into two pieces with knife using a sawing movement (for example a pig's skin or a rope)
-reut V_Tr
▸ spy on
-taarut V_Tr
▸ cut into pieces

ute-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ head
Ni uteene iyoyou. —His head hurts. / He has a headache.
Aŋur nomoŋ isala uten, mi aŋsuŋ Merere be ipombol zin. —I put my hand on their heads and asked God to strengthen/bless them.
ute- ruunu —hair
▸ top part
ke uteene —top of a tree
abal uteene —top of a mountain
abal ute ŋgunguutuŋana —mountain that is very steep
ruumu uteene —roof of a house
ndeete uteene —the top part of a ladder
▸ source (of a body of water)
yok uteene —beginning of a river, head of a river, source of a river
ruumu uteene ka ŋgeele
▸ ridge of a roof
sua uteene *(= sua naana)*
▸ heading (Lit. 'mother/ head of the talk')
ye uteene
▸ head of a fish
▸ head of a household or clan

ute- kat pa
▸ nod in agreement
Tiyok pa sua kini, tana uten kat pini. —They approved of his talk, therefore they nodded in agreement.
similar: *-yok pa, ute- se pa*
ute- katkat/ piŋpiŋ
▸ shake head in disagreement
Uten katkat/ piŋpiŋ pini. —They shook their heads at him in disagreement.
similar: *-yok pa som*
ute- mbiŋbiŋ pa
▸ shake one's head in disagreement
def. *Re ma irao pa lelem som, tana utem mbiŋbiŋ pa.* —You (SG) see something that is not to your liking, therefore you shake your head.
ute- imbol pa
▸ not easily moved, stubborn, obstinate, stingy (Lit. 'head is strong concerning')
ute- mbolŋa-
▸ have something strongly in one's mind, stubborn, obstinate, can't forget something (Lit. 'strong-headed')
Ni uteene mbolŋana pa koroŋ kini ta boozomen. Irao irai som. —He is stubborn concerning his things. He is not going to share them.
ute- mbooro, ute sipir
▸ bald
ute- patŋa-—stingy, unwilling to lend, stubborn (Lit. 'stone-headed')
ute- putuunu
▸ skull
▸ Calvary (in the Bible)—*lele ta zaana 'Tomtom Uteene Putuunu na'*
▸ high official deserving a lot of respect (for example a premier or a prime minister), chief official, leader, head
Somare, ni uteyam putuunu. —Somare, he is our (EXC) leader.
▸ in-laws (use of this term for the relationship highlights the need to exhibit respectful behaviour for one's in-laws)
def. *Iwanda bizin na utende putuunu bizin. Topou zin, pa moori kizin ta towoolo zin na.* —Our (INC) brother and sister in-laws are our 'heads.' We respect them, because we married one of their women.
Ni ipaata iwaana bizin be uteene putuunu paso ni le ŋger pizin. —He calls his wife's siblings his 'heads', because he has respect for them.
ute- se pa
▸ agree to, consent to
Uteyom se pepe. —Don't agree.
Tiwi K. pa mowa, mi tamen K. uteene se pa som. —They asked K. for the lawnmower, but K. did not agree.
similar: *-yok pa, ute- kat pa*
ute- suk/suk ute- pa
▸ nod one's head at
Ni uteene suk la pini, tabe ila ma ziru tila pa Lablab kek. —He nodded his head to him, so he went [with him], and the two of them have gone off to Lablab.
-kam ute-
▸ come to get something as a memorial of a deceased distant relative or trading partner (Lit. 'get the head of'—If someone dies and some of their distant relatives cannot come for the funeral, then they will come later and seek to get something from the family to soothe their sorrow. Thereby the good relationship between the families is maintained.)
Zin Kampalap ko tise mi tikam Makelebi uteene. To takam timbiiri, o taŋgal ŋge be tuurpe zin. —The Kampalap people will come to 'get old Makele's head'. Then we (INC) will give wooden dishes or kill a pig to maintain the relationship with them. [Old Makele used to be their trading partner.]
-kam ute- pa
▸ claim as one's own (something which belongs to another person), desire to get something from another person, be after something
Tomtom tana ikam uteene pa koroŋ tio boozo mete. —That man wants too many of my things.
Ni ikam uteene sorok pa ŋge lutuunu tio. —He was after my piglet.
▸ be attracted to a member of the opposite sex
Nio aŋkam uteŋ sorok pini, tamen ni leleene pio som. —I am attracted to her, but she does not like me.
Tomooto tana ikam uteene pa moori tana. —That man is attracted to that woman.
-ŋgun ute-
▸ let one's hair grow long as a sign of grief

-pun ute-
▸ think hard
Iti tupun utende mibe takam kat ŋgar. —We (INC) really think hard in order to understand properly.
-zeebe ute-
▸ be busy doing something, be very occupied and not wanting to be disturbed
-we ute-
▸ lead, become a leader of, be the head of
Kaunsil kiti na, ni iwe kar uteene piti tau. —Our (INC) councillor is the head of our village.
Krisi, ni iwe kembei ta utende be ikam peeze piti. —Christ, he is like our (INC) head who guides us.
-we uteene pa
▸ initiate something, be first to do something
see also: *-mbuk mata- pa, -muuŋgu pa*
-woolo sala ute-
▸ marry before one's older sibling has married
Moori naŋgaŋŋana irao iwoolo sala moori kolmanŋana uteene na som. —A younger sister should not marry before her older sister.

-ute$_2$ V_Tr
▸ know, know how to
Iti tuute, me ni koroŋ ambaiŋana. —We (INC) know that the dog, it is a good thing.
Ni iute u. —He knows you (SG).
Nio aŋute wooŋgo poŋana. —I know how to make [Lit. 'tie'] a canoe.
Nio aŋute: aŋkam ŋoobo kek. —I know that I have done wrong.
Re kokena tomtom tiute kembei nu mar lele tiŋgi. —Be careful lest people know that you (SG) came to this place.
dial. var. *-wete* (Northern)
-paute V_Tr
▸ teach, instruct
pauteŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ teaching, instruction
pauteŋana ka tomtom
▸ teacher

-utekot (som) V_Tr
▸ not know at all, truly not know (and do not ask me again concerning it, more emphatic than the verb *–ute*)
def. *Mbuulu sua pio mini som, aŋyembut sua pataaŋa.* —Do not talk to me again [about this matter]. I want to cut off that talk now.
Uunu padei ta re zin pikin som mi tila tipasaana teu popoŋan tiŋga? Nio aŋutekot zin? —Why did you not look after the kids and [let] them go and ruin that new sugarcane? Am I supposed to know what they are up to? [No. So don't bother me with this].
Nio aŋutekot pen ku som. —I truly do not know about your pen.

utumbuunu N
▸ group that shares food together at a meal, or work together (usually consists of related people)
Niam kar ti, utumbuunu tiam lamata mi ta. —In our (EXC) village here, we have six 'eating' or 'working' groups.
Mbulen su mi timbot la utumbuunu. —They sat down and stayed in their respective groups.
▸ food that is designated for a particular group
Neeri, tikam kini biibi mi utumbuunu lamata ila kizin moori, mi utumbuunu paŋ ta isala pizin tomooto ta timbot sala urum. —Yesterday they put on a big feast, and five groups of food went to the women, and four groups went to the men who were up in the men's house.
dial. var. *urtumbuunu* (Marile)

uugu N
▸ place in a swamp where food can be planted in times of drought
def. *Sombe zoŋ biibi, to tikam yuugu, mi tila tipaaza sula tiiŋgi. Lele ta kembei, zaana uugu.* —When the sun is big (i.e. it is a very dry time), then they take taro seedlings and plant them in a swampy area. Such a place, its name is uugu.
dial. var. *aitol, tiiŋgi aitolŋana*

-uulu V_Tr
▸ help, assist
Nio aŋuulu zin. —I helped them.
Loŋa mar mi uulu yo! —Come quickly and help me!
Niom ku'uulu yo pa pai tio. —You (PL) helped me with my journey.
Uulu yam be amlip pa koyam koi bizin. —Help us (EXC) to gain victory over our enemies.

Biibi, uulu yo lak! —Sir/Lord, please help me!
similar: *-ur nama- pa*

-uluulu V_Tr Redup
-paruulu V_Middle
▸ help each other

ulaaŋa N
▸ help, assistance, aid (material or non-material)
Ko irao tendeeŋe ulaaŋa sa? —Will we (INC) find any help?
Motoyom iŋgal be keseŋgeere ulaaŋa pakan pizin wal ta timbot ŋoobo. —Remember to send some [material] assistance to those who are in need.
▸ helper, one who helps
▸ saviour, defender (used of someone who has a lot of power)
zin noroŋa ta len ulaaŋa sa som —the widows who have no one else help them/ the widows who have no other helper
Yesu Krisi, ni ulaaŋa kiti. —Jesus Christ he is our saviour.
loan from: Oov dialect of the Mutu language

uuluŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ help, assistance, aid (usually material assistance)
Ni ikam uuluŋana ambai pio. —He gave me good help.
Ka uuluŋana pakan ko imar pa gabman. —Some assistance for it will come from the government.

uumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ pig, female, very large which does not bear young any more
ŋge naana uumbuŋana

uunu$_1$ N
▸ crowd, group, herd, flock
Tomtom wal uunu ta. —One group of people.
Ŋge uunu biibi kat ta tikanan sala abal zilŋaana. —A really big herd of pigs was eating up on the side of the mountain.
Tiwe wal uunu boozo. —They became [divided into] many groups.
Ko timbot la uunu uunu mi tipa. —They will walk together in their respective groups.
Sipsip uunu tel. —Three flocks of sheep.

uununaŋan N_Inal
▸ group, crowd, gathering
Wal uununaŋan taŋga tikam so? —What is that group of people over there doing?
Mbili uununaŋan. —A herd of animals.
similar: *ndoundouŋa-, ndunduuruŋa-, naiwol*

uunu$_2$ N_Inal
▸ guilt, fault, blame, responsibility (note: This is the third person singular form of the inalienable noun *u-* 'base, foundation, source, beginning, cause, reason'.)
Mi uunu ki asiŋ? Wai, ina nu uunu ku tau! —And whose fault is it? Hey, it is YOUR (SG) fault!
Titiiri uunu kini ma ambai som. —They judged him to be guilty.
Aŋwe uunu pa. —I am guilty of it./ I am responsible for it. I was the cause of it.
Inako iwe leŋ uunu mi aŋbaada ka pataŋana. —In that case, it will be my fault, and I pay the consequences for it.

le- uunu sa isaana som
▸ innocent, not at fault, not having any blame
Nio leŋ uunu sa isaana som. —I do not have any blame for that./ I am innocent.

uunu ki- ambai
▸ innocent, having no fault
Tileŋ uunu kini ambai. —After hearing his case, they judged him to be innocent.

uunu ki- isaana—have fault, be guilty

-ur uunu ise/ imar
▸ blame, assign blame to, judge someone to have been responsible for something
Ur uunu ise tio sorok pepe. Pa nio aŋute risa som. —Don't blame me without reason. For I do not know anything about it.

uut Intj
▸ wow! (expresses that one is greatly impressed by the size of something)
def. *Tumurur pa koroŋ ta biibi kat.* —We (INC) are surprised by something that is very big.
Uut, ke taŋga biibi kat! —Wow, that tree over there is really big!
dial. var. *uat!* (Birik)

-uuzu V_Tr
▸ transport, convey (using a vehicle like a canoe, car, or airplane)
Mose imar ma iuuzu yam, ta ampet i. Mi amiili to ampa zaala. —Moses came and is transporting us (INC) out towards the sea [along a river, by canoe]. But when we return, then we will walk on foot

following the path.
Mbalus iuuzu yam ma amla pa U. —An airplane transported us to U.
Wooŋgo kizin Koobo, ta iuuzu mburu ma ile pa kar. —It was a canoe of the inner island people that transported the cargo in to the village.

uze$_1$ N
▸ sweat
Ko mbel uraata ma kom uze ipet. —You (SG) will have to work hard and you will sweat.
Tomtom kerekereŋana tana, ka uze somŋana. —That man is very dry, he has no sweat at all.
Uze ipooro yo. —I am sweating.
Uze ipoori. —He was sweating [due to hard work or anxiety].
uze ipun —be sweaty (Lit. 'sweat hits me')
uze ireere —sweat is running
uze ki- tiene
▸ fruits of one's labour
Nu mbot se uze kizin tiene. —You (SG) live off of their hard work.

uze$_2$ V_Middle
▸ sweat, sweaty
Nio aŋkam uraata biibi ma uze yo. —I worked hard and am sweaty.

W

wa$_1$ Intj
▸ hey (expresses disapproval)
def. 1. *A iŋgo B be ila ikam buza kini. Beso B ila na, ipei sorok buza toro ma imar. To A iso sua tana, pa B ikam ŋoobo buza.*
def. 2. *Tomtom sa ikam ŋoobo mbulu sa, o iso sua ta ambai som. To nu peteke i pa sua tana. (=hai)*
Wa, nu re buza tio som? —Hey, didn't you (SG) see my knife? [i.e. you should have seen it.]
Wa, so kena paso! —Hey, why are you (SG) talking like that!

-wa$_2$ V_Intr Redup
▸ walk
alt. *-wwa, -wawa*
Tiwwa pa lele bilimŋana. —They were walking in the desert.
Reduplication of *-pa* 'walk'

waa Intj
▸ No way!, I don't believe it!, I don't agree! (expresses doubt, disbelief, or disagreement)
def. 1. *Tomtom sa iso sua ma irao ŋgar ku som, to so sua tana. Pa nu yok pa sua kini som tau.* —When someone says something and it doesn't fit your (SG) thinking, then you say this. For you do not agree with what he said.
Waa, Yooba ipet ku swoi? —I don't believe it, where did Yahweh appear to you (SG)? [i.e. I do not believe he appeared to you.]
Waa, nu pakaam! —I don't believe it, you (SG) are lying!
Waa, nu kankaana! —Ah, you (SG) are confused!
▸ Hey! (expresses disapproval of what someone has just done)
def. 2. *A ipotom yambon be me kini imar to iwin. Mi B, ni iute som. Beso B ila na imaŋga pa kuuru mi yambon werek la ne. To A iso sua tana. Ni leleene be B ipasaana yambon pepe, pa ni ipotom pa me.* —A reserves some [leftover] soup for his dog to drink when it comes. But B does not know this. So B goes and tips out all the soup. Then A says this expression. He doesn't want B to ruin/waste the soup, for he [had] reserved it for the dog.
Waa, pasaana yambon paso? —Hey, why did you (SG) waste the soup?

-waala V_Tr
▸ widen, make something wider
Kedeebe zaala ma kawaala ma iwe biibi be toto. —Clear out the path and make it wider so we (INC) can follow [it].
Kawaala pooto tiom ri, so irao iti. Pa iti iwal. —If you had made your (PL) veranda a bit wider, then it would have been big enough for us (INC). For we are a big group.
opposite: *-gogoomo*

waama N
▸ coolness, cool air which can be felt
Waama iteege iti ma ambai leen. —The cool air touched us (INC), and it felt very good.

-waaŋga V_Tr
▸ wedge apart, wedge open (using a knife or sharp stick)
Kuru buza isula soolo mi waaŋga. —Shove the knife through the [pieces of] flooring and wedge [them] apart.
Kam aro imar be aŋwaaŋga meene ka salan ti ma rek mi itop su kat. Naso ŋgamar ikeene

kat se. —Bring a sharp stick so I can wedge open this hollowed out sago trunk. Then the basket will sit properly on top of it.

-waaza$_1$ V_Tr

▸ carry away, take away

Man iwaaza ke pwoono. —A bird carried away some seeds [or fruits] of the tree.

Kuzi iwaaza kini. —A rat carried away some food to another place.

▸ distribute fresh or cooked food to each clan

def. *Kini biibi to tawaaza.* —When there is a big feast, then we (INC) distribute the food to each clan.

Tawaaza kini ma irao ruumu. —We (INC) distributed food to each house.

Amwaaza kini pa kini biibi? Kakanan su tiŋgi ma imap mi kala leyom. —Why should we distribute this, is this a large amount of food? [No.] Just eat it here, and when it is finished you (PL) [can] go.

similar: *-rai, -reege*

-waaza$_2$ V_Tr

▸ fish using a net, spread out a net

Nio aŋwaaza koŋ ye pakan. —I caught some fish for myself with a net.

Nio iŋgi aŋla aŋwaaza kanda i. —I am going now to catch some fish for us (INC) with a net.

-waswaaza V_Tr Redup

Zin Koobo tiwaswaaza su magat tiŋgi. —The inner island people usually fish in this shallow spot.

waazaŋana N_Inal_Event

Lele ti, waazaŋana muriini. —This place is a good spot for fishing with nets.

see also: *-raara, raaraŋana*

wae$_1$ Intj

▸ Hey!, Oh no! (expresses disapproval or dismay)

Wae, nio aŋute koroŋ tana som. —Hey, I do not know about that matter. [And you should not be expecting me to know anything about it.]

Wae, nu sombe we biibi mi kam peeze piam! —Oh, so you (SG) plan to be the master and rule over us (EXC)! [There is no way we will accept that.]

Wae, iti ko talliŋanda kat! —O boy, we (INC) have probably been very stupid!

Wae mos katuunu, re iti! —Oh teacher, look at us (INC) [and do something about it. We are in trouble]!

wae-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ friend, associate, neighbour

Pikin tana waene ila parei? —Where did the child's friend go?

waem bizin —your (SG) associates, friends

Tapasaana waende bizin lelen pepe. —Let us (INC) not upset our associates/ friends.

Tiyaryaaru waen bizin be tito mbulu sananŋana. —They keep pulling their friends to do bad behaviour.

Tipakurkur zitun ma tiso tilip pa waen bizin. —They keep exalting themselves and saying they surpass their associates.

▸ spouse, husband, wife

Mazwaana tana, waene ziŋan lutuunu bizin timbotmbot ki rwoonobi. —At that time, his wife together with the children were staying with his father-in-law.

Nu lem ŋger pio som, mi mbuulu waeŋ. —You (SG) had no respect for me, and fondled/had sex with my wife.

Waene imeete, mi ni iwe nora. —Her spouse died and she became a widow.

similar: *kusi-* 'spouse'

wai Intj

alt. *wait*

▸ Wow!, Hey!, Oh my! (expresses surprise)

def. *Tomtom imorsop pa koroŋ sa.* —Someone is startled by something.

Wai, moori ŋgar kini ise kek! —Wow, the woman's thinking has come up [=she now understands]!

Wai, iŋgi ambai komboono! —Wow, this is perfect!

Wai, niom kekenne men? —Wow, are you (PL) still sleeping?

Wai, iŋgi ko toso parei? —Wow, what should we (INC) say now?

Wai, kere! Kon sa ta imar i! —Wow, look. There is a ghost coming!

Wai, mbulu ta koozi tere na, ipa ndel kat! —Wow, what we (INC) have seen today is really unusual.

Wait, we ti biibi kat! —Wow, this mango is really big!

waii Intj

▸ Hey! Oh no! (expresses dismay, frustration, disgust)

def. 1. *Tomtom sa itaara ke ma ipol kankaana ma imiili pa mokleene. To tamaana iso sua tana. Pa leleene be ke imiili ma ipasaana serembat kini pepe.* —Somebody is cutting a tree and it falls down the wrong way onto [his] garden. Then the owner says this talk. For he does not want the tree to fall that way and destroy his sweet potatoes.

def. 2. *Tomtom sa ikam mbulu sa. Tona nu wi i, mi tamen ni imbol imbol ma iwotkaala. To nu so sua tana. Pa kembei nu re i tomini. Tana nu so kena, be ni iyamaani, mibe iswe.* —Somebody has done something wrong. Then you ask him about it, but he keeps on strongly denying it. So then you say this talk. For it is like you also have seen him [doing it]. Therefore you say this so that he will recognise his wrong-doing and confess.

Waii, nu kam ŋoobo kat! —Hey, you (SG) really did wrong!

▸ Oh my!, Oh no! (expresses disappointment or regret)

Waii, to ri ta imeete kek! —Oh my, the little fellow has died!

Waii, moori tana ipasaana sorok koroŋ tiŋgi! —Oh no, that woman has destroyed this thing for no reason!

waai

▸ I don't believe that!, That's incredible! (expresses disbelief)

Waai! Tomtom tana iuulu yo kat. Mi iŋgi kusu mini mi koso ni tomtom sananŋana! —That's incredible! That man really helped me. But now you (PL) say he is a bad person!

similar: *waa*

-wailaama V_Tr

▸ weed a sweet potato garden

Tiwailaama serembat. —They weeded the sweet potatoes.

similar: *-laama*

-wailep V_Tr

▸ wipe away, brush off using some instrument (rib of coconut leaf, stick, etc.)

Takam sasar, som ke ma tawailep motmooto pa mbeete ki ŋge ma isu lene. —We (INC) take a rib of a coconut leaf, or a stick and brush off the worms from the pig's sores.

Wailep mbeete suruunu. —Wipe away the pus from the sore.

similar: *-kelko, -kelpet, -kelwai, -pai*

waiss Intj

▸ Ah, I don't like this (expresses regret, disapproval, disappointment)

def. 1. *Lutum sa itaari mi nu la ma re i, to so sua tana. Pa nu lelem be lutum ipasaana kuliini pepe. Mi tomini, nu lelem isaana pa lutum.* —One of your (SG) children cuts himself and you go and see him, and then you say this talk. For you do want your (SG) child to harm himself. And also you feel sorry for your child.

def. 2. *Z ikam yok ma ipawizis ruumu leleene ma isaana, to Y imar ma ire na iso sua tana. Pa leleene be Z ikam mbulu kankaanaŋana tina pepe.* —Z takes water and makes the inside of the house wet, then Y comes and when he sees it he says this talk. For he does not want Z to do that kind of silly thing.

def. 3. *Ŋgo lutum moori be ila nol, mi ni iso sua tana. Pa ni mburaana be ila som tau.* —You (SG) send your daughter to the market, and she says this talk. For she does not want to go.

def. 4. *Tomtom buri be ila pa nol. Beso wal tindeeŋi na, tiso nol imap kek. To ni iso sua tana. Pa isombe: "Waiss, wal timbot rimen mi nio aŋgiimi koŋ kosa, so ndabok."* —Somebody is just now going to the market. But when people see him, they say that the market is already finished. Then he says that talk. For he says/thinks: "Waiss, if only the people had stayed a bit longer and I could have bought a bit of food for myself, it would have been good."

Waiss, niom tomtom ta koozi kombotmbot i, niom sananŋoyom kat. —Ah, you people of today, you are really bad!

waitas Intj

▸ Wow! (expresses surprise, delight)

Waitas, motoyom ila! Zin Koobo tisiŋ ye tuuruŋana ma tile i! (ye boozo mi bibip) —Wow, look! The inner island people are coming in carrying ropes of fish! (lot of big fish)

wak N

▸ starchy pudding (made of *galip* nut or coconut oil mixed in with mashed tapioca, taro, bananas, etc)

wak mok —starchy pudding made with taro

wak pin —starchy pudding made with bananas
-ŋgal wak —mash starchy pudding
Zin tomooto tiŋgalŋgal wak sula ndapndap/ kuŋ. —The men are mashing starchy pudding in a wooden mortar.
Wak ti, mbuyeeneŋana men. —This pudding is really full of oil.
def. *Sombe uraata biibi sa ipet, tona taŋgal wak. Ina kini masakŋana. Ipet ma boozo. Tite ma ipet boozo, mi tikam pizin tomtom boozo ma tikan.* —If something important happens, then we (INC) must pound starchy pudding. It is a food that can be divided up among many people. They divide it into many portions, and they give it to many people and they eat it.
▸ other foods which have *galip* nuts mixed in
Kodaaŋa ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba. —A mixture of *galip* nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.

-we wak
▸ become mushy
Biidi o serembat inoi inoi ma imumu ma ipedegdeege ma iwe wak. —Yams or sweet potatoes boil for a long time and they fall apart and become very soft and mushy.

-wakwak V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ soggy (used mainly of rice)
Rais iwakwak. —The rice is soggy.

peege ka wakwak
▸ roots of a betel pepper plant
Zin Kumbai tizeŋzeŋ peege ka wakwak (=peege uraana). —The Kovai people chew betel-pepper roots.

wal N
▸ group of people, people, persons
wal biibi —big group of people, crowd
wal boozo —many people, a lot of people
wal pakan —some people
wal ru —two people
wal uraata kan —workers, labourers, crew
wal ta boozomen —all the people, everyone, everybody
wal zanŋan mi wal sorokŋan —famous people and poor, insignificant people
Tiwe wal tamen. —They became one group./ They became united.
Wal tana, sorok som. —Those people were not insignificant [in number; i.e. there were a lot of them].
wal ambaimbaiŋan mi wal sananŋan —good people and bad people
▸ family members, friends, associates
wal tiom —your family, your group of people, your associates

iwal
▸ everyone, the whole group, a very big group of people
Parei, wal boozo tila, som tataŋa men? —*Wai, zin iwal ma iwal kat!* —How was it, did many people go, or just a few? Wow, there was a huge group!

iwal biibi
▸ ordinary people
Zin bibip ko tikan su taŋga, mi iti iwal biibi ko takan su tiŋgi. —The important people will eat over there, and we (INC) ordinary folks will eat here.

-walwaala/ -palpaala V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-paala* 'split into pieces lengthwise, cut open'

waŋ N
▸ molar, upper molar, top corner teeth (two of these are removed from pigs so that the lower two molars grow into big circular tusks, which are prized as decorations)
Iti tokot ŋge ka waŋ, bekena ze ise. —We (INC) hit out the top molars from male pigs, so that the lower ones grow into circular tusks.
uraata ki ŋge ka waŋ kotŋana —the ceremony of knocking out a pig's upper molars

waŋ uunu
▸ the base of wisdom teeth of humans
Zoŋoŋ ka waŋ uunu iyoyou. Kiili ma isu lene. —The base of my wisdom tooth is hurting. Take it out.
see also: *ze* 'pig tusks'

-war V_Tr
▸ spread out (a mat, blanket, clothing on the ground, a bench or something else that is flat. Done in order to dry wet clothing, or provide a place on which people can sleep)

Sapoŋ ikam mi ma isu, mi iwar be pikin mbulen se mi tikan kini. —Sapong took down a mat and spread it out for the children to sit on and eat [their] food.
Zin tiwar mi pa lutun bizin be tikeene. —They spread out mats for their children so they could go to sleep [on them].
Tiwar mburu kizin isu zaala. —They spread their clothing on the road.
similar: *-san* 'spread out, put out'

-warkaala V_Tr
▸ spread something in order to cover up holes (and thereby keep things from falling through holes
Tikam pin ruunu mi tiwarkaala/ tiyarkaala ŋgamar, mi tiyo kaŋar isula. —They took some banana leaves and covered the inside of a *ŋgamar* basket and then collected *galip* nuts into it.
dial. var. *-yar, -yarkaala* (Marile)

was N
▸ leafy vegetable type, aibika hibiscus (=Tok Pisin *aibika*, has dark green leaves, grows to a height of around two metres, very good source of various vitamins, calcium and iron, scientific name: *Abelmoschus manihot*)
zeere was —aibika leaves
Tibogboogo was./ Tikin was. —They bent off aibika leaves. They picked aibika leaves.
Was na, tutuumbu, som tonoi. —Aibika leaves, we (INC) either roast them or boil them.

was ka marwoono
▸ slime of an aibika plant
San was ila zoŋ, to noi. Noi sorok to marwoono biibi. —Spread the aibika leaves in the sun first. If you boil them without preparing them properly, there will be a lot slime.

-waswaaza V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-paaza* 'plant' and *-waaza* 'catch fish with a net'

-wat V_Tr
▸ tempt, lead someone into wrongdoing, provoke
Nu wat yo, ta nio aŋkem. —It was because you (SG) tempted me, that I stole [it].
Wat yam pa sanaana pepe. —Don't lead us (EXC) into temptation.
Sadan iwat yom ma kotop. —Satan tempted you (PL) and you fell.
Wal pakan tiwati pa pat. —Some people tempted him with money.

-wadat V_Tr Redup
Moori zaala lwoono kan tiwadat zin tomooto. —Harlots tempt men.
Anutu, ni iwadat ti som. —God does not tempt us (INC).
see also: *-toombo, -tok, -kerre, -sokere*

watŋana N_Inal_Stative/Event
▸ temptation, provocation, tempting, provoking
Ni itop pa watŋana. —He fell into wrongdoing when he underwent temptation.
Watŋana boozo kola indeeŋe zin tomtom. —Many temptations will come upon the people.

watiiŋi/ Watiiŋi N
▸ tempter, the Tempter, Satan

-wat kete- V_Intr
▸ pant
Kolman isala pa dogo ma iwat keteene, to keteene isu. —The old man went up the hill and was panting, so then he rested.
similar: *kete- ipas*

-wat se tuunu V_Intr
▸ all participate, all join in (with no one left out)
Wal timap ma tiwat se tuunu ma tila pa Gunu a. —They all went to Gune, not one was left behind.
Toyogeege moni ma iwat se tuunu, to tarao be tiŋgiimi ŋge. Tana tomtom sa imborene pepe. Tomtom ta boozomen tiur naman. —Let us (INC) all collect money together, then we can buy the pig. Therefore no one can be left out. Everyone must give a hand [=contribution].

watiiŋi/ Watiiŋi N
▸ tempter, the Tempter, Satan
Sadan ni iwe watiiŋi piti pa mazwaana ta boozomen. —Satan he is a tempter to us (INC) all the time.
Kere ituyom pa waeyom bizin. Kokena tiwe watiiŋi piom to kapasaana ituyom. —Watch out for your (PL) associates lest they become tempters for you, for then you might harm yourselves.
To Watiiŋi ipet kini mi iso: —Then the Tempter [=Satan] came to him and said:
see also: *-wat*

probable loan from Mutu language, cf. *watiiŋ* 'temptation'

-watkaala V_Tr

▸ hide something from someone, conceal, cover up, deny knowing, refuse to acknowledge

alt. *-wotkaala*

Nio aŋwatkaala koroŋ pini. —I concealed that thing from him.

Ni iwatkaala sua tana. —He denied knowing anything about that talk.

To Sara imoto, mi iwatkaala itunu. —Then Sarah was afraid and [tried to] cover up herself [=what she has done].

Irao amwatkaala pataŋana tiam pu na som. —We (EXC) cannot hide our problem from you (SG).

Watkaala sanaana tiom pepe. —Do not conceal your (PL) sin(s).

Nio aŋwatkaala sua sa piom som. —I did not hide any talk from you (PL).

▸ deny

Pita iwatkaala Yesu zaana. —Peter denied Jesus' name. [=Peter denied that he knew Jesus.]

-watkalkaala V_Tr Redup

-watke V_Tr

▸ get something by deception, obtain under false premises, embezzle, cheat, swindle, defraud

Mi irru zaala be iwatke le pat. —And he was looking for a way to secretly embezzle some money for himself.

▸ borrow something and not return it

Ni ikam Coleman tio ma ila, mi aŋdemeere ma aŋso ko ipimiili mini. Som mi som. Pa iwatke lene ma imborene. —He borrowed my Colman lamp, and I trusted that he would return it. But that certainly has not happened. For he took it, and it has become permanently his. I can't get it back.

Tiwatke kaset tio ma ila, mi tileŋleŋ ma tiruutu len ma imbot. —They borrowed/ took my cassette, and have been listening to it and keeping it to themselves.

-watkewe/ -wadatke V_Tr Redup

Wal pakamkaamŋan tiwatkewe len koroŋ kizin tomtom. —Deceptive people are always cheating/ swindling people out of their possessions.

Zin tiwadatkewe zin noroŋa bekena tikem len ruumu. —They keep cheating the widows in order to steal their houses.

watkeŋa- N_Inal_Event

▸ cheating, swindling, embezzling

mbulu ki watkeŋana —cheating

-watwaata V_Tr Redup

▸ calling, reading, naming

alt. *–patpaata*

dial. var. *-padata* (Marile)

Reduplication of *–paata*

wau N

▸ early morning (just before sunrise when one can see clearly)

def. *Lele mat kek.*

Wal tina tirakrak ma wau isu, to timiili kar. —Those people kept dancing until just before sunrise, and then they went back to the village.

similar: *berek su, zoŋ ise*

-wazas/ -paspas V_Intr/Tr Redup

Reduplication of: *-pas* 'pull out, take out, remove, come loose, leave'

we$_1$ Intj

▸ Oh my! (expresses dismay or anxiety, that something bad might have happened or could happen)

We, ko timbot ambai? —Oh my, I wonder whether they will be okay?

We, ko imeete ma koroŋ. —Oh my, perhaps he has died or something.

def. 1: *Tomtom ta imbot lele molo, mi mataana ila pa naana ma tamaana ma leleene isaana, to iso sua tana. Pa ikankaana. Ko zin timbot ambai, som som? (Itwer tau.)* —1. Someone is in a faraway place and thinks about his mother and father and as a result feels bad, and then says this expression. For he does not know. Are they well or not? (He is missing them.)

def. 2. *Z ziru Y tiŋooŋo. To Z ila na ipas marakete kini. Tabe W isu to iso sua tana. Pa iso: "Z iŋga kozo ko ila to iŋgal Y pa marakete ma imeete." W leleene be Z ikam kembea pepe.* —Z and Y quarrel. Then Z goes and takes out his spear. So W says this expression. For he thinks: "Z over there is going to go and spear Y with his spear and he will die." W does not want Z to do this.

We, kozo ko ila to tipuni. —Oh my, I

am afraid that when he goes they will probably hit him.
def. 3. *Z iŋgo Y be ila iŋgiimi koroŋ ta. Y ila kek, mana Z imbot ma som mi iso sua tana. Pa kopoono rru. Ko Z ila ma ikam kat koroŋ ta tiso pa i?* —Z sends Y to buy something. After Y has gone, and Z waits for awhile [without Y returning], then he says this expression. For he is anxious. Has Y really gone and done what they had talked about?
We, ko ikam? —Oh my, I am beginning to doubt whether he will do it or not.

we$_2$ N
▸ mango (scientific name: *Mangifera indica*)
we aibure —mango with white flesh
we karriŋana —mango with black spots on the skin that is very juicy and good
def. *we mazaana kat mi iŋgaltiti*
we menelŋana —sour mango
we mote —mango type that is very good
we ŋas —a big mango
we siŋiiniŋana —mango whose skin is sticky, not good to eat
we rumuunuŋana —stringy mango
we tubudu —especially good type of mango, sweet and juicy
Iti tusus we. —We (INC) sucked on [juicy] mangoes.
Kis we pa buza makiŋ, to kan. —Peel the mango with a knife, then eat [it].

-we$_3$ V_Intr
▸ wash, bathe
Nio aŋsula yok be aŋwe. —I went down to the river to wash.
We lem! —Go bathe and cool off!
-we ki
▸ ceremonially welcome a first time visitor
Ni iwe kwapu pa kar Yaŋla. Tana zin moori tiwe ki i. (yaalaŋana, menmeen zin pa naroogo, ma tikam ŋeu). —She is a first-time visitor to Yangla village. Therefore the women arranged a welcome ceremony for her. (Water is thrown on her, they joyfully dance, and do funny things.)
-wwe/ -wewe V_Intr Redup
weŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ bathing, washing
Zin Yuda len tutu boozo pa weŋana. —The Jewish people have a lot of laws concerning washing.

-we$_4$ V_Tr
▸ become
Nio aŋso aŋwe pauteŋana. —I want to become a teacher.
Ni iwe kolman kek. —He has become an old man.
Timasak ma tiwe boozo. —They multiplied and became many.
-we ru/ tel/ paŋ pa
▸ is the second, third, fourth
Lutuŋ muŋgamuŋga, ni zaana Lukas. To Kai iwe ru pa, to Apei iwe tel pa. —My first-born child's name is Lucas. Then Kai is the second-born, and then Apei is the third one.
-we le-
▸ become someone's possession
Ni iŋgiimi moori tana ma iwe lene kek. —He bought that woman and she has become his.
-we biibi
▸ grow
Wai, nu we biibi kek! —Wow, you (SG) have grown big already!
-we kwo-
▸ be a spokesperson for someone
-we tomtom
▸ become an adult, become grown-up
Ni iwe tomtom kek. —He has become an adult.
-parwe V_Intr
Ziru tiparwe kan koi. —Those two became enemies of each other.

-we$_5$ V_Tr
▸ weave (sago/ coconut/ pandanus leaves)
Nio aŋwe kooto, panpan, meene ruunu. —I weave roof thatching, mats, sago leaves.
-wwe/ -wewe V_Tr Redup
Ni iwewe ŋgamar be iur serembat isula. —She is weaving a basket to put sweet potatoes in.

-wedet/ -pedet V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of *-pet* 'appear, become, go out towards sea'

-weene V_Tr
▸ take out of, take out from, remove from inside of something
Ni iweene ŋge isu pa kuuru. —She took the pork out of the pot.
Keweene serembat pa ŋgamar. —Take the sweet potatoes out of the basket.
▸ rescue, ransom, pay ransom, bail out, obtain the release of someone
Nio aŋweene waeŋ ma ipet pa kalabus leleene. —I obtained the release of my

friend from prison.
Ni iweene yo ma aŋse pa mozo lukutuunu. —He rescued me and I came up from the deep sea.
Keweene mburu ipet pa ruumu, pa you ikan ruumu! —Rescue the things from the house, for the house is on fire!

-wenweene V_Tr Redup

-weeze V_Intr
▸ squeal, make a high-pitched noise (used of pigs, bats and eels)
ŋge iweeze —a pig is squealing
Mbia iweeze sala ke. —A bat is squealing up on a tree.
Sombe tiŋgali, to tuunu iweeze. —If they spear an eel, it squeals.

-wesweeze V_Intr Redup

weii Intj
alt. *wei*
▸ Oh no! (expresses disappointment or sorrow)
def. *Mbulu sa ipet. Mi nu re, som leŋ, tabe ikam ma lelem isaana. Tona so sua ta kembei.* —Something happens. And you (SG) see or hear [it], and therefore it causes you to feel bad. Then you say talk like this.
Weii, pasaana ŋgalas tio ma imapaala kek! —O no, you (SG) have ruined my glasses and they are broken now!
Wei, a raa, imeete kek! —Oh no, sorry, the poor thing has died!
Weii, tembel zin kek! —Oh sorry, woe to them!

wek V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ reach the top of something, go all the way to the top of something
Tasala wek sala ndomoono be tapa pa lele keteeneŋana ma tala. —Let us (INC) go all the way up to the top of the hill, so that we can walk along on level ground.
Tapa ma wek sala, to ketende su. —Let's walk all the way to the top, and then we [will] rest.
Wek sala ruumu uteene. —Go up on the roof of the house.

kete- ikam wek
▸ get a fright, be stunned by something unexpected happening (and therefore unable to take action)
Ni ipa ma ila mi zin tisasaara lae pa mburu kini ma keteene ikam wek. Pa ikam ŋgar: "Wal ti ko tipasaana yo ma iŋgi!" —As he was walking along, they grabbed his clothing and he got a fright. For he thought: "These people are probably going to harm me!"
similar: *kete- ikam keŋ*

kete- wek se
▸ turn oneself so the chest is facing up
Aloi (=pikin musaari) ikeene, mi mburaana mburaana ma itimbil to keteene wek se. —Aloi (a little baby) was lying [on her stomach], and she kept trying until she rolled over with her chest facing upwards.
Tomtom iloondo ma imel su ma keteene wek se. —The person ran and fell down with his chest facing upwards.

wekwek V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
construction: *peeze wekwek*
▸ paddle vigorously swinging the paddle
Niam ampera, mi zin Koobo peeze wekwek ma tile. —We (EXC) went down the river, and the inner islander were really paddling vigorously as they came in up the river.
similar: *-peeze* 'to paddle'
see also: *-pabilbil, -kam bilbil*

-welel V_Tr Redup
▸ flatten out, make flat, hit flat
Reduplication of *-pel*

welŋan N
▸ sago grubs (edible, considered to be a delicacy)
Welŋan na buzur. —Sago grubs are edible meat.
Welŋan ikam kutkut sula kis. —A sago grub is wiggling inside the sago pulp.
Welŋan, sombe imbot ma molo, to uteene ikadat, mi iur begeene be iwe ŋuŋ ma irie. —A sago grub, when it stays for a long time, then [it comes to the stage when] its head wiggles back and forth, and it puts forth wings and becomes a *ŋuŋ* insect.
Welŋan lamata, ina zaraana ta. —Five sago grubs make one group of five.
Sombe takan welŋan ta ute kadatŋana i, to zoŋondo itoto. —If we (INC) eat sago grubs whose heads are nodding (a stage just before it changes into beetle), our teeth turn dark.

welu N
▸ hospitality, willingness to serve others,

kind treatment of others (a very desirable characteristic in a prospective bride. This shows respect for the visitors.)
def. *mbulu kampeŋana, kamŋa koroŋŋana* —kind, generous behaviour
Welu ki moori taŋga ambaiŋana kat. —The kindness and hospitality of that woman over there is very good.
Ni ikamam welu kini ma ambai. —She practices her kindness and hospitality well.
dial. var. *weelu* (Birik)
weelu ka moori, moori weeluŋana —a kind, hospital woman
see also: *ŋger, mbeezeŋana*

-welweele V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-peele* 'open, unfold, spread out'

-wen V_Intr/Tr
▸ whistle
Ni iwen me kini. —He whistled to his dog.
Ni iwen pu be mar. —He whistled at you (SG) for you to come.
Wen pepe. Ko kon tileŋ ma timar. —Don't whistle. The ghosts might hear [it] and come.

-wenen V_Intr/Tr Redup
Wenen pepe. Maane. Pa ŋge ta iwawa zaala keteene a. —Don't be whistling. Be quiet. For there is pig walking on the road.

wenenŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni tomtom wenenŋana. —He is someone who is always whistling.

-parwen V_Intr
▸ whistle to each other

-wenweene V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-peene* 'shoot' and *-weene* 'take out', 'remove'
dial. var. *-penene* (Marile)

weŋgaara V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
▸ be yellow, light yellow, pale skin colour, light tan

weŋgarŋgaara V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
Yaŋoyaŋo tipun tomtom ta sula yok ma imeete ma kuliini weŋgarŋgaara. —The water spirits hit/ killed a man down in the water, and his skin was yellow [=sign of having bewn killed by a water spirit].
Sombe tonoi ye/ man to ka yambon kembei ta ŋgaara i, pa iweŋgarŋgaara. —If we (INC) boil fish/ chicken, then the soup from it is oily, for it is yellowish.
To tana kopo suruunu ma mataana itop, mi kuliini weŋgaara kat. —That fellow has had diarrhoea, and his eyes are falling [=he looks very sick], and his skin is very pale.

we(ŋgar)ŋgaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ yellow
[Ke mbaara]/ [Napilip] ruunu na weŋgarŋgaaraŋan. —The leaves of a *mbaara* tree/ *napilip* plant are yellow.

-paweŋgarŋgaara V_Tr Redup
▸ make yellow, cause to turn yellow
Ye zara sombe kusuunu imapaala, to ikam ma ipaweŋgargaara mazaana. —A *zara* fish, if its gall bladder breaks, then it causes the meat of the fish to turn yellow.
see also: *ŋgaara* 'oily liquid that is yellow or tan in colour due to the presence of the oil'

wer N
▸ spleen sickness (probably caused by malaria and/or hepatitis)
Tire le wer biibi kat. —They saw he had very swollen liver/spleen.

ka- wer itimbil
▸ have a pain in one's side (Lit. 'spleen rolls')
Aŋloondo wis kat tabe koŋ wer itimbil. —I ran very fast so I felt a pain in my side.
▸ spleen is diseased
Ni ka wer itimbil. —She/He has spleen sickness. [Spleen sickness typically lasts for some time. It causes a fever, pain, trembling, makes one's skin to be yellow, and takes away the appetite.]

-ŋgal wer
▸ treat 'spleen sickness' in a traditional way using the sap of a mango tree and lime
def. *Tino we lwoono ma kuliini mat kana ila ne. To tino keteene ta weŋgarŋgaara na ise ro. To tikam ma tila na tiroro sula yok mbooroŋan. To timbulmbuulu makiŋ na, tiloukaala zin pa ro mi timbim popooro wer pa. Ina wer ŋgalŋana ta kembena. Uraata kizin moori kolmannan.* —They scrape the outer part of the bark off from a mango tree trunk. Then they scrape the inner part of the bark that is yellow onto a leaf. Then they take it and go and scoop it into water that is in a cup. Then they rub the leaves for awhile and after that they cover them with a leaf and they put those leaves on top of the spleen area and massage it. A spleen treatment is like that. It is the work of older women.

wer ikam
▸ swollen spleen, have a spleen illness
Wer ikam pikin. Kuliini ibayou, uteene iyoyou, kumbuunu ilomo. Pakan tilulu. —The child is sick with a swollen spleen. It has a fever, its head hurts, [and] its legs are cold. Some [children] vomit.
Wer ipaŋerŋer zin pikin. —Spleen sickness bothered the babies and caused them to cry.

werek V_Intr
▸ spill out (any kind of food in a pot, dish, or plate)
Ni ila na imaŋga pa kuuru, mi kini werek ila ne. —She [was angry] and went and picked up the pot and spilled out the food.
Yok tana, me kwoono isula kek. Se pa kuuru mi werek ila ne. —That water, the dog's mouth has gone into it. Turn over the pot and throw it away.
Pikin ipambal mbooro ma yok werek ila ne. —The child knocked the mug accidentally and the water spilled out.
see also: *-liŋ, -miliŋ*

-werweere V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-peere* 'cause to see', 'open, pull open' (eyes)
dial. var. *-werere* (Marile)

-wesweeze V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-peeze* 'paddle, slap, pat', *-weeze* 'squeal'

-wete V_Tr
▸ know
Note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. *-ute* (Central and Gauru dialects)

-weyei/ -peyei V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-pei* 'dig out, pick out, stir up'

wi-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ tail, tail end of
Kendeere wiini taltalŋana. —An opossum's tail is coiled.
Kendeere wiini ital/ ikis la ke namaana mi imbiŋbiŋ. —The tail of an opossum is coiled around/ holding a tree branch and it is hanging from it.
Loŋa perek ŋgamar wiini mi imar be meene isula. —Quickly plait the *ŋgamar* basket's 'tail' and bring it here, so the sago can go down into it.
Apaliŋ wiini ipiŋpiŋ. —The *apaliŋ* bird's tail is swinging back and forth.
Ye wiini ikam kol (yok leleene)/ pilikpilik (imbot la toono kek, o tomtom iteege). —The fish's tail is moving (inside the water)/ wiggling (when it is on the land already or somebody has taken hold of it).
Me wiini imender. —The dog's tail is standing up.
Me wiini metekaali. —The dog's tail hangs down and curls down under it.
Kuri wiini ipelkatkat tai ma ila. —The dolphin's tail kept slapping the ocean as it went.
Wok ilulu i pa wiini raama kumbuunu. —The wallaby jumps using its tail and legs.

wok wiini
▸ tail of wallaby
▸ policeman (they used to have wallaby tails in their hats in earlier colonial times)

wi- somŋa-
▸ tailless, without tail
def. *Ŋge ta wi somŋana na tapaata 'aikuba'.* —A pig that has no tail, we call it *aikuba.* (Animals without tails are considered to be more valuable, because they are unusual.)

wiini sipiini
▸ tip of the tail
Sikomsikom tio wiini sipiini gabgapŋana. —The tip of my sugar glider's tail is black.

-wi$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ ask about
Ni iwi yo pa koroŋ boozo. —He asked me about many things.
▸ ask for something
Pikin iwi naana pa ka kini. —The child asked its mother for food.
Nio aŋwi zin be tiuulu yo. —I asked them to help me.

-wwi/ -wiwi V_Tr Redup
▸ keep asking

-wi kankaana
▸ ask stupid questions, ask a rhetorical question, ask something that is already known
Koroŋ tana, nu ute kek. Mi wi kankaana mini? —That thing, you (SG) already know it. And now you ask again as if you did not know?

-wi kinkin
▸ persist in asking, interrogate

-wi nanaana V_Tr Redup
▸ investigate, ask many people about something
Polis iwi nanaana be ileŋ kat mbulu tana uunu. —The policeman investigated [the matter] by asking people about it in order to hear properly the cause of the event.
-wipe V_Tr
▸ ask in order to hear well
Wipe be teleŋ kat. —Ask so that we (INC) can hear well.
-wisese V_Tr Redup
▸ interrogate, ask someone repeatedly
Iwal biibi tiute uunu som. Tabe tiwisese i bekena ipeeze kat mi tileŋ. —People did not know the reason [for it]. Therefore they interrogated him, so that they could hear him clearly explain it.
-witapaara
▸ ask repeatedly, continuously
Witapaara palak! Sua ta aŋso ma leŋ kek na. —Quit asking the same thing over and over again. The talk, I have said it, and you have heard it already.
-parwi V_Middle
▸ ask each other
Zin tiparwi zin pa sua ta mbeŋi ipet na. —They asked each other about the talk that came up last night.
wiŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ asking, question
Nio aŋute nio aŋbel wiŋom kek. Tamen aŋsombe aŋwi u mini. —I know I have asked you (SG) about many things already. But I intend to ask you again.
Tinoknok wiŋana pio. —They kept on asking me.
Titoombi pa wiŋana pakan. —They tested him with some questions.
Tikam wiŋana boozo pini. —They asked him a lot of questions.
wiŋana pa takes piriŋana —a question about paying taxes
-wi$_3$ V_Tr
▸ blow on
Nio aŋwi you. —I blew on the fire.
Miiri iwi you, mi miaana ila ikan ruumu kizin. —The wind blew the fire, and the flames went and burned their house.
▸ play a wind instrument
Nio aŋwi mamaaza/ twiiri. —I played a flute / blew a trumpet shell.
-wiwi V_Tr Redup
-miwi V_Intr
▸ become loose
-wilaala V_Tr
▸ blow away
Miiri iwilaala ke runrun. —The wind blew away the leaves.
Miiri iwilaala you ma you ikan sasaara ke ma imap. —The wind blew on the fire and the fire quickly consumed all of the wood.
Miiri iwilaala nomnom pa ruumu tio. —The wind blew the mosquitoes away from my house.
-wike V_Tr
▸ blow away
Miiri iwike zin siizi ma tila len lup. —The wind blew away all the grasshoppers.
Miiri imar ma iwike nomnom pa mbaruumu. —The wind came and blew away the mosquitoes from underneath the house.
-wi sasaara
▸ blow on strongly
Wi sasaara you, kokena imeete. —Blow on the fire strongly; otherwise it will die.
wiŋana N_Event
▸ blowing
Twiiri wiŋana na matakiŋa. —There are different ways to blow the conch shell.
Tiyaaru wiŋana. —They blow a long note [on a conch shell].
Tiwi zigzik ma karau. —They blow short, quick notes [on the conch shell].
-widit$_1$ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be burning or itchy
Zoŋ ikan yo ma kuliŋ iwidit. —The sun burnt my skin.
Looto ikan ti ma kulindi iwidit. —Nettles sting us (INC) and cause our skins to burn.
Sombe ŋgureŋ iwidit, tona aŋur Vicks be ipaluumu widitŋana. —If my throat burns [=I have sore throat], then I apply Vicks to soothe the burning.
-widit$_2$ V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-pit* 'pop up, jump up, recount, tell' *-wit* 'lift up, exalt'
wiimbi N
▸ floor joist, bearing timber in house construction
Kitiimbi isula, mi wiimbi ise, mi luŋluŋ ila imar. —Posts go down, then the bearers go on [top of them], and the floor joists

go back and forth [across the tops of the bearers].

wik V_Intr_Uninfl

▸ dart, dash, do something quickly, fly quickly (used of the movement of *manbiŋ* birds)

Buri ta manbiŋ wik ma imar ila. —Just now a *manmbiŋ* bird darted away.

Pai ku tana, wik kembei manbiŋ. —Your (SG) way of walking is quick like a *manmbiŋ* bird.

wil V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl

▸ be pointed

Ni mbuleene wil mi kopoono wokwokŋana. —His bottom is narrow and his stomach is bloated/swollen. [said in order to ridicule someone's appearance, also said of a child who has not grown well because of family's poor family planning. See *-pomol* 'practice poor family planning.']

def. *Mete ikami ma koŋkoŋ. Ruŋguunu isaana.* —Illness causes him/her to be thin. He/She has a poor appearance.

(-)wilwil V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ be tapered, be narrow

Wooŋgo ndomoono/ Ke mataana iwilwil. —The bow of the canoe/ The end of the stick is tapered.

▸ sharp, pointed

Marakete/ Izi tio mataana wilwil kat. —The tip of my spear is very sharp.

wilwilŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ tapered, sharp, pointed

Kuuru mbuleene wilwilŋana. —The clay pot's base is tapered.

Pensil ti, mataana wilwilŋana —This pencil, its point is sharp.

marakete/ sor mata wilwilŋana. —a sharply pointed spear/ needle

-wiliŋ V_Tr

▸ carry under, hold under one's arm, support by holding under one's arm, put one's arm on another person

Nio aŋwiliŋ pelpeele ila begeŋ. —I carried a basket (under my arm).

Moori iwiliŋ pikin ma imar i. —The woman carried the child under her arm and came.

Sou yo mi wiliŋ yo ma ituru tala. —Take hold of me and support me under your arm and the two of us (INC) will go together.

-parwiliŋ V_Middle

▸ interlock each other's arms (done by pairs of women when dancing. The left arm of one locks with the right arm of the other)

Zin moori tiparwiliŋ zin ma tirak. —The women interlocked their arms and danced.

▸ have arms around each other

Tiparwiliŋ zin ma tiwa. —They had their arms around each other as they walked.

-wilwiili/ -pilili V_Tr Redup

Reduplication of: *-piili* 'husk, shuck, remove, pull off'

dial. var. *-pilili* (Marile)

-win V_Intr/Tr

▸ drink, consume a liquid

Amwin ma kopoyam bok. —We (EXC) drank until our stomachs were full.

Kam koŋ yok risa ma aŋwin. —Give me a some water to drink.

Pikin iwinin tui men. —The child is still drinking milk.

Tiwin bigil suruunu. —They drank [i.e. ate] honey.

Win ma zaza pepe. —Do not drink [alcoholic drinks] excessively.

-win ma -saana/ -win ma mata- isaana/ -win ma ŋgar ki- ikankaana

▸ get drunk, become inebriated, become intoxicated

Tiwin yok mbolŋana ma tisaana kat. —They drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and got really drunk.

Tiwinin ma matan ambai som, timelmel. —They were so drunk they kept falling.

-winin V_Intr/Tr Redup

Ni iwinin./ Ni tomtom ki iwinin taparpaara. —He is a habitual drinker.

-win katkat yok ma -meete

▸ drown

Ni iwin katkat yok ma imeete. —He drowned and died.

-win ka- wooro

▸ really good at something (because some magic has been worked on the person which enables them to perform well, literally: 'drink the associated vine')

def. *Tisuuli pa salaŋ, som iwin ka wooro, tana kumbuunu iur pa naroogo.* —They rubbed red-pigmented *salaŋ* on him, or he had magic performed on him, and

therefore his feet are good in dancing.
Naroogo na, koroŋ kini, pa ni iwin ka wooro. —Ceremonial dancing is his thing, for he drank its vine./ He is a master at dancing.

-piwin V_Tr
▸ give someone something to drink, nurse, breastfeed, suckle
Naana ipiwin lutuunu makiŋ, tona ima. —After the mother nurses her child, then she will come to you.
Piwin pikin pa marasin ma imap (riŋa riŋa ma isula), to mar. —Make the child drink all the medicine (giving it slowly), and then come.

winŋana N_Event
▸ drinking
Yok tana ambai pa winŋana. —That water is good for drinking.
Mbulu ki winŋana, ina ambai som. —Drinking [alcohol] is not good behaviour.
wal winŋan/ wal winŋana kan —drunks, drinkers of alcoholic beverages

-winwiindi V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-piindi* 'haul oneself up'
dial. var. *-pindindi* (Marile)

wiŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ question, request
Nio leŋ wiŋana pakan pu. Ko irao be pekel? —I have some questions for you (SG). Can you answer [them]?

-wirri V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-piri* 'throw, toss'

wis V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ move quickly, quickly move
Wis ma mar tiŋgi! —Come here quickly!
To wis ma tila. —Then they took off quickly.
Toko wis ŋana ri! —Let's run a bit faster!
Loondo ma wis! —Run quickly!

wis pa tamen
▸ move very quickly
Wis pa tamen mi la. Kokena balus izemu! —Go very quickly. Otherwise the plane will leave you (SG) behind!
similar: *bil pa tamen* 'in a flash', *karau* 'quickly'

-wisese V_Tr Redup
▸ interrogate, ask the same person repeatedly, keep asking again and again
Tomtom tana, ni iwisese yam pa wal kiti tau. —That man interrogated/ kept asking us (EXC) about our family.
see also: *-wi* 'ask'

-wiswiizi V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-piizi* 'squeeze, wring'

-wit V_Tr
▸ lift up, raise
Aŋwit ke. —I lifted up a log.
Kiwit wooŋgo! —Lift up the canoe [off the ground]!
Wit nomom isala kor. —Lift up your (SG) hands high.

-wit za-/ -wit uru-
▸ exalt, praise, lift up someone's name or reputation
Tiwit Merere zaana ma isala kor. —Let us (INC) exalt God's name highly.

-widit V_Tr Redup

-wizis V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ visibly wet
Klos iwizis. —The clothes are wet.
Yok imbelmbel pepa ma pepa iwizis. —The water ruined the paper by making it wet.
Mbeŋi, tolou biibi kat isu ma koroŋ ta boozomen iwizis. —Last night there was a lot of dew, so everything is wet.
similar: *-bot*

-pawizis V_Tr
▸ make wet, make damp
Pawizis kawaala pepe. —Don't get the cloth wet.
▸ water, dampen
Yaŋ ipawizis toono. —The rain watered the ground.
Tapawizis toono muŋgu, to tekel. —Let's dampen the ground first, and then dig it up.

ŋgure- iwizis pa
▸ desire strongly to eat something, crave
Nio ŋgureŋ iwizis pa buzur kanŋana. —I really would like to eat some meat./ I have a craving for eating meat.

wizisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ wet
Ke wizisŋan, tisan isu be zoŋ ikan ma iraaza. —The wet wood, they spread it out for the sun to dry it.

wo$_1$ N
▸ flood
Wo ipet. —A flood came.
Wo ilol toono. —The flood covered the earth.
Wo biibi isur yam. —A big flood carried us (EXC) away.
Wo biibi ikas ke. —A big flood knocked down the trees.
Wo biibi itoktoogo raama kalŋaana biibi. —A

big flood approached making a loud noise.
wo mbitiŋana —rising flood [water is still reasonably clear]
wo siŋsiŋŋana —flood with muddy water
Wo tiene isur sala peende ma bok. —The rubbish from the flood washed up onto the beach and covered it.
wo ŋgele suruunu/ wo ŋgele sotaaraŋana —first part of a flood, first signs/ sounds of a flood coming
def. *Yok mburaana biibi ipet kek, molo som to wo ŋonoono ipet.*

wo tieneŋa-
▸ brown, dirty
Klos ti wo tieneŋana. —This clothing is brown [the colour of dirty flood water]

wo tai kana
▸ current in the ocean

-piri wo
▸ swim strongly (throwing arms strongly) against a current
Ni ipiri wo ma ilae mbaaga. —He swam strongly against the current and went across to the other side.

wo-2 N_Inal
Paradigm: *awoŋ, wom, woono* (Central)*/ woon* (Gauru)*/ wono* (Northern)*, wondo, woyam, woyom, won*
▸ mother's brother, sister's child, maternal uncle (relative from the mother's side of the family that is one generation removed)
def. *Woyam bizin na, zin tomoyam bizin ŋonoono. Pa sombe tomoyam bizin tiŋooŋo, to noyam bizin tikam yam mi amla ki woyam bizin. Zin timender piam pa koroŋ ta boozomen. Kembei ta tiŋgiimi kusiyam bizin ma tiŋgiimi skul fi ma koroŋ ta kembei. Mi tikamam tutu piam. Tanata niam irao ambot molo pa woyam bizin som, mi amzorzooro zin som. Ampou pizin mi ambotmbot raama zin.* —Our (EXC) maternal uncles are our true fathers. For if our fathers are upset [with us], then our mothers take us to [stay with] our maternal uncles. They stand up for us [=support us] in every way. For example, they buy wives for us, and they pay our school fees, and so on. And they instruct us [about proper behaviour]. Therefore we do not stay far away from our maternal uncles, and we do not disobey them. We respect them and stay with them.
wom bizin —your (SG) maternal uncles, nephews
Yakop iko ma ila ki woono Laban. —Jacob ran away and went to his maternal uncle Laban.
similar: *lutu-* 'child, son, daughter, nephew or niece' (=brother's children)

wo- moori -
▸ maternal niece, nieces from one's mother's side (female relative from the mother's side of the family that is one generation removed)
Naleŋ ipaata Opa lutuunu moori bizin be woono moori bizin. —Naleng calls Opa's daughters his maternal 'nieces.' [In this case, the girls are actually the daughters of his first cousin from his mother's side of the family.

wo kumbuunu N
▸ base (structure made of two sticks put crosswise like a X onto which a sago palm frond rests when sago pulp is being squeezed, whole thing is called a *yamban*)
Po wo kumbuunu pa yamban be tipiizi meene. —Tie together a base for the frond, so they can have a structure on which to squeeze sago pulp.
similar: *aiwol kumbu*

wok N
▸ wallaby (proverbially viewed as a stupid animal. For example, when being chased and trying to escape, even though it can't swim, it will jump into water and therefore drown.)
Wok ilulu i ma ila. —A wallaby went hopping along.
Wok ikowo pa kumbuunu mi namaana, mi ikeltapaara pa wiini tomini. —The wallaby flees using its front and back limbs, and springs with its tail also.
Ni tomtom ki wok kamŋana. —He is a good wallaby hunter.
Nu kankaana/ talli kei ta wok! —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby!

wokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ stupid (like a wallaby)
Nu wokŋom! —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby!

wok aigau—wallaby type (male, big)
wok wadom—wallaby type (female, medium-sized)
wok nap
▸ wallaby type, tree kangaroo (Tree kangaroos are thought to give omens or signs to people concerning events that are about to occur, especially tragedies)
Wok nap tiwedet kasek som. Timbot sala ke ta abal uunu men. —Tree kangaroos don't come [down from the mountainous areas to] the solid coastal plain areas. They only live in trees at the foot of the mountain.
wok wiini
▸ tail of a wallaby
▸ policeman (they used to have wallaby tails in their hats in earlier colonial times)

(-)wokwok V_Intr_Stative Redup
construction: *kopo- (-)wokwok*
▸ be swollen, be bloated (derogatory term, an insult)
Nu kopom wokwok/ kopom wokwokŋom! Nu nok sua paso! —Your (SG) stomach is bloated/ You are a bloated stomach one! Why do you keep on talking!
kopo- wokwokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ bloated due to malnutrition
def. *Tomtom kuliini isu, namaana mi kumbuunu imbinbin, mi kopoono putput, to toso ni kopo wokwokŋana/ kopoono iwokwok.* —When a person's skin goes down [=they lose weight], and his arms and legs are thin, and his stomach bulges, then we (INC) say his stomach is bloated due to malnutrition.
Pikin taŋga, tipomoli, tanata kopoono wokwokŋana. —That child over there, because they did not practice good family planning with regard to him, he is malnourished and his stomach is swollen.

wol N
construction: *ka- wol*
▸ section of a sugarcane
Teu ta molo, ka wol mololo kat. Itum ma ambai. —A sugarcane plant that is tall has long sections. It grows well.

woleene N
▸ planted area, plantation, cultivated area of fruit-bearing trees (coconuts, betel-nuts, *galip* nuts, *talis* nuts, mangos, betel-pepper trees, etc.)
Kozo kala woleene ki Mokabi pepe. Pa iurkaala. —Do not go to old Moka's fruit tree area. For he has protected it by magical means.

-wolol/ -polpol V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of: *-pol* 'collapse'

wolwol N Redup
▸ armlet (made of turtle shell)
Zin moori tiur wolwol sala naman be tirak. —The women put turtle shell armbands on their arms [in preparation for] dancing.

-won V_Tr
▸ gulp down
Ŋo pe kini, to teene. Won pepe. Kokena ileege ŋgurem. —Chew the food well, and then swallow. Don't gulp it down. It might get stuck in your (SG) throat.
Anutu iŋgo ye biibi ma ila mi iwon Yona. —God sent a big fish and it went and gulped down Jonah.
-wonon V_Tr Redup
▸ eat very fast
Nu kan kini, som wonon? —Are you (SG) eating the food [properly], or are you gulping it down?

woŋwoŋ N Redup
▸ bud of a coconut palm which produces leaves
def. *Ni ka biili popoŋana ta imapaala ma iwe ni ruunu zen, ina woŋwoŋ.* —A newly sprouting leaf of a coconut that hasn't broken and become a real leaf yet, that [is a] *woŋwoŋ*.
▸ armlet type (worn during a time of mourning. It is made of coconut leaves, is white, and has many tassels.)
Woŋwoŋ na, kokouŋana mi morenmorenŋana. Tiurpe pa ni ka biili. —Coconut leaf armlets are white and have tassels. They are made of new coconut shoots.
Tizil woŋwoŋ be isala naman be tiyooto pa baibai. —They made coconut leaf armlets to go on their arms, so that they could leave from the place of mourning.
see also: *kukuugu*

-woolo V_Intr/Tr
▸ marry, get married, be married
Ni iwoolo moori toro. —He married another woman.
Nu woolo kek, som zen? —Are you (SG) married already, or not?
Nio aŋwoolo pa puulu Jun. —I got married in the month of June.

Kala kowoolo koyom zin karkari. —Go and marry people from other areas.

-woolo sala uteene

▸ marry out of order (= marry before an older sibling does)

Moori naŋgaŋŋana irao iwoolo sala moori kolmanŋana uteene na som. —A younger sister should not marry before an older one.

-wolwoolo V_Intr/Tr Redup

Ni iwolwooli pa su. —He just sleeps around with her in the bush [i.e. they are not properly married].

see also: *ula* 'marriage'

-parwoolo V_Middle

▸ marry each other

Tikanan ma tiwinin mi tiparwolwoolo zin ma ila. —They kept on eating and drinking and marrying.

▸ intermarry

Lutuyom bizin ziŋan wal tana lutun moori bizin tiparwoolo zin pepe. —Your (PL) sons must not intermarry with those people's daughters.

-powoolo V_Tr

▸ formalise/ conduct a marriage ceremony, officiate at a marriage ceremony

Nio aŋpowoolo ziru ta kembei, pa ziru tiparre zin kek. —I formalised their marriage like this, because they had already seen each other [i.e. had sexual relations].

▸ pollinate (as in the cultivation of vanilla, where one must cross-pollinate the male and female plants)

Mankwoono ta boozomen, wal tana tila be tipowolwoolo vanilla kizin. —Every morning those people are going to cross-pollinate their vanilla plants.

Nu ute vanilla powooloŋana? Som, nio aŋute som. —Do you know how to cross-pollinate vanilla plants? No, I don't know how.

woomo N_Event

▸ farming, gardening

-kam woomo —do garden work

Kam woomo ma biibi, to kom kini. —Keep hard at your (SG) garden work, and then you will have food.

tomtom ki woomo

▸ gardener, farmer

Niam tomtom ki woomo. —We (EXC) [are] gardeners/ farmers.

woomoŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ real/ good gardener

Tomtom woomoŋana imbelmel uraata pa kini paazaŋana. —A good farmer works hard at planting food.

see also: *woleene* 'plantation', *mokleene* 'garden'

woono$_1$ N

▸ in appearance only, outwardly only, in name only, seeming to be something, someone who does not act like a typical member of some category

construction: *N ka woono*

Ni Koobo ŋonoono sa! Ni sa Koobo ka woono na. Koobo ŋonoono so ikam ye kek. —Is he a true inner island person! He doesn't act like one. If he was a true inner islander, he would have got some fish by now.

Ni moori ka woono. —She only seems to be a woman [but she is a poor example, because she is stupid, lazy, etc.]

Ni moori ŋonoono sa? Ka woono men. —Is she a true/capable woman? [No.] She just seems to be one.

Ni Yuda ŋonoono som. Ni Yuda ka woono men. —He is not a real Jew. He is Jewish in name only.

woono$_2$ N_Inal

▸ his/her maternal uncle, his/her maternal nephew

see also: *wo-*

woono$_3$ N_Stative

▸ right (side)

Namanda woono na, mburaanaŋana. Takamam uraata pa. Ŋas na mburaana pe som. —Our (INC) right hand is powerful. We work with it. The left one does not have so much strength.

Kipiri pu isula ki nomoyom woono ten. —Try [and] throw the nets down on your (PL) right side.

Yooba namaana woono na mburaanaŋana kat. —Yahweh's right arm is very powerful.

wooŋgo N

▸ (outrigger) canoe, ship, boat

Nio ko aŋkam wooŋgo ma aŋpera Koobo. —I will take a canoe and go out to Aramot Island.

Tipeeze wooŋgo ma tipa ndapet ma tibeleu kur ndemeene. —They paddled the canoe

and moved out towards the sea and went around the area of the reef where the waves break.

Nio ituŋ aŋteege/ aŋkam peeze pa wooŋgo, mi amko. —I myself was steering the canoe as we (EXC) travelled along.

Zin Koobo tipo/ tisap wooŋgo. —The inner islanders built/ hewed a canoe.

Ni iŋgiimi wooŋgo, to ise. —He bought a ticket for the ship, and then he got on.

Wooŋgo umbaala tile i. —A large group of canoes are coming in.

Wooŋgo ipotpot mi izurzur. —The canoe was floating and drifting along.

Tai borokborok sula wooŋgo leleene. —Seawater was breaking inside the canoe.

Wooŋgo imon pio. —The canoe sank on me. / The canoe in which I was travelling sank.

Wooŋgo itapel som. Imon men. —A canoe with an outrigger does not capsize. It just sinks [when overloaded].

Wooŋgo ndomoono isoolo sala magat, mi mbuleene iwwa. —The bow of the boat got stuck in a shallow spot, but the stern was free and moving.

Duubu ipambiŋbiŋ wooŋgo mataana ila kena, ila kena. —The waves drove the front of the ship back and forth.

Wooŋgo iko karau. —The canoe went/ travelled/ sailed rapidly.

Tipuzuuru wooŋgo ma iperae ŋana ri. —They pushed the canoe out a bit more out to sea.

Tukuundu wooŋgo sula peende. —We (EXC) carried the canoe down to the beach.

▸ kinds of canoes

wooŋgo mbalia ru —canoe with two platforms

wooŋgo ndiŋana —canoe with sideboards [can sail in rough waters]

wooŋgo tubudu —ship, boat [western-style]

-sala, -se wooŋgo —get into a canoe, get on a canoe/ boat/ ship

wooŋgo toono kana —canoe of the ground [vehicle that runs on the ground like car, truck]

▸ log that is to be made into a canoe (These are typically pulled through the forest on rollers down to a river, and then floated out to the island where they are hewn into canoes.)

Timbo lelaŋ mi tiyaaru wooŋgo. —They sang the *lelaŋ* tunes and pulled a log to be made into a canoe [down to the river].

wooŋgo gogoono
▸ small canoe with an outrigger (used for going to nearby places)

wooŋgo saamaŋa-
▸ outrigger canoe, canoe with an outrigger

wooŋgo ka kaata
▸ platform on a canoe

wooŋgo ka le
▸ sail of a canoe

wooŋgo mataana/ woongo ndomoono
▸ bow/ front of a canoe

wooŋgo zuruunu
▸ front part of a canoe that is underwater

wooŋgo mbuleene
▸ stern/ back of a canoe (where it is steered from)

wooŋgo leleene
▸ interior of a canoe hull

wooŋgo ndemeene
▸ exterior of a canoe hull

wooŋgo ka ndi
▸ sideboard of a canoe

wooŋgo ka palyaara
▸ canoe mast

wooŋgo palyaara ru —double-masted canoe

wooŋgo ka petete
▸ outrigger peg

wooŋgo ka saama
▸ outrigger

wooŋgo sopooro
▸ end boards of a canoe (planks attached at the front and back of a canoe to help prevent the sea from breaking in)

wooŋgo ka teke
▸ outrigger boom

kaata uteene
▸ canoe platform sideboard

re kaimer
▸ line going from a mast to the stern of a canoe

re mataana
▸ line going from the top of a canoe mast to the bow

saama kaimer
▸ stick connecting the two outrigger booms positioned near the *kaata* ‘canoe platform’)

te
▸ punting pole for a canoe

zoobo
▸ dipper (for removing water from inside the canoe)

wooro$_1$ N
▸ rope, vine
-*putke wooro* —untie a rope
-*kotut wooro* —cut a rope by striking it with a stone
-*tarut wooro* —cut off a piece of rope with knife
-*ŋgorut wooro* —bite off a piece of rope
-*yembut wooro* —cut a piece of rope in two

wooro mataana
▸ end of a piece of rope
Kam wooro mataana, mi mbit lae ke tina be ikiskis wooŋgo, kokena isur. —Take the end of the rope and tie it to that tree in order to hold the canoe [in place]. Otherwise it will drift away.

wooro tumbuunu
▸ ends of rope when it has been tied

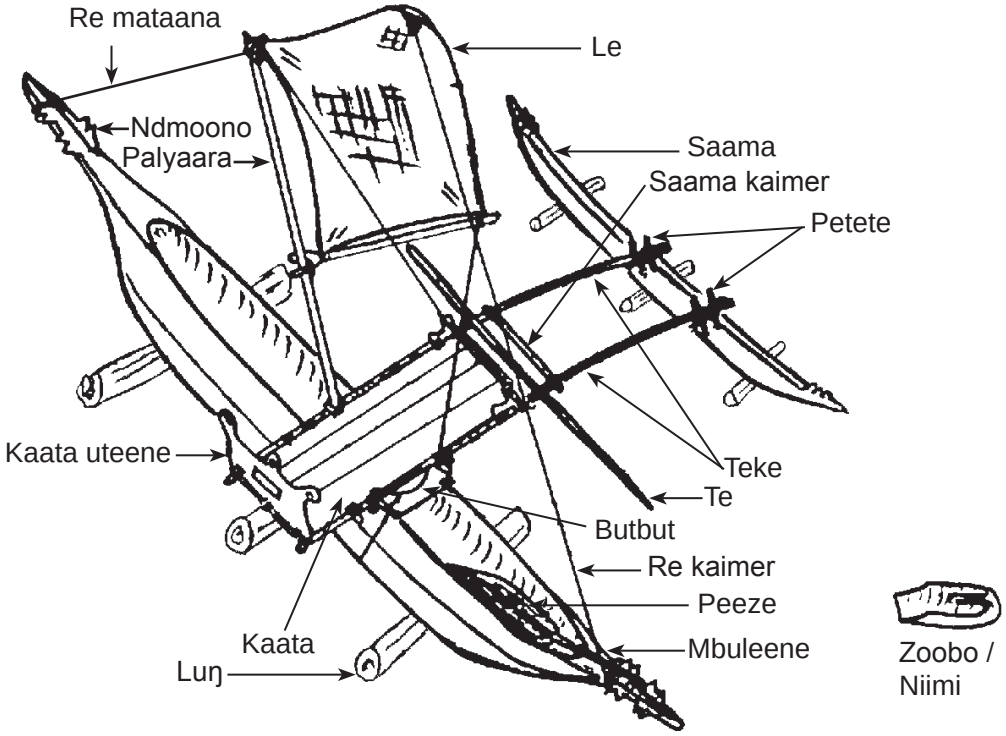
-kinpaala wooro kinzi
▸ extract the core of a vine
def. *Kuliini ila lene mi tikam uraata pa keteene.* —The skin is removed and work is done with the core.
Ni ikinpaala wooro be tipo siiri pa. —He removed the core of the vine, so they could tie a fence together with it.

-raaza wooro
▸ split a rope/vine

-sek wooro
▸ remove/ strip off the outer skin of a vine
Kala kesek wooro kinzi be teke pooro. —Go and strip off the outer skin of the *kinzi* vine, so we (INC) can [use the inner part to] weave a basket [for *galip* nuts].
def. *Tesek wooro (=kuliini ila lene), to taraaza.* —We (INC) strip off the outer skin of the vine (=the skin is taken away), and then we tear it into thinner pieces.

wooro matan matanŋa-
▸ thorny vine, vine that is thorny

wooro seembeŋana
▸ noose



-win ka- wooro
▸ drink from a magical vine (in order to get some special skill and be able to do it well)
Ni iwin ka wooro, ta iute naroogo. —It is because he has drunk from a magical vine (*lakiki*, pandanus leaves, etc.) that he knows how to dance [i.e. he is a very good dancer]

worwooro N Redup
▸ ropes or vines (plural)
Worwooro matan matanŋan mi kilis boozomen imbotmbot la zaala tana. —There are a lot of thorny vines and many traps on that road.
note: For names of different kinds of vines, see the Semantic Fields section.

-wooro$_2$ V_Intr/Tr
▸ shout (done by a group)
Nakanmut ko irak koozi, pa zin tomooto tiwooro ta pulaata ga. —The *Nakanmut* will dance today, for the men are shouting inside the restricted ceremonial area.
▸ scold, shout at crossly as a group (when someone has done something wrong)
Zin moori tiwoori/ tiwooro la pini, pa ikoolo zin. —The women shouted at him crossly, because he had waved at them.
similar: *-ŋaara, -ŋasasaara*

-worwooro V_Tr Redup

-worwooro V_Intr_Stative Redup
▸ be thin, (because of sickness)
Pikin iworwooro, pa mete ikami ma kuliini isu. —The child is thin because he is sick and has lost weight.
similar: *-koŋkoŋ*

worwooroŋa- N_Inal Redup
▸ tall and thin

worwooroŋgou N Redup
▸ poor singing voice, not following the notes right
def. *Ito kat ŋger som. Ŋgureene kei ta worwooro.* —He doesn't follow the melody well. His throat is like vines.
Nu mbo na, ŋgurem kei ta worwooroŋgou. Ŋger ku iŋgeeze som. —When you (SG) sing, your singing voice is not good. Your tune is not smooth/ right.

wos V_Intr_Uninfl
▸ slip out, slip away (something is so slippery that you can't hold on to it)
Teege tuunu o ye ma wos mi ipilsek ma ila. —You (SG) hold an eel or a fish and it slips out of your hands and wiggles away.
Isipirpir tabe wos pa nomoŋ ma itop su. —It was slippery, and so it slipped out of my hand and fell down.

woswos N Redup
▸ tree type (used for making rope for nets and netbags)
Raŋgaata, to woswos indom pa. —An area where new growth has appeared is where *woswos* trees grow.
Zin moori tikam ke woswos kuliini be tikarakiti ma titwooro ma tike kaari pa. —The women took the bark of a *woswos* tree to prepare it and roll it into a rope and weave netbags with it.

-wwa/ -wawa V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of: *-pa* 'walk'

-wwe/ -wewe V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of: *-we* 'become, bathe, weave'

-wwi/ -wiwi V_Intr/Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-wi* 'ask, blow'

-wwo/ -wowo V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: *-po* 'tie, fasten'

Y

-ya V_Tr
▸ pull something down, bend something down
Kun ŋonoono tina iya namaana ma be ipol. —That breadfruit is bending the branch so much it is about to break.
Tamaŋ iya wooro kinzi, mi ikam be izuk meene pa. —My father pulled down a *kinzi* vine, and took it to wrap up a packet of sago.

-yaya/ -yya V_Tr Redup
Burup be aŋmaŋga na som. Pa mburu biibi mete ma iyya yo. —When I try to get up and stand, I can't. For the load is too big, and it keeps pulling me down.

-yasasaara V_Tr
▸ drag, grab, snatch

-yaseebe V_Tr
▸ pull off a bunch of bananas, betel-nuts

-yasureege V_Tr
▸ break, spoil, destroy, tear down

-miya V_Intr
▸ fall down (only of ripe fruit)
We/ Kaŋar/ Liliibi imiya. —Mangoes/ *Galip* nuts/ *Talis* nuts are falling down.
similar: *-toptop*

yaaba$_1$ N
▸ banana type
pin yaaba —*yaaba* banana(s)

yaaba$_2$ N
▸ fishing line
▸ line used for squaring a building
Aŋkam yaaba tio mi aŋla aŋkeene koŋ ye. —I took my fishing string and went [and] caught myself [some] fish.

Yaabo N_Proper
▸ evening star
Rou ka lele mi pitik biibi ta iyaryaara muŋgu na, ina pitik Yaabo. —In the late afternoon the big star that first shines, that is the *Yaabo* star.
see also: *Birae* 'morning star'

-yaaga V_Tr
▸ stand on one's tiptoes and/or stretch one's neck to see something
To ti, ni kumbuunu katŋana. Tana iyaaga be ire kat. —This fellow, he is short. So he stretches his neck to see better.

-yagyaaga V_Tr Redup
Tiyagyaaga ŋguren mi tiurur matan ma timbotmbot. —They are stretching their necks and waiting expectantly to see what will happen.

-yaago V_Intr
▸ swim, move in water by using hands and legs
def. *piri kumbum mi nomom*
Zin tiyaago ma tilae mbaaga. —They swam across to the other side.
Me/ Ŋge iyaago pa yok. —A dog/ pig swam in the river.
▸ squirm, wiggle (used of animals after they have been speared and are wiggling before they die), be in death throes
Ŋge iyaago be imeete. —The pig was squirming in its death throes.

-yagyaago V_Intr Redup
Zin tiyagyaago ta Mala Uunu a. —They were swimming at Mala Uunu.

yaagoŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ swimming
Zin abal uteene kan tiute yaagoŋana som.— People from the Highlands of Papua New Guinea do not know how to swim.

-yaala$_1$ V_Intr
▸ have a big litter (used of pigs and dogs)
Tomtom tiŋga, ŋge kini iyaala ma boozo kat. Iŋga be iwe ŋge uunu a. —That person over there, his pig had a big litter. He is about to become very rich in pigs.
Ŋge tiŋga, iyaala mete. (=ŋge suruunuŋana) —That pig is really having big litters. (=pig with a lot of liquid)

-yalyaala V_Intr Redup
Ŋge tiŋga iyalyaala ma isu. (=Ipeebe ma boozo.) —That pig keeps having big litters.

-yaala$_2$ V_Tr
▸ throw away contents, throw away something that is in a dish, a basket, or some other container
Yaala yok tana ila ne. —Throw that water away.
Musmuuzu ku ta imbot sula kiri ma ibuuzu na, kam ma yaala ila lene. —Your (SG) rubbish that is in the basket and has rotted, take [it] and throw [it] away.
similar: *-liŋ, -sipliŋ, -sipil, -yaala, -swaaga, -swaana, -swiiri*
▸ throw water on someone as part of a welcoming ceremony
Sombe leembe popoŋana sa imar kar, to zin moori tiyaali. —If a new visitor comes to the village, the women throw water on him/her [as part of a welcoming ceremony].
similar: *-we ki*
▸ wash sago, stir and squeeze watery sago pulp to get the starch out
Meene siŋiiniŋana tana, ni iyaala pa teltelŋa. —That starchy sago pulp, he washes it three times [as he processes it].

yaalaŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ welcome ceremony of throwing water on new visitors

yaamba$_1$ N_Event
▸ fetish, magical fetish
▸ magic done using fetishes, sorcery (this type of magic is usually harmful)
Sombe nu urla ki yaamba, inako ikamu. Sombe urla som, na yaamba irao ikamu som. —If you (SG) believe in magic, it can affect you. If not, then the magic won't be

able to affect you.
yaamba sananŋana, yaamba mbolŋana —bad sorcery, nasty sorcery
similar: *pu, -po, -mbuk kunu-*
see also: *naborou* 'white magic'

-kam yaamba
▸ work sorcery, do magic, perform magic
Aŋre tiem isu lele sa, tona aŋkam yaamba pakpakŋaana sa pu ma meete. —If I see your (SG) excrement somewhere, then I will work some bad [Lit. 'bitter'] sorcery on you, and you will die.
Zin Mereu tikamam yaamba popoŋana ma ipedet. —The West New Britain people are doing a new kind of magic.
see also: *-mbuk kunu-*

-leŋ yaamba
▸ instructed in how to work magic, know how to do magic, initiated into magical practices (Lit. 'hear magic')
To tana, ni ileŋ yaamba boozo ka zaala. Pa tamaana iso i pa. —That fellow, he has heard [i.e. knows] many ways of doing sorcery. For his father taught him about it.

yaambaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ sorcerer, magician
Ni tomtom yaambaŋana. —He is a sorcerer.
wal yaambaŋan —sorcerers

-yaamba$_2$ V_Tr
▸ scold, reprimand, cross, rebuke
Nu yaamba yo paso? —Why do you (SG) scold me?
Zin peeze kan tiyaamba zin naŋgaŋ. —The [village] leaders scolded the youngsters.
Ni isombe yaambu, na lelem iŋgis pepe. —If he scolds you (SG), do not get offended.

-yamyaamba V_Tr Redup
▸ scold repeatedly
Nio aŋyamyaamba zin, bekena aŋpazal zin. —I keep scolding them in order to straighten them out.
similar: *-ŋasasaara*

yaambabi Quantifier
▸ classifier for counting sago thatching, equals three lengths of thatching
kooto yaambabi ta —three lengths of sewn sago thatching
kooto yaambabi ru —six lengths of sago thatching
note: named after a person from Birik village who established this way of counting thatching
similar: *luluunu ta* 'two lengths of thatching'

-yaara$_1$ V_Intr
▸ sail (using wind as power)
Tiyaara ma tila pa Malei. —They sailed to Malai Island.
Tiyaara ma tila tipet lele ta, ta imbot tai pakaana mbaaga. —They sailed along and came to a place on the other side of the sea.

-kunyaara/ -kotyaara V_Tr
▸ go against the wind or sea, buck (Lit. 'cover-sail'), go ahead in spite of some obstacle
Duubu mi miiri ma lele isaana. Tamen niam amoto som. Amkunyaara ma amla. —There were wind and waves, and the weather was very bad. But we (EXC) were not afraid. We just went on despite the weather.
Ŋge ikunyaara siiri, mi iyooto ma ila lene. —The pig went ahead against the fence and was able to get out.
Amkotyaara duubu ma amar. —We (EXC) came through the waves.
similar: *-rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala*

-yaara$_2$ V_Intr
▸ shine, give off light, glow, radiate
Lolo niini iyaara ma ikakat saamba. —Lightning flashed across the sky.
Amre koroŋ ta iyaara kembei ta pitik. —We (EXC) saw something that shined like a star.
Mooto ndomoono iyaara ma kei ta koroŋ sa. —The head of the snake was shining like something [unusual/ strange/ odd].
Mat sa be iyaara. —Let there be light.
Iwe kembei kai pu be iyaara pu mi iso u pa zaala. —It becomes like a torch for you (SG), giving light for you and showing you the path.
Puulu ramaki pitik tiyaara pa mbeŋ. —The moon and stars shine at night.
Yaŋ imap, to zoŋ iyaara mini. —The rain ended, and then the sun shined again.
Mbeŋ na, puge mataana iyaara. —At night the crocodile's eyes shine.

-yaryaara V_Intr Redup
▸ shine (used of moon, sun, lamp)
Zoŋ iyaryaara pizin wal ambaimbaiŋan mi wal sananŋan tomini. —The sun shines on good people and also on bad people.
Puulu iyaryaara. —The moon was shining.

mata- iyaara/ iyaryaara
▸ (be) alive, exist (Lit. 'eye shines/is

shining')
Tomtom tana imaŋga ma mataana iyaryaara. —That person got up and became alive.
Leleyom ipata pepe. Mataana iyaara mini kek. —Do not have troubled hearts. His eyes are shining again. [=He is alive.]
Anutu ta ikiskis ti mi tombot matanda yaryaara. —It is God who strengthens us (INC) and keeps us alive.
Iti tuurla ki Yesu, to tombot matanda yaryaara ma alok. —When we (INC) believe in Jesus, then we will live eternally.
▸ open one's eyes
Maŋga mi motom iyaara. Keene ndabok! —Get up and open your (SG) eyes. You have slept enough!

-kelyaara V_Tr
▸ shine brightly into someone's eyes, dazzle (Lit. 'dig-radiate')
Zoŋ ikelyaara yam. —The sun dazzled us (EXC).

-payaara V_Tr
▸ give life, make alive, enliven, give life to (used of both spiritual and physical life)
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipayaryaara iti. —The Holy Spirit makes us (INC) alive.
▸ refresh, revive, stir to action
Tiwin kopi be ipayaryaara iti. —Let us (INC) drink coffee so that we can get refreshed.

-payaryaara sua
▸ keep something happening by talking about it
Taparyaryaara sua be uraata tina ilonloondo ma irao uraata imap kat. —Let us (INC) keep on talking [about the work] so the work will continue to run until it is finished.

-piyaara V_Tr
▸ hold a light in such a way that one can see better
Piyaara kai be aŋre lele. —Hold the torch up high so I can see better.

yaryaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ shining, shiny
pat ndabokbokŋan matakiŋa ta kan mos yaryaaraŋan i —all kinds of precious stones which were shiny

mata- yaryaaraŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ living
Anutu mata yaryaaraŋana —the living God
Ni ta ipututu koroŋ matan yaryaaraŋan ta boozomen. —It is he that feeds all living things.
similar: *kalaŋa-, matmaataŋa-*
▸ giving life
sua mata yaryaaraŋana —living word(s), words of life
kini/yok mata yaryaaraŋana —living food (food/ water that gives life)

mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana
▸ eternal life
similar: *mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i* 'spiritual life given by God'

-yaara3 V_Intr
▸ spread out, extend to
Toono kizin Mbula ka mbasa iyaara su Kabe mi Aupwel lukutuunu ma imar imiili su Sampanan. —The border of the Mbula people's land spreads/ extends to [the area] between Kabi and Aupwel villages and then comes back ending at Sampanan village.
Ke naman naman pakan tiyaara ma tila. —Some of the tree branches extend out.

-booboyaara V_Tr
▸ publicly call, call out to someone from a distance, thereby enabling many people to hear what was said (Lit. 'call -spread')
Nu booboyaara yo paso? Nu re iŋgi niam tomooto amlup yam som? Riŋa mi luŋke yo ma aŋma, tona tapazal koroŋ tana. —Why did you (SG) publicly call me? Don't you see that we men are having a meeting right now? You should have come and quietly pulled me away, and then we (INC) could have straightened out that thing.
Moori ta sobe mata konŋana, to tomtom sa ibooboyaari pa kini pizin leembe. Naso ka miaŋ pa waene bizin ta tileŋ kek, tona inoi kini pizin. —If a woman is stingy, then somebody will call to her from a distance concerning [food for] the visitors. Then she will be ashamed because all of her friends have heard it, and then she will [have to] cook for the visitors.

-kamyaara V_Tr
▸ scatter (people, literally: 'do-spread')
Ni ikamyaara zin tomtom ma tikam pirik. —He scattered the people and they fled off in different directions.
▸ attack, start a violent action

Ni ikamyaara pa malmal muŋgu. —He attacked first.

-kotyaara V_Tr

▸ shatter, hit something in such a way that the pieces scatter off in different directions (Lit. 'break by hitting-spread')

Ni ikotyaara kuuru sakrai kiti ma imiyaara. —He shattered our (INC) *sakrai* clay pot, and the pieces scattered in different directions.

-maŋgayaara V_Tr

▸ get everyone moving (Lit. 'get up-spread')

Ni imaŋgayaara iti pa uraata. —He got us (INC) all moving and ready to work.

▸ drive out, away

Ambutultul leyam ma ambotbot, mi ni imaŋgayaara yam ma amko papirik. —We (EXC) were just sitting around [and talking], and he drove us away and we went off in different directions.

Yesu imaŋgayaara zin wal ŋgomo kan ilela Urum Merere. —Jesus stormed in and drove out the sellers in the temple.

-mbimyaara V_Tr

▸ shout, or yell at from a distance (Lit. 'push-spread')

Nu mbot molo mi mbimyaara mar piam paso? Mar kolouŋana, to sope yam. —Why do you (SG) shout at us (EXC) from a distance? Come close to us and speak to us.

similar: *-booboyaara*

-miyaara V_Intr

▸ spill over, spread

Rais imiyaara ma irao lele. —The rice spilled all over the place.

-pityaara sua V_Tr

▸ talk about something in order to stir people to action, talk up (Lit. 'recount-spread')

Pityaara sua paso? Ko ipei malmal ma iŋgi. —Why do you (SG) talk up the matter? It will stir up a fight or something.

-soyaara V_Tr

▸ announce, declare, proclaim, preach (Lit. 'say-spread')

-tiyaara V_Tr

▸ sow, scatter (seeds etc.), spread out, shake off

-yaarambel V_Tr

▸ dazzle (Lit. 'radiate-harm')

Aŋyooto pa ruumu, mi zoŋ iyaarambel motoŋ. Tabe aŋre kat lele som. —I came out of the house, and the sun dazzled my eyes. So I could not see properly.

Azuŋka ki Merere iyaara papiliu zin ma iyaarambel matan. —The glory of the Lord shined around them and dazzled their eyes.

similar: *-ŋgal mata-* (Lit. 'pierce the eye')

-yaaru V_Tr

▸ pull, draw, drag

Zin Koobo tiyaaru wooŋgo ma tisula yok. —The inner island people pulled a [log which was to be made into a] canoe down to the river [where it could be floated out to their island].

▸ lead a procession (ceremonial)

Zin tiyaaru zin naŋgaŋ popoŋan ma tila be tikam pombolŋana (=konfimesen). —They led the procession of young people along so they could receive their blessing (=be confirmed).

▸ influence someone to do something, draw, lead

Bubuŋana iyaaru yam ma amla ki Yesu. —The Spirit draws us (EXC) to Jesus.

Ni iyaaru zin naŋgaŋ ma tito zaala sananŋana. —He led the youngsters to follow a bad road/way of life.

-yaaru NP ki ndeme- —pull something backwards

Zin wok wiini tiyaaru tomtom kuumbuŋana tana ki ndemeene, mi tikami ma tila. —The policemen dragged the thief back, and took him away.

-yaryaaru V_Tr Redup

Sanaana ta iyaryaaru iti ma tapa ŋobŋoobo. —It is sin that keeps influencing us (EXC) and causing us to walk/live in a wrong way.

-yaaru tataata

▸ forcefully drag away

Tiyaaru tataati ma tipet mat, to tipuni ma ruŋguunu isaana. —They dragged him outside, and then they badly beat him up.

yaaruŋana N_Inal_Event

▸ ceremonial procession

-yabakes V_Intr

▸ move across, go across (from one place to another), shift to

Nio aŋsala mbu ta, mi aŋyabakes la mbu toro. —I climbed up one betel-nut palm, and shifted to another one. [without going down one and climbing up the other one]

similar: *keŋ la, ŋes lae*

nama- iyabakes

▸ go from one fight to another

Tiporou ma tila ma naman yabakes pa pataŋana toro ta uriiziŋana na. To tikam men malmal pa ma tila. —They fought and went on, and then they got involved in another fight over the problem that happened the other day. So they kept on fighting over that and went on.

kwo- iyabakes pa sua toro

▸ shift from one topic of discussion to another

Iti toposop sua ki toono zen, mi niom loŋa kwoyom iyabakes ila pa sua toro. —We (INC) have not finished the talk about the land yet, and you (PL) have quickly shifted to another topic.

similar: *kwo- ikakes*

yaboro$_1$ N

▸ tobacco rolled up in a tobacco leaf (instead of paper), cigar

def. *Koi ta tulul pa namanda i, ina ampaata be 'yaboro.' Tulul pa pepa som, tulul koi men.* —Tobacco that we (INC) roll up with our hands, that we (EXC) call *yaboro*. (We do not roll it with paper, we only roll the tobacco [leaves].)

Tomtom taŋga kanŋa yaboroŋana men, tana kwoono kuziini. —That man over there only smokes cigars, therefore his mouth smells.

Tipel/ tilul yaboro. —They rolled a cigar.

Ni isen/ikan yaboro. —He inhaled on the cigar.

Ni kwo kuziini yaboroŋana. —His mouth smells of cigars.

Nu pel yaboro pepe. Pa iŋgi koi tamen ta ti? Ko kom toro iŋgoi? —Don't roll a cigar. For there is only this one [tobacco leaf]. Where do you think you will get another?

Yaboro$_2$ N_Proper

▸ Yaboro village (a former village site which is no longer inhabited)

yagoŋ N

▸ corn (scientific name: *Zea mays*)

Zin ŋerek tipasaana yagoŋ tio ma imap. —The parrots ruined all of my corn.

Sombe lende yagoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana, bekena you/ka koi iŋgalŋgal. Mi tuurpe muriini makiŋ, tona tuputke su ma tala paaza. —If we (INC) have corn seeds, then we tie them up over the fire, so that the fire/smoke dries them. And after we have prepared a place [to plant them], then we take the seeds down and go and plant [them].

Tiboogo yagoŋ. —They broke off [an ear of] corn.

Tipiili yagoŋ garbaana. —They husked the corn.

yagoŋ ŋonon ndinŋan —full ears of corn

yagoŋ ŋonon pe som=mbinbinŋana —ears of corn not having many kernels

-yagorak V_Tr

▸ get things ready quickly

Yagorak ke naman naman isala you. —Quickly throw some tree branches on the fire.

▸ rush something unnecessarily

Ketende su ma tasap lem ruumu tiroono mbolŋana. Mi tayagorak pepe. Kokena ruumu loŋa mi isu. —Let's (INC) take our time and hew the framing timber for your (SG) house out of strong wood. Let's not rush. If we do, the house will quickly deteriorate.

To tana, ko ruumu kini imbot ma molo? Pa ni iyagorak men pa ruumu kini poŋana. Iyo kat le malimooŋo pa ruumu kini som. —That fellow, will his house last long? [No.] For he hurried with the building of his house. He did not collect proper framing timber for his house.

see also: *-sagor, kete- aras aras*

-yak V_Intr

▸ yell, cry out in pain, scream (cry out in pain saying something like "Ai ai")

Ni iyak pa tamen, mi ipas. —He cried out once, and died.

Kwoono iyak, mi ikam tomtom ma isu. —She cried out in pain, and gave birth to the baby.

Ni iyak ma kalŋaana biibi/ sanaana. —He screamed in a loud voice.

▸ call out to find out someone is present

Yak mi leŋ. Ko tomtom timbot, som som? —Call out ('Ou!') and listen. Are there people around, or not?

-yakyak V_Intr Redup

Ni kumbuunu iyouyou, tabe iyakyak pa mbeŋ. —His leg was hurting, and so he was crying out in pain at night.

Nu yakyak sorok paso! —Why are you (SG) screaming for no reason!

Tiyakyak mi zoŋon ŋekŋek. —They screamed and gnashed their teeth.
see also: *-yuk* 'shout due to fear or anger, saying something like "Uuwa, uuwa" '

-yakat V_Tr
▸ pull forcefully
Yakat su pa ke namaana meeteŋana tana ma isala you. —Pull off that dry branch and [put it] on the fire.
▸ take someone away from his/her activity, pull away from
La to yakat lae pa Taugeŋ, to niomru kala. (Taugeŋ imbot la lupuuŋu.) —Go and pull Taugeng away, and then the two of you go. (Taugeng is in a meeting)
Yakati pa lupŋana leleene paso? —Why did you (SG) pull him away from the meeting?
▸ entice someone to do something, lure, get someone to do something
Ni ikamam uraata kini ma ambai kek. Mi niom tina kamar mi kayakati pa mbulu sananŋana tina, ta sua ikami gi. —He was doing his work well. But then you (PL) came and pulled him into that bad behaviour, so now he is being summoned [to give an account of his actions].
Moori tana imar mi iyakat yo ma niamru amla Marile, tabe aŋla Birik som. —That woman came and enticed me into going with her to Marile, and so I did not go to Birik [as I had intended].
Toono tana niam amyakat ma imiili kek. Kumbuulu mini pepe. —That [piece of] land, we (EXC) have taken it back. Don't touch it/ do anything to it any more.
similar: *-yaaru*

-yake V_Tr
▸ take out from, take away, draw out, withdraw, take out some and leave some
La ruumu pat kana, mi yake leŋ pat sa imar be aŋkan pa. —Go to the bank and withdraw some money for me and bring it here, so I can use it to buy food to eat.
Ko tiyake ta, mi tizem ta ma imbot. —They will take one away, and leave another.
Ŋge tina munŋan ma tinmbot. Yake tasa pepe. —All those pigs are to be left alone. Do not take away any of them.

-yal V_Tr
▸ shave with razor
Muŋgu amnono pa yar. Ta buri resa ipet, to amyal. —In the past, we (EXC) scraped [our beards off] with [pieces of] obsidian. Now that razors have come, we shave.
Nio aŋyal kezeŋ pa resa. —I shaved my chin with a razor.
Tipup utende pa sisas, to tiyal pa resa. —They cut off our (INC) hair with scissors, and then shaved [our heads] with a razor.

-yalyal

-yalpi V_Tr
▸ clear vegetation off

yalei (o yalei) Intj
▸ Oh if only... (expresses longing or wishing)
O yalei, begeŋ sa kembei man, so ndabok! —Oh, if only I had wings like a bird, it would be great!
def. *Iti lelende pa koroŋ sa, tamen irao takam som.* —We (INC) want something, but are not able to get it.
▸ Oh sorry! (express sorrow and sympathy)
O yalei, kembel kat yom. Pa mbu som. —Oh sorry, you (PL) are really in trouble. For there are no betel-nuts.
▸ expresses frustration
O yalei, mbulu mi tutu boozomen ta ipombolmbol mbotŋana ambaiŋana, ta iŋgi tomtom tipasaana ma isaana kek. —All the customs and laws that would strengthen/establish/support good living, now people have ruined them.

-yalele V_Tr Redup
▸ distract, disturb, disrupt, hinder
alt. *-yalle*
Aŋbot kar na, koroŋ boozo iyalele yo, tabe irao aŋkam kat uraata som. —When I am in the village, many things distract me, and so I am not able to work well.
Re, sombe yalele yam som, so iŋgi amsula ma amiili mini kek! —Look, if you (SG) had not hindered us (EXC), we would have gone down and come back already!
Moori tiŋgi iyalle iti paso! —Why is this woman distracting us (INC)!

-yalpi V_Tr
▸ clear of weeds, weed
Zin moori tiyalpi mokleene kizin. —The women cleared their garden of weeds.
similar: *-pun ro, -puru ro, -laamapi*
▸ clear vegetation away from something
Kala ma kayalpi ni tiom lak. Imbotmbot la mbaŋbaŋ ta kembea? —Go and clear away the vegetation from your (PL) the coconuts.

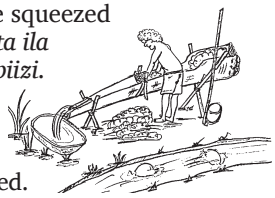
Should it just stay overgrown like that?
similar: *-sambar, -deebe*
see also: *-yal*

yam$_1$ Pronoun
▸ us (but not you), us (EXC)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) accusative pronoun
Ni ipeebe yam su Karapo. —She gave birth to us (EXC) in Karapo.
Amlup yam su beeze ma amkan. —We (EXC) gathered at the garden house and ate.
Niam menmeen yam kat. —We are very happy.
see also: *niam, piam, tiam*

-yam$_2$ Genitive suffix
▸ our (EXC), our (but not your)
▸ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) genitive suffix that occurs on inalienable nouns
ko-yam, le-yam —ours (but not yours)
tomo-yam —our (EXC) father
lele-yam —our (EXC) insides, feelings, inside us
nomo-yam —our (EXC) hand(s)
dial. var. *-am* (Kabi and Sakar)

-yamaana V_Intr/Tr/SComp
▸ sense, feel
Posi timbot ma sombe tiyamaana kuzi, to timaŋga. —Cats stay [still] until they sense/ feel a mouse, and then they get up.
Takan na, tayamaana kembei suruunu ambai kat. —When we (INC) eat [it], we feel that it tastes very good [Lit. 'its juice is very good'].
Yamaana itum be parei? —How do you (SG) feel yourself [physically]?
Ni iyamaana itunu kembei niini ambaimbai. —He felt like he was getting well/ better.
Ni iyamaana yoyouŋana biibi kat. —He felt very great pain.
Ni iyamaana itunu kembei ni kopoono. —She felt that she was pregnant.
▸ realise what one has done, become aware of one's wrongdoing
To tana, ni ikam mbulu ŋoobo kat. Tamen ikam sua tiŋga na, tere kembei ni iyamaani risa som. —That man he did really wrong behaviour. But when he spoke like that, we saw/understood that he was not aware of his wrongdoing at all.
Tiyamaana sanaana kizin som. —They were not aware of their sin.
Tiyamaana zitun kembei tikam ŋoobo mbulu sa som. —They felt that they had done nothing wrong.
Teseeze matan ma tiyamaana kat. —Let's afflict them and make them really feel it [i.e. how badly they have behaved].
▸ experience personally
Ni iyamaana taun ka mbulu kek. —He has personally experienced what town life is like.
Zin tomini tiyamaana peteele tana. —They too experienced that famine.

yamban N
▸ sago palm frond where pounded sago pulp is put to be squeezed
Meene guuguŋana ta ila ise yamban, mi tipiizi. —The pounded sago is what is put on a sago frond and squeezed.



dial. var. *imban* (Yangla, Gauru)

yambon N
▸ soup
ŋge/ ye/ man ka yambon —soup made with pork/ fish/ chicken
Iti tekerrut zeere ma munmun be tonoi yambon pa. —We (INC) cut up leafy vegetables into small pieces to boil them into soup.
Yambon sa imar ma aŋwin lak! —Bring me some soup to eat [Lit. 'drink'].
Ni ikam ka narabu mi yambon, ma ikan mi iwin. —She gave him coconut bread and soup, and he ate and drank.
Yambon ti, suruunu ambai. —This soup's taste is good.
Yambon inamut. —The soup is good-tasting.

-yamus V_Tr
▸ wipe clean
Amkuŋ kaŋar makiŋ, to amyamus ndapndap/kuŋ niini pa zeere kemyo. —After we (EXC) finish pounding the *galip* nuts, then we wipe off the pestle with *kemyo* fern leaves [to get the last bit of oil].
Amyamus kuŋ niini ma isu, mi amkokor kaŋar ŋonoono ma isula timbiiri, to amkam zeere mi amyamus kuŋ leleene.

—We (EXC) clean the pestle, and it is put down, and we collect the mashed *galip* nuts and put them down in a wooden dish, then we take some vegetable leaves and wipe off the inside of the mortar.

Kala kayamus didi ki urum ma iŋgeeze, pa lumtutu ipasaana kek. —Go and wipe the walls of the church clean, for mould has made it [look] bad.

-yamusmus V_Tr Redup

▸ rub repeatedly in order to make smooth

Akum isap nakabasi kiini, to iyamusmus pa sanpepa ma izamaaga kat. —Akum hewed an axe handle, and then kept sanding it with sandpaper until it was very smooth.

similar: *-pot* 'sand smooth, scrub'

yan N_Event

construction: *ka yan*

▸ intense pain associated with the spreading of an infection

mbeete ka yan, napalis ka yan, sarŋana ka yan —intense pain associated with an ordinary sore, magically caused sore, swelling

def. *Ka yan, na ka yoyouŋana ta ikam ti ma tayamaana kat.* —*Ka yan* is pain associated with [some disease] that affects us (INC) and we really feel it.

Mbeete kini biibi som, mi ka yan ikami tabe irao ipa som. —His sore was not all that big, but the pain from it made him unable to walk.

yaŋ N

▸ rain

Yaŋ biibi isu. —A big rain came down./ It rained heavily.

Yaŋ ipun yo ma aŋsaana kat. —The rain hit me and I got drenched (Lit. 'I was in a bad way').

Yaŋ ipembesmbeeze toono. —Rain softens the ground.

Yaŋ itoptop su ruumu leleene. —Rain is dropping down inside the house.

Yaŋ ti inok topŋana men. —This rain just keeps on falling.

yaŋ ikiriuriu

▸ few drops of rain fall

yaŋ kumbu mbinbin

▸ rain tapers off

Yaŋ kumbu mbinbin kek. Kamaŋga ma tala. —The rain has tapered off. Get up and let's go.

yaŋ mosolo/ mosoolo

▸ heavy rain, downpour

Yaŋ mosolo kat ta isu i. Irao tapa som. —A really heavy rain is coming down. We (INC) can't go walking [now].

yaŋ nagotgot

▸ heavy rain

Uriizi na, yaŋ nagotgot, mi koozi na pe som. —The day before yesterday there was a heavy rain, but today there is not too much.

yaŋ ŋgalŋgal

▸ rain drops are coming down one by one

Kombot mi tere yaŋ ŋgalŋgalŋana ti ma imap to tala. —Wait and once we (INC) see these rain drops ending, then we will go.

-kan yaŋ

▸ be in rain, get wet in rain

Zin munmun tikanan yaŋ mi tiyopenpeen zin pa tiiŋgi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

-yaŋgwiiri V_Tr

▸ tear down, demolish, raze, sweep away

Nio aŋyaŋgwiiri ruumu tio isu lene. —I tore down my house.

Wo ipet, mi iyaŋgwiiri zin reete ma tikam borok. —There was a flood, and it swept away the bridges and they collapsed.

similar: *-reege*

▸ scatter around, throw around

Nio aŋyaŋgwiiri zin buk. —I threw the books around.

Anutu ko imaŋga pa ka koi bizin, mi iyaŋgwiiri zin ma tiko pirik. —God will attack his enemies and scatter them and they will run away in different directions.

▸ throw away, squander (used of money that is wasted on all sorts of insignificant things)

Ni iyaŋgwiiri moni ma imap kek. —He was careless with the money and now it is all gone.

similar: *-pasaana*

-yaŋgwirwiiri V_Tr Redup

Koroŋ ta boozomen, ta nu yaŋgwirwiiri men. —You (SG) are careless with everything.

yaŋgwirwiiriŋa- koroŋŋa-

▸ one who is always carelessly wasting or squandering things

Nu na yaŋgwirwiiriŋom koroŋŋom! —You (SG) are always careless with things.

def. *Ipotom kosa sa som. Iyaŋgwirwiiri men*

ma ilala lene. —He doesn't save anything. He is continually throwing it all away.

-paryaŋgwiiri V_Middle

▸ break up and become divided scattered, disunified

Zin tilup zin ma tiwe tamen kek. Mi som. Tiparyaŋgwiiri zin mini, mi koozi tiparmbot molo pizin. —They had united and become one [group]. But not for long. They broke up again and today are keeping apart from each other.

dial. var. *-yauŋgiiri* (Marile)

Yaŋla N_Proper

▸ Yangla village, the people of Yangla village

dial. var. *kar kori, ndasui* (Gauru)*, abal* (Birik and Marile)

yaŋoyaŋo N Redup

▸ water spirits (viewed as being very dangerous, especially associated with the Sambaana, Tarawe, Mbam and Mare rivers)

def. *Tipunun zin tomtom ma timetmeete. Tise tomtom matan.* —They kill people. They appear to people.

Zin yaŋoyaŋo timbot yok lwoono. Murin ŋonoono na Mbam. —Water spirits live in rivers. Their true place is the Mbam river.

similar: *yok lwoono kan*

-yaŋyaaŋa V_Intr_Stative

▸ be out of breath, be short of breath, pant, be huffing and puffing

Aŋloondo ma aŋla ma keteŋ pas mi aŋyaŋyaaŋa. —I was running and going and got out of breath and was panting.

similar: *kete- -pas, -wat kete-*

yaŋyaaŋaŋana N_Inal_Stative

▸ breathing problem, asthma, pneumonia

Mete yaŋyaaŋaŋana ikami. —He has a disease [causing] breathing problems.

yaŋyaŋ V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup

construction: *paŋa yaŋyaŋ*

▸ poorly growing, not growing well (used mainly of vegetation)

Kini taŋga, su iŋgalut ma paŋa yaŋyaŋ. Itum kat som. —That food over there, the forest is covering it and it is growing poorly. It is not growing well.

Tipupi mi paŋaana yaŋyaŋ. —They cut the hair off from both sides of his head.

note: Birik dialect form

-yapaala V_Tr

▸ break into pieces, divide up, apportion out, give out in small measures (used of money, clothing, food, fish)

Yapaala ye mazaana mi takan. —Divide up the fish into pieces and we'll (INC) eat it.

Kayapaala pat ma irao zin. —Divide up the money among them.

Kayapaala kini ma irao zin uunu uunu. —Divide up the food and distribute it to each clan group.

Kayapaala mburu ma iwe tel. Ta imbot tiŋgi, ta isala Lablab, mi toro ilela Birik. —Divide the clothing into three groups. One is to stay here, one goes up to Lablab, and another one goes to Birik.

-yapalpaala V_Tr Redup

Mi ye ru tina tomini, ina ni iyapalpaala mi izarra la kizin. —And those two fish as well, he broke [them] into pieces, and gave [them] to them.

-paryapaala

▸ divide up into different groups

Nio ko aŋwe uunu be tiparyapaala zin ma timbot ndelndelŋa. —I will be the cause of them dividing up into different groups and staying apart [from each other].

see also: *-balak*

-yapas V_Tr

▸ take something without permission, steal, pinch

def. *Kembei ta kuumbu i.* —It is like stealing.

Koi tio peseene laamuru ta aŋpalweeze se tiŋgi. Mi iŋgi aŋnin na, peseene lamata tel men. Peseene ru, ko tomtom sa iyapas kek. Iŋgi asiŋ ta imar iyapas koŋ koi tio ti? —I had ten bundles of tobacco leaves that I hung up here. But now when I count [them], there are only eight bundles. Somebody must have pinched two bundles. Now who has come and stolen my tobacco?

similar: *-seket, -kem, kuumbu*

-yapat V_Intr

▸ be quiet, be silent, calm down

Kayapat, pa niam amkam uraata. —Be quiet, for we (EXC) are working.

Taŋ paso! Yapat. —Why do you (SG) cry! Be quiet.

note: Kampalap dialect form

dial. var. *-maane, -mane* (Central)

-yaper V_Tr
▸ throw something forcefully at something and hit it
Ni karau su pa pat, mi iyaper lae pa ŋge lutuunu ma kiriŋ kiriŋ. —He quickly grabbed a stone [from the ground] and threw it forcefully at the piglet and hit it, and it fell down and was waving its limbs.
Kam pat mi yaper ŋge tana, pa isus mokleene tio. —Take a stone and throw it hard at that pig, for it has rooted up my garden .
similar: *-likat*

-yapuras$_1$ V_Intr
▸ give birth prematurely (with the result that the baby is not able to survive)
def. *Moori ta ni kopoono ma puulu kini tabe ikam tomtom pa i, imap zen. Puulu kini ru ma iŋgi imbot, mi naana ikami ma tere i kembei pikin imbol som, ambai som. Ina tana ta amso naana iyapuras.* —A woman is pregnant, but her months until the time of birth are not yet completed. She has around two months left, but the mother gives birth to the baby, and we (EXC) see it is not strong, not good. Then we say that the mother gives birth prematurely.

-yapuras$_2$ V_Tr
▸ untie, open a knot
Yapuras wooro pa ŋge. —Untie the rope from the pig.
▸ pull free, pull off (sometimes with back and forth movement, done to release things that are jammed or stuck, may result in some damage)
Moori tana izibuuru ma namaana ileege la pat. To mbura pakpak ma iyapuras namaana. —The woman was collecting prawns and her hand got stuck inside a stone. Then she struggled until she pulled her hand free.
Ye iyapuras mban pa kwiili. —The fish pulled the bait off of the hook [and got away].
La yapuras kanda kuramba sa. —Go and pull up some betel pepper roots for us (INC).

-yapuzun V_Tr
▸ pull off something that comes off easily, slide off
Moori ta kiri silŋana isala namaana na, ni iur yok ma sop se namaana, to iyapuzun kiri. —The woman who had an armlet on her arm put soap and water on her arm and slid the armlet off
see also: *-yapuras, -zun*

-yapyaabakaala V_Tr Redup
▸ protect, give shade to
Ke tiŋgi iyapyaabakaala ruumu. —This tree gives shade to the house.

yar$_1$ N
▸ obsidian stone (used in the past for shaving and performing circumcisions, obtained from New Britain)
Muŋgu, tamanda bizin tino kezen pa yar. —In the past, our (INC) fathers used to scrape [=shave] their chins with pieces of obsidian.
Tipal zin naŋgaŋ pa yar. —They cut the young boys [i.e. their foreskins] with pieces of obsidian.
yar mataanaŋana —sharp obsidian stone

-yar$_2$ V_Tr
▸ share, divide out, deal out, distribute
Tayar pepa ma ikot zin tomtom be tire mi tipaata. —Let's deal out the papers to everyone, so they can look at [them] and read [them].
Tiyar kini ma ikot urum urum. —They divided the food up and gave it to each clan/ men's house.
similar: *-rai, -reege*

-yar, -yarkaala
▸ spread out, spread out in order to protect
Zin moori tiyar mi be pikin tikeene se. —The women spread out sleeping mats for the kids to sleep on.
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. *-war, -warkaala* (Central)

-yaraama V_Tr
▸ control, restrain, subdue
Aŋyaraama ituŋ pa sua. —I controlled myself and did not say anything.
Yaraama lutum. Kokena ila taŋga ma ileŋ sua sanaana mi ikam imar. —Restrain your (SG) son. Otherwise he might go there and hear bad talk and bring it here.
Ni irao iyaraama itunu som, mi kalŋaana izalla sorok. —He could not control himself, and so he kept screaming without reason.
Tiyaraama keten malmalŋana som. —They did not control their anger.
Iti irao tayaraama zin mi tapazalzal zin. —We (INC) should restrain them and keep correcting them.
▸ preoccupy, control

Bisnes ku iyaraamu, tana kamam kat uraata ki lupuuŋu som. —Because your (SG) business preoccupies you, you are not properly doing community work.

-yaramraama V_Tr Redup

yarman N

▸ water in a canoe

def. *Sombe wooŋgo sumbuunu, to yok izze ma ipot la wooŋgo leleene, to iwe yarman.* —If a canoe has a hole in it, then water keeps coming up and making a puddle inside the canoe, and then it becomes *yarman.*

Yarman imbot la wooŋgo mbuleene. Kam niimi ma niimi yarman tana ila ne. —There is water inside the canoe. Take a scoop and bail it out.

yas N

▸ black earth (comes from the Kovai area of Umboi Island, or West New Britain, is smeared on one's skin as a sign of mourning)

Timoŋ kulin pa yas. Pa ton imeete. —They smeared black earth on their skins as a sign of mourning. For their older brother had died.

see also: *koskoozo*

-yasasaara V_Tr

▸ snatch, take by hand and pull something away hurriedly, drag, grab

Ikuundi be tila, som mi nio aŋyasasaari ma isu pa naana ka bolboolo. —She carried him intending to take him away, but I snatched him down from his mother's shoulders.

Aŋyasasaara lae pa lutuŋ, kokena igaaba zin pa mbulu tana. —I grabbed my son away, lest he accompany them in that behaviour.

To tiyasasaara Simon be ikwaara ke pambaaraŋana ki Yesu. —Then they grabbed Simon to carry Jesus' cross.

Nu yasasaara sorok pelpeele tio? Pelpeele ku? —Do you (SG) think you can just freely grab my basket? Is it yours?

-yaseebe V_Tr

▸ pull off a bunch of bananas, betel-nuts

Yaseebe koŋ pin timiini tasa ma imar. —Pull off a bunch of bananas for me.

-yasepseebe V_Tr Redup

Kombot mi kayasepseebe mbu ma kanda kanda muŋgu, to kala. —Stay and break off some betel-nuts for each one of us (INC), and then we will go.

-yasipir V_Intr

▸ slip, slip and slide

Wwa riŋariŋa, kokena yasipir to mel. Pa lele sipirpir. —Walk carefully lest you slip and fall. For the ground is very slippery.

Aŋyasipir mabe aŋmel. —I slipped and was about to fall down.

similar: *-kam giris*

see also: *-sipir*

-yasureege V_Tr

▸ break, spoil, destroy, tear down

Mi tiyasureege kar Yerusalem ma borok su lene. —And they completely tore down Jerusalem.

similar: *-pasaana kat*

▸ pull off, take down, remove

Asiŋ ila iyasureege sooŋgo pa mbolkai tio? —Who has taken off the taboo marker from my betel-nut palm?

Aŋyasureege kis ta aŋpeene kil pa i, to yok isu lene mi meene ŋonoono imbot mat. —I took off the pegs that I put to support the dish for the watery sago starch, and then the water ran away and the sago flour was visible.

▸ squander, fritter away, waste

Ni indou mbio pa lutuunu, mi isu ma iyasureege ma imap. —He collected valuables for his son [for his coming brideprice payment], but then frittered them all away all on other things.

note: This is one of the few compound verbs consisting of three roots: *-ya -su -reege.*

-yataaŋa V_Intr

▸ breathe in deeply, take a deep breath before diving

Nio aŋyataaŋa ma biibi. —I took a deep breath.

Mbot. Aŋyataaŋa muŋgu, to aŋsula mini. —Wait a bit. I will take in a deep breath first, and then I will go down [under the water] again.

▸ breathe one's last breath before dying

Ni iyataaŋa mi imeete. —He breathed his last and died.

▸ sigh in disgust

Yesu niini gesges pizin, mi iyataaŋa ma biibi mi iso: —Jesus was weary of them, and sighed deeply and said:

-yataŋtaaŋa V_Intr Redup

yatupaŋgo Intj
▸ help me! (expresses distress, a cry for help)
def. *Moori sa ire yoyouŋana kat, mi iyak ta kembei: "O yatupaŋo yatupaŋo." Zin tomtom tileŋ, to timar be tiuuli.* —A woman experiences great suffering, and cries out like this: "*O yatupango*, *yatupango*." When people hear it, then they will come to help her.

-yatut V_Tr
▸ pull and break (used of long, thin things like rope and string)
Yatut wooro sa ma imar bekena tepezekat bek pa. —Break off some string and bring it so we can tie the bag shut with it.
▸ tear into pieces
Ni imoto: Kokena iwal biibi tiyatuti. —He was afraid that the crowd might pull him into pieces.

-yatutut V_Tr Redup
Ni iyatutut sen ma re. —He pulled the chains and ropes and broke them.

yaumismis N Redup
▸ snack, light refreshments before the real meal is served (like biscuits or a piece of sugarcane)
def. *Kini musaari ta imuuŋgu pa mbombo kwoono. Kaimer tona kini biibi ila ma tikan.* —A small amount of food that is given to people before they work. Afterwards a large amount of food goes to them and they eat.
Tomtom tikam uraata piti, to tikan yaumismis muŋgu ma kini ŋonoono ko imar kaimer. —When people work for us (INC), then they have a little snack first, and the real food comes later.

-yautapaara V_Tr
▸ push away one by one, broom away, rake something small and light with a quick movement
Yautapaara zin guava runrun tiŋga ma tila len. —Broom away the guava leaves over there.
Kam malwe mi yautapaara lele. —Take a broom and just push away the worst of the rubbish. [There is no need to sweep properly.]
see also: *-siiri*

-yautiŋgiiri V_Tr
▸ plunder, rob, tear through the house, ransack, rummage through
Zin kuumbuŋan tila tiyautiŋgiiri mburu tio ta inmbot la ruumu leleene. —The robbers went [and] rummaged through all of my things that were in the house.
Asiŋ ta iyautiŋgiiri taaŋga tio? Iru sokorei kini isula? —Who has rummaged through my basket? What things of his was he looking for down inside it?

-yauyau V_Tr Redup
▸ pack up all one's belongings when moving to a new location (nothing is left behind)
Ni iyauyau mburu kini, mi imiili ma ila ki wal kini. Irao imbot tio mini som. —She packed up all her things and returned to her own relatives. She is not going to live with me any longer.

-yazuumu V_Tr
▸ strip off (leaves from edible leafy vegetables)
Yazuumu kemyo ruunu isula kuuru mi piri kiini la lene. —Strip off the *kemyo* fern leaves down into the pot and throw away the stem.
Asiŋ iyazuumu peege tana? —Who stripped off that betel pepper [leaves and peppers]?
Yesu iyazuumu sanaana tio ma ila lene. —Jesus stripped my sins away.
dial. var. *-yapuras* (Northern)

ye$_1$ N
▸ fish (generic)
ye kusuunu —gall bladder of a fish
ye mbaraana —roe of a fish
ye ŋgaraana —gills of a fish
ye ŋgauliini/ ŋgalwiini —scales of a fish
ye sisirŋana/ sisiraana/ tiiri (matan matanŋan) —dorsal fin/ back fin of a fish (with spikes)
ye talŋaana —fins on the side of a fish, pectoral fin
Iŋga ye murin tau. —That place over there is a good fishing spot/ a place where there are a lot of fish.
ye uunu —school of fish
Ye iko. —The fish swims/ moves.
Ye kolkol ma imbotmbot. —The fish is moving its fins but does not go anywhere.
Man tikoliuliu ye. —The birds are flying around the fish [in order to drive them together].
Man ndiili tiral sala ye ŋwaana. (= Tiralpandeeŋe ye.) —The *ndiili* birds

soared in circles over the fish. (= They rounded up the fish.)
ye ka yambon —fish soup
-keene ye —catch a fish with a fishing line
-ŋgal ye —catch a fish by spearing it
-kam ye pa pu (=-waaza) —catch a fish with a net
Ye boozo tila titi la pu tana. —A lot of fish got caught in that net.
Kinke ye pa pu. —Remove the fish from the net.
-puŋit ye —clean out the internal organs of a fish in preparation for cooking
-no/ -swiili/ -saaba/ -kurik ye ŋgauliini isu —scrape the scales off of a fish
note: For different fish names, see the Semantic Fields section.

tomtom ki tikamam ye/ wal ye kan
▸ fishermen

ye luluunu ta
▸ one pair of fish, two fish

ye tuuru ta
▸ one rope of fish

ye uteene
▸ clan leader (Lit. 'head of the fish')
def. *Ni ta imuŋmuuŋgu pa urum kini.* —He is the one that that leads his clan.

-ye$_2$ V_Tr
▸ have sexual intercourse (note: This sense of the word is a taboo item.)
Tomooto iye moori. —The man had sex with the woman.

-ye kuli- pa
▸ risk oneself, fully commit oneself to something, give oneself unreservedly, willing to sacrifice oneself, dare [Something has happened, and there is a strong desire to take revenge. Therefore a person is willing to risk everything and go ahead. Or people have started something, and suddenly they realise there is danger in going ahead, but there is even greater danger if they stop. So they decide to take the risk of continuing to going ahead.)
Ni iye kuliini pa malmal, pa tipun tiziini ma imeete. —He is determined to fight, because they killed his younger brother.
Paulus iye kuliini pa uraata ki Merere. —Paul risked his life for the Lord's work.
see also: *-kunyaara, lele- imet pa*

yeaa Intj
alt. *ywee*
▸ Humph! (expresses scorn)
Yeaa, pakuru! —Humph, you (SG) are [just] showing off!
Yeaa, pakaam. Yo sorokŋom! —Humph, you (SG) are lying. You don't have any status!

yeei Intj
▸ Yikes! (expresses that one is startled and frightened)
def. 1. *Tomtom sa ipiri mooto ima ku, to nu re ma murur mi so sua: "Yeei!" Pa moto tau.* —Someone throws a snake at you (SG), and then you see it and are surprised and say: "*Yeei*!" For you are afraid.
def. 2. *Mbeŋ mi re kosa izugutgut ma ima ku, mi so nu moto, to so sua tina mi ko.* —At night you (SG) dimly see something moving in the darkness and coming towards you, and if you are afraid, then you say this and run away.
▸ Yuck! (expresses disgust when one experiences something unpleasant)
def. 3. *Tomtom sa ipandaaga te, to iso sua tana. Pa leleene be ipandaaga som. Toro na, re i, to so sua tana. Pa nu lelem be ni ipandaaga pepe, mi nu itum ta kembena.* —Someone steps on some excrement, and then he says this. For he doesn't want to step on it. Or, another [meaning], you (SG) see him [step on some excrement], and then say this. For you don't want him to step on it, and neither do you yourself want to step on it either.

yeeleŋana N_Inal_Event
construction: *ka- yeeleŋana*
▸ pay back, punishment, penalty
Nu pun tomtom ma imeete, mi ko ma la lem, tana kom yeeleŋana ko ise ki toŋmatiziŋ ku. —You (SG) killed a person and then ran away, therefore your punishment/ penalty will fall on your brothers.
dial. var. *ka- mbaara, pokotŋana, kadoono, pataŋana* (Central)
dial. var. *ka- ŋgeelŋaan* (Gauru)

-yel$_1$ V_Intr
alt. *-yeele*
▸ grasp at and miss
Nio aŋsala mbu mi nomoŋ iyeele pa. —I climbed up a betel-nut palm, but my hand

was not able to get any nuts.
Nomoŋ iyeele pa papai ma aŋkam som. —I grabbed at the papaya and missed, and [so] I did not get it.
▸ deficient in, lacking in, wanting, fall short of
Ko tiom tasa iyel pa ma iŋgi, to imborene. —One of you might be deficient in some way, and so be left behind [i.e. they won't be able to make it to heaven].
Anutu, ni iyel/ iyeele pa kosa sa som. Ni iute koroŋ ta boozomen. Koroŋ ta munŋaana men katuunu na, ni itutamen. Kosasa ipa ndemeene som. —God is not deficient in anything. He knows everything. He alone is the ultimate controller/ owner of everything. Nothing is impossible for him.
see also: *-tat, -pa ndeme-*

-yel$_2$ V_Tr
▸ shake
Nio aŋyel pelpeele tio. —I shook my basket.
Nio aŋsala we, mi aŋyel ŋonoono isula toono. —I climbed up the mango and shook some fruit down to the ground.
see also: *-tir*

-yelyel V_Tr Redup
Zin tamuriŋ tiyelyel kakaaba. —The girls were shaking the rattles.
see also: *-yelkatkat, -tir*

-yelkatkat V_Tr Redup
▸ shake, cause to convulse
Bubuŋana sananŋana iyelkatkat tomtom tina, mi iyak ma itop su toono. —An evil spirit shook [convulsed] that man, and he screamed and fell down on the ground.

-yelke V_Tr
▸ shake water inside something to rinse it out (pots, bottles)
Yelke kuuru tana be sop ila ne. —Shake some water around inside that pot to rinse away the soap.

-yembut V_Tr
▸ cut off (generic term, used of physical objects, talk, behaviour)
▸ cut crosswise (across the long axis of something)
Tila tiyembut komkom ruunu. —They went [and] cut off some *komkom* palm fronds.
Erot iyembut Yoan ŋgureene. —Herod cut off John's head (Lit. 'neck').
Tiyembut re pa pat biibi ta tibiigi wooŋgo pa na. —They cut the rope from the big stone they were using as a sea anchor for the boat.
▸ cut short, cut off, interrupt (an activity or event)
Ni iyembut sua kizin, iso: "Irao!" —He cut their talk short, and said: "Enough!"
Anutu iyembut swon ma imap karau men. —God cut short their life spans, and they ended quickly.
▸ divide, separate
Meeteŋana men ko iyembut ituru. —Only death will separate us.
Ni iyembut itunu pa waene bizin pakan. —He separated himself from some of his friends.
▸ take a shortcut
Zin tiyembut ma tila. —They took a shortcut.
▸ go across the sea
To amzem mutu tana, mi amyembut ma amla mutu toro. —Then we (EXC) left that island and went across to another island.

-yembut mbun
▸ cancel a debt
Ni iyembut mbun kizin ma imborene. —He canceled their debt.

-yembutmbut V_Tr Redup
To ti, ni iyembutmbut sua mete. —That fellow keeps interrupting talk too much.

-yembut A pa uraata
▸ fire someone from a job (Lit. 'cut A with regard to work')
Biibi tio isombe iyembut yo pa uraata. —My boss intends to fire me from [my] job.

-yembut ula
▸ divorce, end a marriage (Lit. 'cut off a marriage')
Ni iyembut ula kizin, mi iziiri kusiini ma ila ne. —He ended their marriage and sent his wife away.

yembutŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ cutting
ula yembutŋana ka sua —talk about divorce (Lit. 'talk about marriage cutting')

yeŋyeeŋge N Redup
▸ earthquake
Aŋre yeŋyeeŋge tana. —I experienced (Lit. 'saw') the earthquake.
Molo som na yeŋyeeŋge biibi kat itok toono ma toono ikam kat. —It was not long before a really big earthquake shook the ground and the ground jerked.

-yeryer V_Intr Redup
▸ howl, cry in a loud voice, wail (in anguish)

Ni iyeryer ma isaana kat. Pa lutuunu imeete ma iŋgi be isula naala i. —He wailed terribly. For his child has died and is now about to go down into the grave.
Zin ko tiyeryer ma zoŋon ŋekŋek. —They will howl and grind their teeth [in pain].
Ni itaŋ ma iyeryer. —He cried and wailed.

-yes V_Intr/Tr
▸ burn, sting, hurt (one's skin, used of fire, medicine, ant bites, millipedes, jellyfish, etc.)
You keseene iyes ti. —The coals of the fire burnt us (INC).
Marasin ti iyes kat. —This medicine really stings.
Zin neeze mbasirin ise mbeete/ matanda keteene na iyes kat. —If the urine of red ants gets on a sore/ in our eyes, it really stings/ burns.
similar: *-tuntun*
▸ scold angrily, (be) angry and shout at, bawl out
Zin kolman tiyes zin naŋgaŋ pa mbulu sananŋana ta zin tikam na. —The elders really scolded the youngsters for the bad behaviour that they had done.

-yesyes V_Intr/Tr Redup

-yespokpok V_Tr Redup
▸ burn badly, burn and cause to blister
Zoŋ iyespokpok kuliŋ. —The sun burnt my skin and it is blistered.
▸ scold really angrily
Uriizi, Motmootobi iyespokpok yo ma tau. —The other day old Motmooto really gave it to me/scolded me.

yis N
▸ yeast, leaven
loan from: Tok Pisin, English
narabu ta ka yis somŋana i —bread without yeast/ unleavened bread
Titooro palawa raama yis. —They made dough with yeast.
Yis musari kat, ina irao izil pa palawa biibi ma imap. —A very small amount of yeast is enough to go through a large amount of flour/ dough.

yisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ having yeast, containing yeast
Kakan koroŋ yisŋana sa pa mazwaana tana pepe. —Do not eat anything with yeast in it during that time.

Lupŋana biibi ki narabu ta ka yis somŋana i
▸ feast of unleavened bread that occurs following the Jewish Passover festival when no yeast is allowed in the house, and only bread made without yeast/ leaven could be eaten

yo$_1$ Intj
▸ Great!, Wonderful!, Way to go!, Good on you!, Keep on doing it! (expresses approval "I like what you are doing/ saying. Do it even more!")
Zin menmeen zin mi kalŋan izalla ma tizzo ta kembei: "Yo! Kereege ma isu lene kat! —They were happy and in a loud voice were saying like this: "Great! Tear it down completely!"
▸ expresses sarcastic disapproval
Yo! Nok punŋan ma mete ikam zin, mako kam zin? —Wonderful! If you (SG) continue hitting them and they get sick, will you be able to take care of them? [implied no, you won't].

yo$_2$ Pronoun
▸ me (first person singular accusative pronoun)
Ni iru yo. —He looked for me.
Menmeen yo. —I am happy.
Mete ikam yo. —I got sick./ I became ill. [Lit. 'Sickness got/did me.']
Iŋgi be tipun yo pa pat! —They are about to hit me with stones.
see also: *nio, tio, pio, -ŋ*

-yo$_3$ V_Tr
▸ collect, gather
Nio aŋla aŋyo we pakan. —I went and collected some mangoes.
Lutuŋ bizin ko tila tiyo kanda kini. —My children will go collect some food for us.
Ni imaŋga mi iyo zin tomtom kini, to pai. —He got going and collected his people, and then [they began] the journey.
Yo koroŋ sala mbalia. —Gather the things [and put them] up on the bed.
Zin kuumbu kan tiyo mburu tiam ma imap. —The thieves took away all of our things.

-yo pat
▸ collect money/contributions, collect taxes
Zin tiyo pat boozo kat, mi tiseŋgeere ila pa zin toŋmatiziŋ kizin ta timbot ŋoobo na. —They collected a lot of money and sent it to their relatives who were in need.

-yo kumbu-
▸ walk slowly
Ni iyo kumbuunu ma isa pa sokorei ipet pini. —He walked slowly and waited for whatever might happen to him.
-yo kwo-/ -yo sua
▸ chat a long time, rattle on, yak/yack
Tiyyo kwon pa sua sorok sorok. —They are just rattling on.
▸ criticise someone, complain about
Mbulu kini irao tomtom lelen som. Tanata tiyyo kwon pini. —His behaviour is not acceptable to people. That is why they keep criticising him.
-yo ila
▸ pull through
Ni isil lu makiŋ, mi iyo tumbuunu ila. —After she wove the armlet out of *lu* plants, she made the hanging decorations and attached them to the armlet.
▸ put on clothing
Loŋa mi yo mburu ku ila nim, pa molo som to belo itaŋ. —Quickly go and put on your [better] clothes, for it won't be long and then the [church] bell will ring.
-yo nama-
▸ fiddle, do some little handcraft, do slowly
Nu yo nomom paso? —What are you fiddling with?
-yo nama- ka muk
▸ meddle with somebody else's work
Koyo nomoyom ka muk pa koroŋ kini pepe. —Don't meddle with the thing he is working on. [Let him finish it himself.]
-yo ŋgele
▸ have a discussion
Zin kolman tiyo ŋgele sala urum. —The old men were having a discussion up in the clan house.
▸ start to talk (used of babies)
Pikin iyo ŋgele kek? E, iyo ŋgele kek. Wai, karau men! —Has the child begun to talk? Yes, she is already talking. Wow, [it happened] very quickly!
▸ talk a lot, rattle on
Koyo ŋgele pepe! —Don't talk so much!
-yo orooro
▸ make noise (Lit. 'pull noise')
Ziŋoi ta tiyo orooro ma timar? —Who are the ones making noise and coming?
-yo sua ise ki
▸ add to what has been said
Tomtom sa iyo sua pakan ise ki sua tiam tiŋgi pepe. —Let no one add any talk to our (EXC) talk here.
-yoyo/ -yyo V_Tr Redup
tomtom ta iyyo takesŋana i
▸ tax collector
-yogeege V_Tr
▸ collect together things that are located in different places
Zin moori tila ma tiyogeege kaŋar. —The women went and collected *galip* nuts.
Ni ko iyogeege pat. —He will collect the money.
-yogegeege V_Tr Redup
Tiyogegeege kini mi tiluplup lela diditu. —They kept collecting the food and gathering it into storage areas.

yo barau! Intj
▸ Yes!, Great!, Excellent! (expresses happy surprise and approval)
def. *Wal kiti tikam kanda koroŋ ambaiŋana, to toso: "Yo barau!" Sua tana toso raama lelende ambai.* —Our (INC) people give us something good to eat, and then we say "*Yo barau.*" That talk, we say it with good insides [i.e. happiness].
Yo barau, ambai kat! —Great, [that is] really good!

yoara N
▸ northwest wind, year, age
note: Kampalap dialect form
dial. var. *iwaara* (Central)
see also: *ndaama*

yok$_1$ N
▸ water (fresh, the substance)
Tikam koŋ yok lomoŋana ma aŋwin. —They gave me some cold water to drink.
Yok ireere pa pat tiŋga. —Water comes out of that stone over there.
Ikam yok putuunu kini ma ila ikut. —She took her water container and went a filled it up with water.
yok ŋgalaŋŋana —clear/ clean water
yok muunduŋana —dirty water
▸ river, stream, spring (bodies of freshwater)
Amla yok ma amwe. —We (EXC) went to the river and bathed.
Buzur imbot yok ma imbot su tomini. —There is game in the rivers and also in the forest.

Koroŋ tipepen yok mi tai leleene. —Things filled up the bodies of freshwater and the sea.
Yok ilol toono. —Water covered the earth.
Yok ipen ma izalla izalla ma ilip pa abal uten uten. —The water filled the area and rose up and up and over the mountain tops.
Yok imaaga kat zen. —The river has not dried up yet.
Yok iŋgwol. —The river is stagnant/ not flowing rapidly.
yok ta ka li biibi —a river with a very deep spot
yok magat —shallow water
Zin tindu yok. —They crossed the river.
Yok mata pot. —Still water, standing water (not running as usual)
▸ semen (euphemism for *buzi-* 'semen')
similar: *tomooto yok kini, suru-*

-kam yok
▸ be baptised

-kam yok pa
▸ baptise
Biŋsu Bamla ta ikam yok pa tumbuyam bizin. —It was the missionary [George] Bamler who baptised our (EXC) grandparents.

-kut yok
▸ fill up a narrow-mouthed container with water from a source of running water

lele ta ka yok somŋana
▸ place without water, desert

-ndu yok
▸ cross a body of water, ford

-pabukbuk yok
▸ cause to bubble up, fill something so that water bubbles up inside it (like bottles)
Kam botol tio ma la, to pabukbuk mi lili muŋgu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it and rinse it first, and then fill it and bring it back.

-se yok
▸ get water, fetch water, scoop up water

-win katkat yok ma -meete
▸ drown
Ni iwin katkat yok ma imeete. —He drowned and died.

yok baen
▸ wine

yok bukbukŋana
▸ spring that is bubbling up

yok kamŋana
▸ baptism, baptising
tomtom ki yok kamŋana —baptising person, John the Baptist (in the Bible)

yok kezeene/ zilŋaana—side of a river, river bank

yok kopolwoono
▸ pool of water in the middle of a river, or a stream that has nearly dried up

yok kunduunu/ uteene
▸ source of a river, head of a river

yok kwoono
▸ mouth of a river
▸ amnion
Pikin yok kwoono imapaala. —The amnion broke.

yok lepeene
▸ spring, water that comes up from inside the ground
def. *Yok imbot toono o raŋ sumbuunu, mi ireere ma isu pa yok biibi.* —The water is in a hole in the ground or in rocks, and flows down into a larger body of water.
La mi kut kanda yok lepeene tiŋga, pa ina yok lomoŋana. —Go and fetch us (INC) some water from that spring, for it is cold water.
yok lepen lepen ta yok irereere pa i —springs of water from which water flows

yok lwoono
▸ middle of a river

zin yok lwoono kan *(=yaŋoyaŋo)*
water spirits

yok mata yaryaaraŋana
▸ living water, water of life (in the Bible)

yok mbolŋana
▸ alcoholic drink (Lit. strong drink')
Tiwin yok mbolŋana ma ŋgar izin ikankaana. —They drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and their thinking became confused.

yok namaana
▸ branch or fork of a river

yok naana
▸ creature type (in the Central Dialect, a long thin creature that lives in rivers and which should not be disturbed)
▸ insect type (in the Marile dialect, an insect that flies near the surface of the water

yok nder
▸ gutter, pipe along which water runs

yok ndunduŋa-
▸ waterfall

Yok ndunduŋana ta ikam ŋguruŋ ŋguruŋ a. —A waterfall is making the low-pitched rumbling noise over there.

yok niini itartaara *(=mburaana izzu zen)*
▸ current in a river is strong
Kamar to keteege zin pikin mi kamaare. Pa yok niini itartaara. Mburaana izzu zen. —Come and hold the children and come across [the river]. For the current in the river is still strong. It hasn't subsided yet.
Amlae na som, pa yok niini itartaara. —When we (EXC) tried to go across, we couldn't, for the current in the river was still strong.

yok pakaana mbaaga/ mbaagi
the other side of the river / this side of the river

yok putuunu
▸ water container

yok talŋgumŋana
▸ pothole (where water stays a long time)
see also: *lapot*

yok tatiliuŋana
▸ lake, pond

yok touŋana
▸ well (Lit. 'dug up water')

yok zalaana
▸ dried out creek bed where water used to flow

yok$_2$ N
construction: *ka- yok*
▸ vertical crease between one's upper lip and their nose
Moori koponŋan na, tikan ŋgwaata ma koroŋ ki lele taiŋgi pepe. Kokena tipeebe, tona pikin tisaana. Naman somŋan, o kumbun itutu, pikin zuruunu imapaala se ta ka yok i. —Pregnant women should not eat sago grubs or other things from this area [where ground spirits live]. For if they do, then when they give birth, the children will be defective. They won't have arms, or only a stump for a leg, or the lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between his/her upper lip and nose [=The child will have a cleft palate].
Ŋuruunu isu ma imamaaza, to ka mbakereene imbot se ka yok. —When mucus runs down and dries up, then the dried up residue from it is left on the vertical crease between the upper lip and nose.
similar: *kuzu- tuunu*
▸ elbow (inner part of elbow)

indu yok
▸ cubit's measure
Sombe tikin koroŋ tana, to re ru mi indu yok (=tubut namanda). —If they measure that thing, then [it should be] two arm spans and one cubit
similar: *-but nama-*

-yok$_3$ V_Intr
▸ agree
Niam amyok be ni ila Lae. —We (EXC) agreed for him to go to Lae./ We (EXC) agreed that he could go to Lae.
Niam amyok pa sua kini som. —We (EXC) did not agree with what he said.
▸ agree that something can be borrowed
Ni iwi yo pa buza tio, mi nio aŋyok pa. —He asked me for my bush knife and I agreed to it.
▸ approve, accept
Sombe moori tamaana iyok pa tomooto tana som, inako iwooli som. —If the woman's father does not approve/ accept that man, then she will not marry him.
Anutu iyok pa patoronŋana kini. —God approved of/ accepted his offering.

(sua) yokŋana
▸ agreement, permission, approval, yes answer, affirmative answer
Nio aŋkam yokŋana sa pa wiŋana tiom tina zen. Tana kombot muŋgu. —I have not given approval to your request yet. Therefore wait first.

-yokyok V_Intr Redup
Tomtom taiŋgi iyokyok men. —This person always agrees.

(kwo-) yokyokŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ always agreeing
Tomtom taiŋgi, ni kwo yokyokŋana men. Tana ndemeeri pepe. —This man is a 'yes' man. [He always says "Yes," but does not necessarily do what he has agreed to do.] So don't trust him.

yok putu N
▸ timber on which rafters rest
def. *Mbal, to parpaara naana ise, to yok putu ise. To siel ise pa.* —The top plate, then another piece of wood goes on top of them, then the wood on which the rafters sit goes on top. Then the rafters go on top of that.

yom$_1$ Pronoun
▸ you (PL), you (plural) (second person

plural accusative pronoun)
Nio aŋre yom na, leleŋ ra izanzaana piom. —When I see you poor people, I feel sorry for you.
Ni ko ipun yom. —He will hit you.
Menmeen yom sorok paso? —Why are you happy for no reason?
see also: *niom, tiom, piom, -yom*

-yom$_2$ Genitive suffix
▸ your, your (plural) (second person plural genitive suffix that occurs on inalienable nouns)
ko-yom, le-yom —your (PL), for you (PL)
tomo-yom —your father
kumbu-yom —your leg(s)
lele-yom —your insides/feelings; inside you
dial. var. *-yem* (Northern)

yomyoom- V_Middle Redup
▸ be slow at doing
def. *Ikamam uraata riŋariŋa, mataana pa uraata som.* —He does work slowly, his mind is not on the work.
Yomyoomu pa uraata kamŋana pepe. Pa mbeŋi! —Don't be so slow in working. It is getting to be dark.
Yomyoomu pa pai pepe. Karau! Lele kolouŋana? —Don't be so slow in walking. Walk quickly! Is the place near? [No.]

-yoŋgelŋgel V_Tr Redup
▸ stutter
Ni iyoŋgelŋgel sua. —He stutters when he speaks.
dial. var. *-mimi* (Central)

Yooba N_Proper
▸ Yahweh, Jehovah (God's personal name in the Old Testament)
loan from: English
Yooba, so yo pa zaala ku. Pei ŋgar tio pa bekena aŋto kat. —Yahweh, show me your (SG) way. Stir up my thinking, so that I will truly follow it.

yooro N
▸ pearl shell (round shape, used for peeling root vegetables and made into *yorodiŋ* decorations)
Amkitiktik mok pa yooro. —We (EXC) cut off taro shoots with a pearl shell.
Tuurpe yooro ma iwe yorodiŋ. Yorodiŋ ise ketende ma iwe lende aigau. —We (INC) make pearl shells into *yorodiŋ* decorations. A *yorodiŋ* is put on our chest and becomes decoration for us.
see also: *sul* 'shell type' (used for some of the same purposes as *yooro* shells)

-yooto$_1$ V_Intr
▸ come out, come forth from, proceed forth from, exit from, leave from
Nio aŋyooto pa ruumu. —I came out from/of the house.
Ni iyooto pa ruumu sanaana. —He went free from the prison.
Koyooto ma kepet mat be kakan kini. —Come outside to eat [some] food.
Miiri biibi iyooto pa kuzuunu. —A big breath came out of its nose.
Ni iyooto pa ituŋ. —S/he came out me [i.e. She is my own child].
Eba iyooto pa Adam. —Eve came forth from Adam.

-yotyooto V_Intr Redup
-piyooto V_Tr
▸ cause to come out, bring forth, produce
Toono ipiyooto kini ŋonoono ma ipet mini. —The land brought forth food again.

-piyooto ka uunu
▸ explain the meaning of something
Ni ipiyooto ka uunu ma imbot mat. —He made the meaning of it clear.

piyootoŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ coming out, public display
Kombot ma man piyootoŋana, to kamar. (Naroogo kumbuunu isu toono). —Wait until the [dancers wearing] feathered headdresses come out, and then come. (The dancing is about to begin.)

-yooto$_2$ V_Intr
▸ cry out, shout excitedly when a pig is carried to the village
Zin naŋgaŋ tiyooto pizin kolman pa tisiŋ ŋge. —The young men shouted in excitement at the older men because they were carrying a pig.

-yotyooto
Kalŋan izalla mi tiyotyooto raama menmeen zin. Pa zin naŋgaŋ tisou kan ŋge ru. —They raised their voices and kept shouting with happiness. For the youngsters caught themselves two pigs.
see also: *-loolo, -wooro, -siriini*

yoozo$_1$ N
▸ digging stick (sharpened to have a long point, used for breaking up ground,

planting taro, bananas, digging holes for house posts, digging toilets, etc.) made of strong types of wood like *mala* and *teele*.)

La kam yoozo imar ma aŋup toono be tapaaza mok. —Go get the digging stick and bring it here, and I will break up the ground so we (INC) can plant taro.

Kasap zin yoozo ma timar bekena tuup toono pa biidi. —Sharpen the sticks and bring them so we (INC) can break up the ground for [planting] the yams.

-yoozo$_2$ V_Tr

▸ smell

Me ru tana tiyoozo ŋge kuziini ma tiloondo. —The two dogs smelled the scent of the pig and started running.

Merere kizin pakaamŋan tileŋ sua sa som, tiyoozo koroŋ sa som. —Their false gods do not hear any talk, nor do they smell anything.

yoo! Intj

▸ Yes!, Great!, Way to go! (expresses approval "You did that well!")

def. *Y irak ma ambai kat. Tabe Z iyok pa naroogo kini (=Y), to iso sua tana. Iso raama leleene ambai.* —Y dances very well. So Z approves of his (=Y's) dancing and says this. He says it with good insides/happiness.

▸ Oh boy! (expresses displeasure and reluctance after repeated provocation "I have had enough of this!")

def. *Y ni ka koi som. To ila ki Z ma isuŋ ka koi, na Z ikam pini. Ila to ikan makiŋ mi ila mini. Inok inok ma Z niini gesges. Beso ila mini na, Z niini gesges kat, to iso sua tana. Pa leleene be Y inok mbulu tina pepe.* —Y doesn't have tobacco. Then he goes to Z and asks for some tobacco and Z gives it to him. He keeps on doing this until Z is tired of it. When he goes again, Z is really tired of it, and then says this. For he does not want Y to keep on doing this.

Yoo, imar mini! —Oh boy, here he comes again!

-yopenpeen V_Middle

▸ make oneself dirty (with grease, excrement, mud), soil oneself

Pikin iyopenpeeni pa tiene. —The child soiled herself/ made herself dirty with her excrement.

Zin munmun tikanan yaŋ mi tiyopenpeen zin pa tiiŋgi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

yorondiŋ N

alt. *yoorondiŋ/ yorodiŋ*

▸ decoration made from a pearl shell (large, valuable decorations that hang from the neck)

Tuurpe yooro ma iwe yorodiŋ. Yorodiŋ ise ketende ma iwe lende aigau. —We (INC) make pearl shells into pearl shell decorations. A pearl shell decoration goes on our chest and becomes decoration for us.

Zin moori titwooro yooro ma iwe yorondiŋ. —The women filed the pear shells into a pearl shell decorations.

-yose V_Intr

▸ join in with someone and follow them

Tiyose kini mi tila Mereu. —They joined in with him and went to West New Britain together.

Zin tiyose kini mi tito i pa mbulu mi sua kamŋana. Ziŋan raama tau. —They joined in with him and followed him in [his] behaviour and preaching. For they are together.

We kin ambaiŋana pizin mi patooŋo zin pa mbulu ambaiŋana, to zin tiyose. —Be a good example for them and show them good behaviour, and then they [will] join in with you and follow it.

you N

▸ fire

Leŋ you sa imar ma aŋla aŋdou. —[Bring] me some fire and I will go and kindle [the fire].

You ikan zin lup. —A fire burnt them all up.

You ilolo zin. —The fire was warming them.

Ye imbot sala you. —Fish is [roasting] on the fire.

-neene/-kut sala you —roast/smoke something over a fire

-las sala you —heat up over a fire

Segergeere you, to ikanan. —Keep [stoking the fire]/[adding firewood to the fire], and then the fire will keep on burning.

see also: *-bayou* 'be hot'

you ibilbil

▸ fire is burning brightly with flames

you bilbilŋana —a flaming fire

you gubuunu

▸ ashes that fall off from a burning piece of wood

you keseene
▸ red coals in a fire
you ka kiliiti
▸ leftover, incompletely burnt firewood after a fire has died
you ka koi
▸ smoke from a fire
you ikan
▸ fire burns, fire consumes
You ikan ma biibi! —The fire burned intensely.
You ikan urum ma imap. —The fire burnt up the clan house.
you ka kokou
▸ white ashes
you ka koskoozo
▸ charcoal
you ikumuundu
▸ fire burns with smoke rising up
you ikuruk
▸ fire burns down to embers (i.e. the fire has gone out and only coals and ashes are left)
you maŋgiliini
▸ sparks from a fire
you mataana
▸ area above a fire where there is heat
Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana bekena you/ka koi iŋgalŋgal (=ikudut) —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up over a fire so that the heat/ smoke from the fire dries them.
you imeete
▸ fire dies out
Niom kala swoi ta you imeete? —Where did you (PL) go, that [you left] the fire and it died?
you miaana
▸ flames of a fire (Lit. 'fire's tongue(s)')
you miaana *(=sua mataanaŋana/ sua mbolŋana)* **ipet pa kwo-**
▸ fiery talk (sharp talk/ strong talk) comes from someone's mouth
you muriini
▸ fireplace
you uunu
▸ area near a fire
Zin timbot you uunu ma you ilolo zin. —They stayed by the fire and the fire was warming them.
-ndou you
▸ build a fire, start a fire, kindle a fire (Lit. 'heap fire')
-teege you
▸ cook (Lit. 'hold fire')
you teegeŋana muriini —kitchen (Lit. 'place of holding fire')
ka you somŋana
▸ food that does not need require much cooking, food that cooks quickly
def. *Ineene karau.* —It roasts quickly.
Leege ma pin na, ka you somŋana. —Leege shellfish and bananas don't require much cooking.

-yoyou V_Intr_Stative Redup
alt. *-youyou, -yyou*
▸ be painful, hurt, ache
Uteŋ iyyou. —My head hurts.
Tiroŋ ta boozomen iyoyou. —All my bones are aching.
yoyouŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ pain, suffering
Ni ire/ iyamaana yoyouŋana biibi. —He experienced great pain/suffering.
Yoyouŋana ise pini (pikin ikaami). —The birth pains have started.
Punmeete yoyouŋana tana. —[Do something to] stop the pain.
-bayou V_Intr
▸ be hot
▸ have a fever
-pabayou V_Tr
▸ heat up, warm
-piyou kwo- V_Tr
alt. *-poyou*
▸ trouble someone by asking him to talk a lot or tell a lot of stories etc.
Piyou kwoono rimos! (=Kumbuuli pa sua rimos.) —Quit asking him to talk!
▸ do something that causes a child to cry
Pikin tana imbel tiŋiizi kek. Piyou kwoono rimos. Ko ibayou. —That child had cried enough already. Stop doing whatever is causing him to cry. He will get sick.

-yuk V_Intr
▸ shout (due to fear or anger, saying something like *"Uuwa, uuwa"*)
def. *Mbulu sa ipet pini, imoto, o keteene malmal pa wal tikem koroŋ kini sa, to iyuk.* —Something happens to him, he is afraid, or he is angry because people have stolen

something of his, and then he shouts making an *"Uuwa uuwa"* sound.
Nu yuk sula pizin lak. Iŋga tikamam sokorei? —Shout down at them. What they doing?

-yukyuk V_Intr Redup
To taŋga, ko kosasa ikami. Pa iŋga iyukyuk a. —That fellow over there, something must have happened to him. For he is shouting loudly.
Ni iyukyuk be iti teleŋ mi tala takami. —He is shouting so that we (INC) will hear and go get him.
▸ coo
Man uŋkula tiyukyuk su abal. —The *uŋkula* bird is cooing on the mountain.
see also: *-yakyak* 'cry out in pain saying something like "*Ai ai*" '

yuugu N
▸ taro shoot for planting (top part of a taro tuber which is planted again)
Aŋpaaza yuugu ila tuptup. Iwe biibi, to aŋpaaza sula toono ŋonoono. —I planted a taro shoot in a small mound [first]. When it gets bigger, then I will plant it down in proper ground.
yuugu mataana/ matan matan
yuugu zoŋon zoŋon (=ka salundu) —young taro sprout
similar: *mok iweene, mok ka seeme*

ywee! Intj
▸ humph! (expresses scorn, mockery, sneering)
Ywee, kam kosa kusa tau! —Ah, do something now [to show your strength], if you can)!

Z

za$_1$ N
▸ rainbow
Motom la mi re za tiŋga! —Look at that rainbow over there!
Za suruunu ipet. —Part of a rainbow appeared.
Za ipet la miiri tiene. —A rainbow appeared in the clouds.
Za imender be iut yaŋ mi zoŋ. —The rainbow stands to divide/ separate rain and the sun.
Za ipemet yaŋ. —Rainbows finish off rain./ Rainbows signal the end of rain.
Za ka toolo mataana kat./ Za iyaara kat. —The rainbow is really bright.

za-$_2$ N_Inal
▸ name
Paradigm: *zoŋ, zom, zaana ~ zaan ~zana, zanda, zoyam, zoyom, zan*
Nio zoŋ Namoŋo. —My name is Namongo.
Ni iwatwaata zanzan ma ikot zin. —He gave names to each one of them.
Zan imap kat. —Their names are completely finished. [=They and their lineage are wiped out.]
Nu zom asiŋ? —What is your (SG) name?/ Who are you?
zaana yokŋana — baptismal name
see also: *pisis*
▸ reputation, fame, glory
Ni zaana biibi mi le koroŋ boozo. —His name is great [i.e. he is famous, important, glorious] and he has many possessions.
Ampakurkur zom totomen. —We (EXC) continually praise/ exalt your (SG) name.
Nio bela aŋkam kat uraata. Kokena zoŋ isaana. —I must do the work well. Otherwise my reputation will suffer.
Kosoyaara Anutu zaana biibi pizin karkari ta boozomen. —Proclaim God's great fame in all places.
▸ namesake, parent-in-law, relative by marriage of either sex (because use of their personal name or the kin term is culturally forbidden)
Mankwoono zoŋ! —Good morning my namesake!
Ni ziru zaanabi timbel mbotŋana kek. —He and his father-in-law have lived together a long time.
zoŋbi —my namesake (older than me)
zoŋri —my namesake (younger than me)

-paata za- be
▸ name someone or something
Tipaata pikin zaana be Moka. —They named the child Moka.

-piŋgis za- / -leele za-
▸ change someone's name after the death of one of their relatives, or to express his/her customary behaviour
Ampiŋgis Ŋasbi zaana mi ampaati be Motmootobi. —We (EXC) changed old Ngas' name and called him 'Old Worms'.

[Because a relative of his was found dead in the forest with a number of maggot-infested wounds.]

za-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ famous, prestigious, important, significant, valuable, great, glorious

Ni zaanaŋana. —He is famous.

Wal zanŋan ki kar. —The important people of the village.

pat zaanaŋana —a great amount of money, expensive

kar zaanaŋana Babilon. —the famous/great city of Babylon.

moori zaanaŋana =*mernan, galiki* —famous woman =clan leader's first-born daughter

wal zanŋan mi zin sorrokŋan tomini —famous ones and lowly/unimportant ones too

Amputun kooto, tona ndemeereŋana. (=kooto zaanaŋana) —We (EXC) stacked up the sago leaves well, and then we were sure there was enough. (=There was a very large amount of thatching.)

za- somŋa-

▸ insignificant, unimportant, lacking status or authority

Ni za somŋana. —He is not important. He is insignificant./ He lacks authority.

zin wal ta zan somŋan i —the ones who are insignificant/ ordinary people

za- pa

▸ have authority for something, authorised for, have the right to

Ni zaana pa uraata tiŋgi. —He has the authority to do this work.

Niam zoyam pa uraata ta kembena som. —We (EXC) do not have the authority to do such work.

Ni zaana be ikam koroŋ ta boozomen ki tamaana. —He has the right to receive everything belonging to his father.

za- imender pa

▸ be a candidate for some office

Ni zaana imender pa mboroŋan. —He is a candidate to be an elder.

-pamender za-

▸ nominate someone (for an office)

Tipamender ziru zan makiŋ, to… —After they nominated the two of them, then…

-pasaana za-

▸ ruin someone's reputation, malign, slander

similar: *-pasaana uruunu*

-pasom za-

▸ despise, disdain, belittle

-kam za-/ -ur za-

▸ record names, take a census

Tikam zan se ro. —Their names were recorded in books.

zan urŋana

▸ census

Iŋgi zan urŋana mataana kana. —This was the first census taken.

zaaba N

▸ club made of wood, weapon, instrument for causing injury

def. *Koroŋ ta ipasaana zin tomtom. Koroŋ ki malmal ta tisap pa mala, o pam, o got, be tirou kan koi bizin.* —Something that harms people. It is something for fighting that they make out of Banyan, *pam*, or *got* wood in order to hit their enemies.

Timar raama buza mi zaaba. —They came with knives and clubs.

Piŋgis zaaba pio. —Deflect/ Ward off the weapon/injury from me, [so that it does not harm me].

zaaba kwo-

▸ injury, wound

Amre i na, irao kembei zaaba kwoono ki ŋge som. —When we (EXC) examined him, it didn't look like a wound caused by a pig.

▸ danger

Nio aŋbot la zaaba kwoono kek. —I am already in real danger.

Tiurur zitun ila zaaba kwoono. —They keep putting themselves into dangerous situations.

zaaba kwo- muri-

▸ wound, scar

Zaaba ta tikam pini na, kwon murin murin ta imbotmbot la kuliini. —The scars of the injuries they caused him, are still there on his body.

-teege zaaba pa

▸ injure, attack with weapons

Aŋteege zaaba pizin. —I attacked them with weapons.

-kam zaaba pa/ -kam siŋ pa

▸ kill, hurt, harm, cause injury to

Kar ikam zaaba pini. (=Kar ipuni). —He died in a car accident. (=The car hit him.)

wal zaaba ka-

▸ group of people organised to attack other people with weapons, army

zin zaaba kan ki Rom —Roman soldiers

similar: *malmal kan* 'fighting ones/ army'

zaala N

▸ path, road

Zaala molo som. —It is not far away.

Tito zaala ta ila pa lele bilimŋana. —They followed the road that goes to the wilderness.

see also: *zala-* 'track, way, path'

▸ way, manner

Leyom zaala sa som. —You (PL) have no way out/ no way of escape/ no way of succeeding.

Aŋur zaala piom be… —I arranged a way for you (PL) to…

zaala ta mburu imar pa kar —the manner in which things come to the village

zaala ki mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana —way to [have/experience] eternal life

▸ way of life

Nio lutuŋ ta nu. Tamen nu toto zaala tio som. — You (SG) are my son. But you do not follow my way of life.

Ni itoto zaala ambaiŋana. —He follows a good way of life.

zaala ndeeŋeŋana —way of righteousness, right way of living

zaala sananŋana —bad way of life

zaala ki meeteŋana —road/way of life leading to death

similar: *mbulu*

▸ covenant, dispensation, arrangement (in the Bible)

Anutu ipekel zaala muŋguŋana ki tutu pa zaala popoŋana ta ambai ma ambai kat. —God has replaced the old covenant of law with a new covenant that is very good.

▸ opportunity, chance

Zaala sa ko ipet piti be tala. —We (INC) will somehow have the opportunity/chance to go.

zaala boogoŋana

▸ crossroads

Ni imender la zaala boogoŋan. —He was standing at the crossroads.

zaala kokoogoŋana

▸ twisting path, crooked path

zaala keteene

▸ middle of the road (i.e. not at the side of it), on the road

Ni imbutultul su zaala keteene. —He was sitting in the middle of the road.

zaala kwoono

▸ entrance, gateway

zaala lwoono

▸ along the way, midway

Timar pa zaala lwoono, mi amdeeŋe zin. —They were coming on their way here and we (EXC) ran into them.

Ni ipet kizin su zaala lwoono. —He appeared to them on the road.

Sombe tindeeŋe yo su zaala lwoono, na tikowo pio. —If they run into me on the road, they run away from me.

moori zaala lwoono ka-

▸ prostitute (Lit. 'middle of the road woman')

Mbot molo pizin moori zaala lwoono kan. —Stay away from prostitutes.

zaala naman naman (=zaala lwon lwon)

▸ paths branching off in different directions

zaala zilŋaana

▸ roadside, edge of the road

-pakaala zaala pa

▸ prevent somebody from doing something, obstruct, block, impede

-paŋoobo pa zaala

▸ go astray/ wander away from the road

Zin tipaŋobŋoobo pa zaala ambaiŋana. —They keep wandering away from the good way of life.

-pazal zaala pa

▸ prepare for, arrange a way, make a way for something to happen

Nu ta pazal zaala pio be anaŋ ikam yo ma aŋsu. —It was you (SG) who prepared the way for my mother to give birth to me.

Kapazalzal zaala pini be imar. —Prepare a road for him to come.

similar: *-urpe zaala pa*

-ru zaala (pa NP) (be S)

▸ look for a way to do something, seek how to do something, try to figure out what to do

Niam amru zaala pa. Ko amkam parei? —We (EXC) are looking for solution for it. What are we to do?

Amrru zaala pini. —We (EXC) are trying to figure out what to do about him.

Ru lem zaala be pera Malei. —Look for a way for yourself to go out to Malai Island.
Tirru len zaala be tikam len pat. —They are always looking for ways to get themselves some money.
▸ be stumped, not knowing what to do
Pataŋana tiŋgi ikam yo ma aŋrru zaala kat. —This problem has me really stumped. [I don't know what to do about it.]

-saŋsaŋ pa zaala
▸ go astray from a road or path, diverge from a road or path, get lost
Zin tisaŋsaŋ pa Anutu zaala kini. —They have gone astray from God's way.

-to zaala
▸ follow a road or path

-ur zaala
▸ establish/ arrange a way of doing something, make a way for something to happen
Yooba iur zaala pizin Israel mi tipa ma tilae mbaaga. —Yahweh made a way for the people of Israel and they crossed over to the other side.
▸ give directions to someone about to how to do something

-urpe zaala pa
▸ prepare, arrange for
Kuurpe zaala pini be imar. —Prepare a road for him to come.

-we zaala pa
▸ means for something, make a way for something to happen, make possible, instrumental cause
Nu ta we zaala be tikam yok mbolŋana imar kar. —It was you (SG) who made it possible for alcohol to come to the village.
Yesu Krisi ta iwe zaala piti be tala kar saamba. —It is Jesus Christ who is the way for us (INC) to go to heaven.
Mose ta iwe zaala pa tutu. —The law came through Moses.

zaara$_1$ N
▸ small white sea shells used for making decorations
Zaara ila mogar. —Small white shells went into making the headband.

-zaara$_2$ V_Intr
▸ spread out on the surface (used of vegetation), creep
Serembat izaara mi iparteege i. —The sweet potatoes spread out and get all tangled up.
Mbutmbuutu izaara ma ilol toono. —The grass has spread and covered the ground.

-zarzaara V_Intr Redup

-zaban V_Intr
construction: *kete- (i)zaban*
▸ get out of breath, be out of breath
Ni iloondo ma keteene izaban. —He ran and got out of breath.
Ni iŋguŋ ma keteene zaban. —He coughed and was out of breath.
Yaŋyaaŋa ikami ma keteene (i)zaban kek. —He has breathing problems and is out of breath.
similar: *yaŋyaaŋa, kete- ipas, -wat kete-, kete- meke*

zabe- N_Inal
▸ dry leaf (used of bananas)
Yembut pin zabeene tana mi warkaala kaari, to yo biidi isula. Kokena kuliini imesek, o mata kweene imet, nako biidi loŋa mi ibuuzu. Irao imbot ma molo na som. —Cut off that dry banana leaf and spread it inside the netbag, then put the yams inside. Otherwise their skins will get scratched, or their stems will get broken off, and then the yams will rot quickly. They won't last a long time.
similar: *pin ruunu mazozoŋana*

pin sabene
▸ banana bug
Kere yom pa pin sabene. Ko tiloondo pa talŋoyom. —Watch out lest the banana bugs run into your (PL) ears.
note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. *mbule bogboogoŋana, pin zabeebe* (Yangla)

-zabzap V_Tr Redup
▸ shape, carve, hew (using a machete or an axe)
Reduplication of *-sap*

zagzak N Redup
▸ trap for catching bandicoots, pigs
Tipo zagzak pa moozo ma ŋge. —They made a *zagzak* trap to catch bandicoots and pigs.
Zagzak ipunun moozo ma ŋge. —The *zagzak* trap catches bandicoots and pigs.

-zal V_Intr_Stative
▸ be straight

Zaala tana izal kat. —That road is very straight.
Ila ri, to izal. —Once it goes a bit further, then it will be straight.
▸ correct, approved, right
Sua kini ila ma izal kat pa tomtom talŋan. —As his talk continued, it was straight/ correct to people's ears [i.e. people approved of what he had to say].
Mbulu kizin izal men. —Their behaviour was perfectly straight.
similar: *-ndeeŋe* 'find, right, correct'
▸ settled, resolved
Ka sua izal zen. —The talk about it is not straight yet./ The issue is not settled to people's satisfaction yet.

-pazal V_Tr
▸ straighten, correct, admonish, reprove
Nu pazal lutum som, tabe ikamam mbulu bozboozo. —You (SG) did not straighten out your son, so now he is doing all kinds of [bad] behaviour.
Pazal kitiimbi tana. —Straighten that post.

-pazalzal V_Tr Redup

zalŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ straight
Ke tana, zalŋana kat. —That tree is very straight.
▸ flat stomached (i.e. not pregnant, such women are fit to do some jobs which pregnant women aren't)
Moori tana, ni zalŋana be koŋgo i pa uraata som. Kere zin pakan, to tila. —That woman, she is not straight [i.e. she is not flat stomached/ she is pregnant. She is not fit] to be sent to [do the] work. Look for some others to go.

pazalŋana N_Inal_Stative
▸ correction, straightening, admonishing, reproof
Niom pakan kala pa uraata. Pa niam iŋgi amla pa sua pazalŋana. —You (PL) others go to work. For right now we (EXC) are going to straighten the talk.

sua pazalŋana
▸ correction, admonishment, reproof

zala- N_Inal
▸ track, way, path that someone has followed, course, place to
Paradigm: *zoloŋ, zolom, zalaana ~ zalaan ~ zalana, zalanda, zoloyam, zoloyom, zalan*
Nio aŋmar mi aŋmiili pa zoloŋ mini. —I came back following the same path again.
Yesu iru zalaana be imender ma som, to ilu i ise wooŋgo. —Jesus looked in vain for a place to stand, so then he jumped up onto a canoe.
Tomtom sa ko iute zalaana ta imar pa i na som. —Nobody will know the path by which he will come.
Yok ito zalaana. —The river follows its course.
Miiri zalaana imbot ki parei mi imar? —From which way did the wind blow?
see also: *zaala* 'road, way, path'
▸ story line, plot
Sua zalaana ta kembei. —The story line goes like this.
▸ way, space to enter, way of access
Naso king zaanaŋana zalaana be imar. —In that way, the famous king would have a way to come in.
Ru zolom sa be beleu sala ruumu uteene mi urpe ŋgeele. —Look for a way for yourself to get up on the roof and fix the ridge cap.
Ruumu leleene sik ma zalaana som. —The house was full and there was no way for him to enter in.

zalambuku- N_Inal
▸ corner of something
Kam buza ta aŋur su zalambukuunu. —Take the knife that I put in the corner.

yok zalaana
▸ dried up creek bed where water used to run
def. *Yok zalaana kembei ta yok ibogboogo, mi ta imaaga, mi yok izem tana ma ito toro. Maagaŋana ta yok zalaana. —Yok zalaana* is like where a river divides into two branches, and one [branch] dries up, and the water leaves that one and follows the other one. The dried up one is a *yok zalaana* 'dried up creek bed'.

-ru zala- (pa NP)
▸ be in need of something, distressed because of the lack of something, miss something, be in trouble (with no solution to the problem, Lit. 'seek a way')
Motom iŋgal ŋgariŋ kini: Kokena iru zalaana pa. —Remember to take her stick for handling hot stones; otherwise she will be in trouble because of not having it.
Kam lem koroŋ pataaŋa, to mar. Kokena mar to ru zolom. —Bring your things when you

(SG) come. Otherwise when you come, you will find yourself in need [of them].
Zin tiru zalan. Len ŋge som, timbiiri som, ko tikam padei? —They are in trouble. They don't have pigs, [or] wooden dishes, what will they do?
Irao iru zalaana pa koroŋ sa som. —He is not going to lack anything.
▸ try to find a way, look for a solution to a problem, seek a solution, try to figure out
Aŋbotmbot pataŋana leleene mi aŋru zoloŋ. —I am in trouble and trying to find a way out.
-ru zala- pa sua
▸ not know what to say, unable to respond, be speechless, think hard how what to say, discomfited, disconcerted, confounded
Tiru zalan pa sua. Ko tipekel be parei? —They did not know what to say. How should they answer?

-zalala/ -zalla V_Intr Redup
▸ climb up, go up, ascend
Reduplication of *-sala*

zalzaala N Redup
▸ tree type (similar to Tok Pisin *aila*, has edible nuts)

-zalzal V_Tr Redup
▸ go along the side of something
Reduplication of *-sal*

-zamaaga V_Intr_Stative
▸ be smooth (used of things like plywood, paper, masonite), be shiny, be dry and slippery
alt. *-zagmaaga, -zama*
Nio aŋyamus palaŋ pa manaaba ki tumbuŋ ma izamaaga kat. —I planed the plank with my grandfather's adze until it was really smooth.
Sala ni tana pepe. Pa lwoono izagmaaga. —Don't climb up that coconut. Its trunk is too slippery.
see also: *-sipirpir* 'wet and slippery'

-zamakmaaga V_Intr Redup
▸ be slippery, be too smooth
Zoŋ ikam ma mbu lwoono izamakmaaga. —The sun has made the trunk of the betel-nut palm smooth/slippery.

zamakmaagaŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

-pazamaaga V_Tr
▸ sand, make smooth
Sakail ipazamaaga ke ma izamaaga kat. —Sakail sanded the timber really smooth.
see also: *-yamus*

-zamzam V_Intr Redup
▸ feebly do something, move or walk slowly without strength, slowly do something
Zamzam paso? Petelu? —Why are you (SG) moving so slowly? Are you hungry?
Kam parei ta kini werek ma ila lene na? Nomom zamzam? —What did you (SG) do that the food spilled on the ground? Are your hands weak?
similar: *mbura- som*

-zanzaana V_Intr Stative
▸ deteriorate, go bad, get worse
Reduplication of *-saana*

-zanzan V_Tr Redup
▸ grab something away, snatch away
Reduplication of *-san*

za-ŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ famous, great, large
wal zanŋan —great or famous people
pat zaanaŋana —great amount of money
see also: *za-* 'name, reputation, fame'

-zaŋzaaŋa V_Tr Redup
▸ ambush, lie in wait
Reduplication of *-saaŋa*

zara$_1$ N
▸ fish type (lives in rivers, has large eyes)
def. *Ye zara, ina mata berekŋana. (=mataana biibi)* —The *zara* fish, it has large eyes.
Ni ipeene ye zara kunaanabi ta. —He shot a huge *zara* fish.

zara-$_2$ Quantifier
dial. var. *zera-* (Northern)
▸ group of five (classifier used when counting things in groups of five. Items counted this way include: betel-nuts, crayfish, sago grubs, *galip* nuts, taro, sweet potatoes, and some fruits)
mbu zaraana ta —five betel-nuts
zaraana ru —ten
Ziriŋ zin mok ma zaran laamuru ila urum tataŋa. —Divide up the taro, [giving] 50 to each clan house.

zaraaba Quantifier
▸ packet, package, bundle, something wrapped up, parcel (classifier used for

counting things wrapped up in leaves like *galip* nuts, betel-nuts, sago, sago grubs, etc.)

def. *koroŋ ta tuzuk pa ro. Tuzuk pa kolo, ŋgeene, gol, googo, kiniimbi ma kun ruunu.* —something that we (INC) wrap in a leaf. We wrap [things] with [different types of leaves used for wrapping things].

was zaraaba ta —one bundle of aibika

narabu zaraaba lamata —five packets of tapioca bread

moni zaraaba ta

▸ ten kina

moni zaraaba laamuru —one hundred kina

zaraabaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ wrapped

Ina so zaraabaŋana? Iŋgi peege. —What is that wrapped up thing? These are betel-peppers.

Ni izuk meene zaraabaŋana ta. —She wrapped up one packet of sago.

-zarra V_Tr Redup

▸ hand/offer something

Reduplication of *-sara*

-zarzar V_Intr_Stative Redup

▸ swell, becoming swollen

Reduplication of *-sar*

zaza$_1$ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup

▸ do something excessively, overdo something, immoderately do, do too much

Ni iwin ma zaza. —He drank excessively.

Kam uraata ma zaza pepe! —Don't work too much.

Zin kolman tiwwa zaza pa mbeŋ som. —Older people should not walk too much at night.

zazaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

▸ very big, huge, great

ruumu zazaŋana kat —a really huge house

▸ bigger, larger

Koroŋ zazaŋana iyaara pa aigule, ki koroŋ rauraŋana pa mbeŋ. —The bigger thing would shine during the day, and the lesser thing at night.

similar: *magor, kunaanabi, siŋaanabi, biibi kat*

-zaza/ -zza$_2$ V_Tr Redup

▸ wait for someone

Reduplication of *-sa*

zazuubu N_Stative

▸ feral, domestic animal that has gone wild

def. *Ŋge kar kana ta ila imbot su.* —A pig of the village that has gone wild and lives in the forest [recognised by the ownership marks cut into its ear].

Aa ina ŋge zazuubu. Keneeni men mi takan. —Ah, that is a feral pig. Just cook it and let's eat it [there is no need to inform the owner].

ze N

▸ tusk of a pig (When it grows large and curls around, it is used for decorations.)

Ze, ina koroŋ zaanaŋana. —Pig tusks, they are something important/valuable.

Ŋge ka ze ise kek. —The pig's tusks have come up already.

Ŋge ka ze ila ma sik. —The pig's tusks have grown and completely curled around.

▸ decoration made out of pig tusks (worn during ceremonies)

Sap ze ma ŋgeere ze ru ila mbata. Ŋgeere makiŋ, to ila ketem, mi tiktik pa kar keteene mi iwal tire. —Carve the pig tusks and tie two of them together. After you (SG) have tied [them], then [put it around your neck so it hangs] on your chest, and walk proudly in the village and others will see it.

-zebzeebe$_1$ V_Tr Redup

▸ pull down and break off a cluster (used of betel-nuts, bananas, etc.)

Reduplication of *-seebe*

-zebzeebe$_2$ V_Tr Redup

▸ fill, insert

Reduplication of *-zeebe*

-zeebe V_Tr

▸ fill, push inside, insert into, put into a container

Zeebe kini isula ŋgamar ma bok. —Fill the basket with food.

Bubuŋana ko izeebe yom. —The Spirit will fill you (PL).

Ŋgar sananŋana izeebi. —He is filled with bad thinking.

Zin ko tizeebe yom lela ruumu sanaana. —They will put you (PL) into prison.

Hait, zeebe buza ku tana isula muriini mini! —Hey, put your knife back down into its place!

Tomtom tizeebe ruumu kini ma bok. —People completely filled his house.

Zin ko tizeebe lem taaŋga, to imar. —They will fill your (SG) basket [with gifts] and then [they will bring it] back. [done for newly married people]

▸ dress oneself, put on (clothes)

Amzeebe yam pa mburu popoŋana. —We (EXC) put on new clothes.

-zeebe ute- pa

▸ get involved, concentrate in something, caught up in (said about others but not about oneself)

Ni izeebe uteene lela uraata leleene kek, mana zin timar. Tamen ni ikam ŋgar pa uraata men. Tanata ire zin som mi zin timiili ma tila. —He was already very caught up in his work, when they came. But he just kept thinking of his work. That is why he did not notice them, and they returned and went back.

Nu zeebe utem ila sorok. Pa nu sua ku? —You (SG) are getting involved in something that does not concern you. Is it your talk? [No.]

-zebzeebe V_Tr Redup

-zeebekaala V_Tr

▸ patch up, plug up

Re kosasa mi zeebekaala paip tana muŋgu, mako tiurpe. —Look for something and patch up that pipe for the time being, and they will fix it [properly later].

-kelzeebe V_Tr

▸ shove into, push into (using a bit of force)

Kelzeebe ke tana ma ilela kat. —Shove that stick in all the way.

Kelzeebe kou isula kaari. —Push the lime down into the netbag [The bag is filled with other things].

-zeele V_Intr/Tr

▸ mingle different things together, mix, put something between

Sombe amur lele sa be biidi isula, to pin ma teu ma koroŋ ta boozomen i, sa irao ila izeele biidi tana som. —If we (EXC) set aside an area for a yam garden, then bananas, sugarcane, or any other thing cannot be [planted] among the yams.

Zin moori tizeele aigau pa naroogo. —They women mingled different colourful plants together [into decorations] for the dance ceremony.

Noi aigau weŋgargaaraŋana muŋgu, to noi siŋsiŋŋana, mi zelzeele pa weŋgargaaraŋana tina. —Boil some yellow plants first, then then boil some red ones, and put the red ones between the yellow ones.

-zelzeele V_Intr/Tr Redup

▸ be a mixture of different kinds, be marbled

Ŋge ti na, mazaana izelzeele. Pa mazaana ri, mi mbuyeene ri. —This pork is marbled. For [it has] a bit of meat, and [then] a bit of fat.

zelzeeleŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup

▸ marbled, intermingled

mazaana zelzeeleŋana —marbled meat

zeene N

▸ fish type (lives in ocean, big, flat, edible, its back fin contains poison) out

Zeene isombe iŋgalu, nako re yoyouŋana biibi. —If a *zeene* fish stabs you (SG), you will experience great pain.

zeere N

▸ leafy vegetables, edible greens (generic term, also includes things like cabbage)

Tonoi kanda zeere sa. —Lets boil ourselves (INC) some leafy vegetables to eat.

Tezem zeere kanŋana pepe. Aigule ta boozomen na, iti takanan. Pa zeere ipombol siŋindi mi tirondo. —We (INC) must not abandon eating leafy vegetables. Every day we [should] eat [them]. For greens strengthen our blood and bones.

see also: Semantic fields section: Edible leafy vegetable plants (*Zeere*)

zeeze$_1$ N

▸ plug, stopper, cork (often made out of rolled up leaves)

Tuurpe zeeze pa kiniimbi ruunu. —We (INC) make plugs from kiniimbi leaves.

Pel zeeze be isula botol kwoono, kokena yok imiliŋ. —Roll a plug to go down into the mouth of the bottle, so that the water does not spill.

Pel zeeze mi zeeze yok putuunu. —Roll a plug and plug up the water container.

-zeeze$_2$ V_Tr

▸ plug up a hole with something

Tizeeze toono sumbuunu pa ro. Kokena moozo iyooto. —They plugged up the hole with leaves, so that the bandicoot could not get out.

-zeeze talŋa-
▸ stop up one's ears, unresponsive, ignore
Nu zeeze talŋom paso? Leŋ sua som? —Why have you (SG) stopped up your ears? [=Why are you being so unresponsive?] Didn't you hear what was said?
Tizeeze talŋan ma sik pa sua ŋonoono. —They completely plugged up their ears against the true talk/truth.
Zeeze talŋom. Kokena leŋ sua sanaana. —Stop up your (SG) ears. Otherwise you might hear [some] bad talk.

-zezeeze V_Tr Redup

-zeezekaala V_Tr
▸ plug up
Zeezekaala ke sumbuunu, pa po ilela. —Plug up the tree hole. For a big monitor lizard went inside.

turkeŋa zeeze N_Inal_Stative
▸ secret, private, confidential (something revealed only to selected people, not public)
ŋgar turkeŋa zeeze —knowledge that is secret, not spoken publicly, private
Kombot raama zin kolman. Naso tikipiiri yom pa ŋgar turkeŋa zeeze be kombot ambai pa. —Stay with the old men. Then they will instruct and strengthen you (PL) with some secret/ private knowledge, so that you will live well by means of it.

-zegzek V_Tr Redup
▸ take skin off, remove skin, strip off, skin, peel,
Reduplication of *-sek*

-zeizei V_Tr Redup
▸ insist, be determined, meddle with
Reduplication of *-sei*

-zem V_Tr
▸ leave from some place, withdraw from, depart from
Ni izem ruumu kini, mi ipera mat. —He left his house and went outside.
▸ leave someone behind, abandon
Ni izem waene ma imborene, mi ila iwoolo kana moori toro. —He abandoned his wife, and went off and married himself another woman.
Yooba, zem yo pepe. —Yahweh, do not abandon me.
▸ leave out something
Aŋzem suruunu ri. —I left out a bit.
▸ stop/ quit/ cease doing something
To tizem pupŋana, pa lele imarmar. —Then they stopped the haircutting, for it was getting to be dawn.
Tizem uraata biibi tana ma imborene. —They left that big job [unfinished].
▸ let, allow, permit
Ni ko izem zin ma tila na som. —He will not let them go.
Kiskis yo pepe. Zem yo be aŋla. —Don't hold me. Let me go.
Nio aŋzem zin ima nomoyom be komboro zin. —I leave them in your (PL) hands for you to look after them.
Tizem zitun ima nomom. —They put themselves in your (SG) hands.

-zem itu- ila ki
▸ be preoccupied with, devote oneself to, give oneself to, be wrapped up in something, absorbed in, caught up in
Mazwaana tiŋgi, ni niini ila kizin pikin ziŋan nan som. Pa ni izem itunu la ki uraata ki politiks. —At this time, he does not think of the children and their mother. For he is so preoccupied with politics.
▸ yield oneself to someone
Ni izem itunu ila ki Merere pa uraata kini. (=Izem itunu uraata kini, mi ikam uraata ki Merere men.) —He yielded himself to the Lord for his work. (=He left his own work, and did only the Lord's work.)

-zem itu- pa
▸ abandon some activity and devote oneself fully to something else, give oneself to
Ni izem itunu pa naroogo. Ipiri itunu kat. —He gave himself fully to the dancing. He really threw himself into it.
Ni izem itunu pa mbulu ambaiŋana, mi ta buri itoto mbulu sananŋana men. —He left behind good behaviour and now is following only bad behaviour.

-zemzem V_Tr Redup
Zin tizemzem sanaana kamŋana som. —They do not stop sinning.

zemŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ one left behind, abandoned
Moori taŋga, ni atoŋ zemŋana. Pa ni izemi su mi ila lene Mosbi ta alok kek. —That woman over there, she was abandoned by my older brother. For he left her behind and went away to Port Moresby a long time ago.

-zemke V_Middle
▸ sleep deeply, sleep soundly, fall into a deep sleep (Lit. 'leave-remove/snap off ')
Aŋkeene ma aŋzemke yo kat. —I slept very soundly.

zen Adv_PredP
▸ not yet (negative perfect aspect)
Nu we kek, som zen? —Have you (SG) washed already or not?
Wooŋgo imar zen. —The boat hasn't come yet.
Tamen mbulu tana ko ipet loŋa zen. —But that will not happen very soon.
...zen, mi...
▸ before
Tamanda imeete zen, mi isope yam ma iso:… —Before our (INC) father died, he advised us (EXC) and said:…
Nu mar zen, mi tomtom ta ikam koŋ kini. —Before you (SG) came, somebody else came and brought me [some] food to eat.
Pa nio aŋsu zen, mi ni imbotmbot. —He was alive before I was born.
see also: *kek* 'has V-ed' (perfect aspect)
pa sa zen
▸ never, never yet
Nio aŋre i pa sa zen. —I have never seen him.
zeen
▸ not yet (and it will still be a very long time before it happens)
Ŋgar tiam ipet zeen! —Our (EXC) understanding hasn't appeared yet, [and it is going to still be a long time before we do understand.]
Oo, urlaŋana ku imbol zeen. —Oh, your (SG) faith is still not yet strong.
Nu la zen? Zeen…. —Haven't you gone yet? No, and it will still be a while before I go.

-zeŋzeeŋge$_1$ V_Intr Redup
▸ laugh
Reduplication of *-seeŋge*

-zeŋzeeŋge$_2$ V_Tr Redup
▸ join, add to
Reduplication of *-seeŋge*

-zeŋzeŋ V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ chew betel-nut
▸ work magic by chewing betel-nut and spitting on people
Reduplication of: *-seŋ*

zeŋzeŋŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ one who chews a lot of betel-nut
Ni tomtom zeŋzeŋŋana. Izemzem siŋi som. —He is a man for chewing betel-nut. He never stops chewing.
▸ magician, sorcerer, shaman (who often spits betel-nut juice on people as part of the magical ritual)
wal zeŋzeŋŋan —magic workers, sorcerers

zernaŋnaaŋga N Redup
▸ insect type on water
def. *Zernaŋnaaŋga tiwwa pa yok bibip pa mazwaana ki re (o kaŋar). Tiyaago men, tino pat ma tisala tisula, munŋaana tikeete ma tisala abal. To tere zin mini som.* —Z. insects move in rivers during the south-east wind time (or [during] the *galip* nut [season]). They just swim, climb up on rocks and go back down again, they all go as a group up on the mountain. Then we do not see them anymore.

zerwaŋ zerwaŋ N Redup
▸ firefly
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. *upsol* (Central)

-zerzer V_Tr Redup
▸ send away, drive away, dismiss
Reduplication of *-ser*

-zeze/ -zze$_1$ V_Intr Redup
▸ rise, come up (moving towards the speaker)
Reduplication of *-se*

-zeze/ -zze$_2$ V_Tr Redup
▸ get water, fetch water
Reduplication of *-se*

-zibuuru V_Intr/Tr
▸ catch crayfish/ prawns with a net (usually women's work)
Zin moori tikam kiizi kizin ma tila yok Kuuzu ma tizibuuru ŋgereeme. —The women took their crayfish nets and went to the Kuuzu river and caught crayfish.
-ziburbuuru V_Intr Redup

-zibziibi V_Tr Redup
▸ catch, grasp, seize
Reduplication of *-siibi*

zigzik N_Event Redup
▸ destruction, vandalism, ruin, harm, damage (for no good reason)
def. *Ipasaana sorok.* —He damages [things] for no reason.

Ni ikam zigzik pa was tio. —He ruined my *aibika*.
Zin naŋgaŋ tikam zigzik ma tien isu ruumu leleene. —The youngsters did damage by defecating inside the house.
Mbulu ki malmal ma zigzik ilol toono ma imap kek. —The behaviour of warfare and destruction has covered the whole earth.

zigzikŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▸ destructive
tomtom zigzikŋana, wal zigzikŋan —destructive person, destructive people
mbulu zigzikŋana —vandalism, destructive behaviour

-wi zigzik
▸ blow in short bursts
Sombe malmal ipet, inako tiwi ma tiwi zigzik mi karau. —If there was a fight, then they would blow [the trumpet shell] in short, quick bursts.

ziigi N
▸ outermost edge, area closest to the outside walls inside a house (used mainly of a sleeping place)
Aŋkeene la ziigi be kuliŋ ilomo. —I slept at the outer edge in order to be cool.

zigziigi N Redup
nama lutuunu zigziigi —little finger
similar: *zilŋa-* 'side, edge'
Possible loan from the Tuam dialect of the Mutu language, cf. *ziige* 'side, edge'

-ziili V_Tr
▸ penetrate parallel to the surface of something, slide under the skin, stick (e.g. a splinter of something)
Ke tipiini iziili kumbuŋ. —A splinter from the wood went into my foot.
Soolo iziili kumbuŋ lutuunu. —A splinter from the floor went into my toe.
Meene mataana/ kotiizi iziili nomoŋ. —The sago thorn went into my hand.
Ye ndaraana iziili nomoŋ ma iyes. —The fish gills stuck my hand and it stings.
▸ slide/put through, interlace (used of strips that are being woven so as to make a pattern)
Ni iteege kiri kapalaana, mi iziili ma ito mos pa. —As she wove the basket, she interlaced the strip following the design.

-zilziili V_Tr Redup
see also: *-zil* 'penetrate, go through'

-ziiri V_Tr
▸ drive away, get rid of
Ziiri koroŋ tana ma ila ne! —Get rid of that thing!
Kiziiri zin wal sananŋan ma tiko pa kar. —Drive the bad people away from the village.
see also: *-ser* 'send away, dismiss'
▸ excommunicate, expel (from a group)
Tiziiri i pa lupŋana kizin. —They excommunicated/ expelled him from their congregation/ meeting/ group.
▸ exorcise, drive out (evil spirits)
Yesu iziiri zin bubuŋana sanaŋan pizin tomtom. —Jesus exorcised/drove out evil spirits from people.

-ziiri mete
▸ heal
Ni iziiri mete tio ila ne ma kuliŋ iŋgeeze mini. —He healed me of my illness (Lit. 'drove my illness away'), and now my skin is clean again. [=I am well.]

-zirziiri V_Tr Redup

-zil V_Intr
▸ go through a hole, disappear into, go through and out of sight
Kuzi izil pa sumbuunu ma isula. —The rat went down through the hole.
Tuunu izil pa pat ma ila lene. —An eel disappeared into the stones and got away.
▸ penetrate, go through
Yis musari kat, ina irao izil palawa biibi ma imap. —A very small amount of yeast can penetrate throughout a large amount of flour/dough.

-zilzil V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ slither, go in and out
Mooto izilzil pa mbunmbuutu leleene. —The snake slithered through the grass.
▸ fill up holes
Kam zim mi zilzil wooŋgo ka ndi mi sopooro. —Take some sap/resin from a *zim* tree and patch up the canoe's side boards and end boards.
Zilzil sumbun sumbun pa kuzi. Ko tise, to tikan kumbum. —Fill up the holes [in the house's floor to block the] rats. Otherwsie they will come up and bite your (SG) feet.
Ni ikam tiigi ta ma izilzil pa koroŋ kembei ta zim na bekena ipakaala sumbun sumbun. —She took a *tiigi* basket, and filled up the holes with something like

zim tree sap/resin.
Tizilzil didi sumbun sumbun pa kon. —They filled the holes in the wall because of ghosts [to prevent them from coming in].

-zilkaala V_Tr
▸ patch up, fill (holes)
Zilkaala sumbun sumbun ta kuzi tiwwa pa i. —Patch up the holes that the rats have made.
similar: *-pakaala*

zilŋa- N_Inal
▸ side, edge
Naŋgaŋ timbutul su urum zilŋaana. —The young men are sitting beside the men's house.
zaala zilŋaana —side of the path
kar zilŋaana —edge of the village
Keene, to tooru ma zilŋom pakaana isula. —When you (SG) lie down, turn yourself so that you are on your side.

zilŋa- uunu
▸ beside
Ni irakrak su zilŋoŋ uunu. —He danced beside me.

zim N
▸ tree type
Tisek zim kuliini, mi tino keteene be tiŋgal la wooŋgo ka ndi sumbuunu. —They stripped the outer bark off of the *zim* tree and shaved the inner [to get material] to plug up the holes in the side boards of the canoe.
▸ sap/resin of this tree type (which is used as a kind of glue and as caulking for plugging up holes), caulk
Ŋgal zim pa leleene mi pa mat tomini. —Put the *zim* sap/resin inside and also outside.
zim siŋiini —sap/resin of a *zim* tree

zimelŋa- N_Inal
▸ unrelated, not having blood relatives nearby (often people who have moved to a village from another area)
def. *tomtom ndelŋana, tomtom toro, leembeŋana* —a person who is from a different family [i.e. not one of us], a visitor
Tomtom tana, ni zimelŋana. Pa ni uunu toro. —That person is unrelated [to us]. For he is from a different blood line.
Tomtom zimelŋan, to koyom miaŋyaŋ pizin be kusuŋ zin pa koroŋ som. —People who are not related, you (PL) should be ashamed/ embarrassed to ask them for things.

zin Pronoun
▸ they, them (third person plural nominative/ accusative pronoun)
Zin timar kek. —They have come.
Zin tikam zigzik pa kar. —They do destructive behaviour in/to the village.
Re zin! —Look at them!
Pun zin ma timeete! —Kill them!
see also: *kizin, pizin, -n*

ziŋan Pronoun
▸ they together (third person plural combinatory pronoun)
Ni ziŋan lutuunu bizin loŋa men, mi tise wooŋgo ma tipera. —Together with his children, they quickly got on the boat, and went out to sea.

ziŋoi Pronoun
▸ who (PL)?, who all
Ziŋoi (ta) timar? —Who all came?
Nu re ziŋoi? —Whom all did you see?
Niom ziŋoi? —Who all are you?
Wai, nio waeŋ bizin ziŋoi tabe aŋur leleŋ pizin? —Hey, who are my neighbours that I should love them [Lit. 'put my insides to them']?
see also: *asiŋ* 'who (singular)?'

-ziŋziŋ V_Tr Redup
▸ several people carry something hanging from a stick on their shoulders
Reduplication of: *-siŋ*

-ziri V_Middle
▸ move oneself (used of people), shift one's position or location
Tiziri ti ma tala lele taŋga. —Let us (INC) shift over to that area.
Tiziri zin ma tila tikeene mokleene. Pa ŋge tikanan kini kizin. —They moved and went and slept in the garden. For the pigs were eating their food.

-ziriri/ -zirri V_Middle Redup
Mi zin tizirri zin ma tila pa zoŋ uunu. —And they kept moving towards the east.
Ni tomtom zirriŋana. —He is someone who is always moving from one place to another.
see also: *-siri* 'move something'

-ziriŋ V_Tr
▸ divide up evenly, share out equally
Ni iziriŋ ŋgereeme ma irao zin. —She divided up the shrimps among them.
Ziriŋ zin ni ma me tomoota ila urum tataŋa. —Divide up the coconuts, [giving] twenty groups of four to each clan.
Ziriŋ zin mok ma zaran laamuru ila urum tataŋa. —Divide up the taro, [giving] 50 to each clan house.
see also: *-rai* 'distribute'
▸ sort, categorise
Ziriŋ ye ma bibip tila ki pakaana mi munmun tila ki pakaana. —Sort the fish and [put] the big ones to one side and the little ones to the other side.
-ziriŋriŋ V_Tr Redup

zirir Adv_Pred0&1
▸ slanted, tilted, at an angle, unlevel
Tebol imbot zirir, izal kat zen. Ise isu ri. Izirir tau. —The table is at an angle, it is not straight yet. Part of it is higher, and part of it is lower. It is tilted.
Kere wiimbi ma izal kat, to korou kiruuŋu ila. Kokena imbot zirir. Ina ambai som. —Make sure the bearer is truly level and only then hit the nail into it. It would not be good for it to be at an angle.

-zirir V_Intr
▸ go down a slope
Zirir pa dogo ma sula, to kam. —Go down the slope and then you (SG) will get it.
To tizirir pa dogo ma tisula, mi tiwin katkat yok ma timetmeete. —Then they went down the slope, and drowned.
▸ be at an angle
Zoŋ mataana izirir ma be isula. —The sun is at an angle and is about to go down. [=1-4 PM]

-ziriri/ -zirri V_Tr/Middle Redup
▸ move from one place to another
▸ wander around
Reduplication of *-siri* and *-ziri*

zirkuumbu N
▸ scorpion
Sombe zirkuumbu iŋgalu, nako re yoyouŋana biibi. —If a scorpion stings you (SG), then you will experience [Lit. 'see'] a lot of pain.

ziru Pronoun
▸ they two, the two of them, both of them (third person dual nominative pronoun)
Ziru matan ipeere kek. —The eyes of both of them were opened.
▸ he with him/ her, she with him/ her, with (third person dual combinatory pronoun)
Motoŋ ila na, aŋre Bob ziru waene timar. —When I looked, I saw Bob coming with his wife.

-zirziiri V_Tr Redup
▸ sweep
▸ drive away, get rid of
Reduplication of: *-siiri, -ziiri*

zitun Pronoun
alt. *ditun*
▸ themselves
▸ third person plural reflexive-emphatic pronoun
Kewe kwon pepe. Zitun timar ma tiso, to ambai. —Don't speak on their behalf. It would be better if they themselves came and spoke.
see also: *itu-* 'self'

-zolzol V_Tr
▸ hew, hollow out
▸ open
Reduplication of *-sol*$_1$, *-sol*$_2$

-zom V_Tr
▸ grope for, feel for something with hands
def. *namaana irru pa*
Nio aŋzom ŋgereeme/ tuunu ila yok leleene. —I groped for crayfish/ eels in the river.
Zomzom pelpeele tio paso? —Why are you feeling for things inside my basket?
▸ fondle, caress
Tozom zin moori pa mbeŋ. —We (INC) fondle women at night.
-zomzom V_Tr Redup
see also: *-zorom* 'find by touching, feel for'

zoŋ N
▸ sun
Zoŋ ise, mana la. —After the sun has risen, then go.
Zoŋ pok ma ise. —The sun is just coming up.
Zoŋ ikanan yo pa aigule. —The sun was burning me during the day.
Mbulu pakan ko ipet pa zoŋ ma puulu be iwe kilalan. —Some things will happen to the sun and the moon as signs/ portents/ omens.
Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.
Zoŋ ilas yam ma ambel uraata. —The sun

burned us (EXC) and we kept working hard.
zoŋ palakuutu, aigule palakuutu —midday
zoŋ ilae —after midday (Lit. 'the sun goes aside')
zoŋ isula —the sun sets, late afternoon, time when the sun is setting
Zoŋ ise ma ila zoŋ isula na aŋkam uraata. —From sunrise to sunset, I worked.
Zoŋ ise ma mataana kat. —The sun rose and was very hot/intense.
Rou mi zoŋ isula na, manman pwoono itoptop su lene. —In the afternoon when the sun sets, hibiscus flowers drop off.
Zoŋ isula pa abal. —The sun sets towards the mountain.
Zoŋ ikiskis men. —It has been a long dry season (Lit. 'the sun keeps holding on')

zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras
▸ drought (Lit. 'big sun descends')
Iŋgi be zoŋ biibi isu. —A time of drought is about to begin.
similar: *menmeende*

zoŋ mataana
▸ disk of the sun
Zoŋ mataana ise. —The disk of the sun rose.
Zoŋ mataana imeete, mi zugut biibi izuk toono. —The eye of the sun died [during the day] and a great darkness covered the land.
▸ time
Zoŋ mataana ikam piizi? —What time is it? (Lit. 'How much does the eye of the sun do?')
Zoŋ mataana ikam kembei aigule palakuutu. —It was around midday.
Zoŋ mataana ikam tel. —It was 3 o'clock.
Zoŋ mataana imolo aigule palakuutu. —It is past noon.
▸ clock, watch, timepiece
Aŋgiimi leŋ zoŋ mataana popoŋana. —I bought myself a new watch.
▸ hot sun
Aiss, zoŋ mataana men. —Wow, the sun is very intense, it is very hot.
Koozi, zoŋ mataana pe som. —Today the sun is not too hot/bright.

zoŋ uunu
▸ east
Zin timar pa zoŋ uunu. —They came from the east.
zin zoŋ uunu kan —the people from the east.
Lele ta imbotmbot la ki zoŋ uunu, zaana Eden. —There was a place in the east, its name [was] Eden.

zoŋ iyaara
▸ sun shines
Aigule boozo, zoŋ iyaara risa som. —For many days, the sun did not shine at all.

lele ta zoŋ ise / lele ta zoŋ izze pa i
▸ east

lele ta zoŋ isula / lele ta zoŋ izulla pa i
▸ west

-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa
▸ magical practice to prevent someone from succeeding (in catching fish etc.)
Ni imbuk zoŋ mataana be zin moori tana tila tiru buzur ma som. —He tied the sun's eye [= worked some magic], so that the women who are going to look for meat will not be successful.

zoŋo- N_Inal
▸ tooth, teeth
Pikin tina, zoŋoono piizi? —That child, how many teeth does he/she have?
Zoŋoono se ru tise kek. —Two of his teeth have appeared.
Pikin zoŋoono ndaama kana ise i. —The child's front teeth have appeared.
Zoŋoŋ uunu iyoyou. —The base of my tooth hurts./ My gums hurt.
Seeŋge riŋa riŋa, ko zoŋom ipolpol/ itoptop! —Laugh quietly lest your teeth break/ fall off!
zoŋo- imenel —teeth hurt due to eating something acidy
zoŋoono ipol/ imapaala. —His tooth broke.
zoŋoono imirri —His tooth is loose (but hasn't yet fallen out)
zoŋoono ŋekŋek —grind one's teeth
Zoŋoono tui kana isu lene, mi popoŋana ise mini. —His baby teeth (Lit. 'milk teeth') have come out, and new ones have appeared.
see also: *waŋ* 'molar', *mor* 'dog teeth'

zoŋo- murumŋana i
▸ teeth have fallen off one by one
Zoŋom murumŋana i. Maane piam pa sua. —You (SG) are one with the fallen out teeth. Keep quiet and don't talk to us (EXC).

zoŋo- puspuuzuŋana
▸ white teeth (person is still young and healthy)

zoŋo- rooroŋana
▸ full set of teeth
Ni zoŋoono puspuuzuŋana/ rooroŋana mi imeete. —His teeth [were still] white [i.e. He had all of his teeth left when he died (=He died at a young age.)]
zoŋo- isir
▸ teeth are visible, smile, show one's teeth
Me zoŋoono izirzir mar pio. —The dog is showing its teeth at me.
duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir/ zirzir
▸ whitecapped waves in the sea
yuugu zoŋon zoŋon *(=ka- salundu)*
▸ young taro sprout/ shoot
ka- zoŋoono
▸ bad consequence, painful result (often bodily harm, Lit. 'teeth associated with it')
Buza teegeŋana tau re zoŋoono kek! —Now you (SG) have seen/experienced the painful consequences of holding a knife!
Amnok sua ma som, mi ni inoknok zooroŋana ta buri ire ka zoŋoono. —We (EXC) kept talking [to her], but she kept on rebelling against [us] so now she is seeing/experiencing the consequences of it. [=She has gotten pregnant].
kar zoŋoono
▸ physically strong person
ke zoŋoono
▸ forked stick
ŋgereeme zoŋoono
▸ pincers of a crab

zoobo$_1$ N
▸ ladle, big spoon, dipper
Muŋgu, zin kolman tikam mbooro ma iwe zoobo be tizoobo yambon isula mbooro kizin mi tiwin. —In the past, our (INC) ancestors would take a coconut shell to be a ladle, so they could dip soup into their coconut shell dishes and drink it.
Kakam lende zoobo sa be tiniimi yok pa. —Take a dipper along, so we (INC) can bail out water with it.
similar: *niimi*

-zoobo$_2$ V_Tr
▸ dip (used of soup, food, water)
Aŋzoobo koŋ yambon la mbooro. —I dipped some soup for myself into a coconut shell.

-zoogo V_Tr
▸ continue to do something, keep on doing something
Tizoogo kemŋana men. —They continued stealing.
similar: *-nok(nok), -mbel*
-zogzoogo V_Tr Redup
▸ persistently do something
Zin tizogzoogo malmal men. —They kept on fighting.
Ni izogzoogo uraata pa woomo men. —He keeps on working on the garden.

-zoogo lele V_Intr
▸ play (and make noise)
Zin pikin tizogzoogo lele, mi tikam orooro mete. —The kids kept playing and making a lot of noise.
-zogzoogo lele V_Intr Redup
similar: *-mbuulu lele*

-zooro V_Intr
▸ defy, disobey, not co-operate with, resist, oppose, rebel against, disagree with, argue against, dispute
Zin tizooro mete. —They are too disobedient.
Ni izooro la kolman kalŋan. —He disobeyed/ defied the old men.
Nu zooro sua tio totomen. —You (SG) continually disobey me.
Niom keleŋleŋ la kalŋaana men, mi kozoori som? Kokena ni ipakankaana zin tomtom. —You (PL) just kept listening to him speak, and did not try to oppose him? It will not be good if he confuses people.
▸ claim as one's own without any basis
Ni izooro sorok pa pat, mi ni pat kini som. —He claimed the money, but it was not his money.
Toono taŋga, toono kini som. Mi ni izooro pa. —That land over there is not his land. But he claims it as his own.
similar: *-sei le-, -so sua mbolŋana*
▸ be too much
Kini izooro iti. —There is more food than we (INC) can eat.
-zorzooro V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ continuously rebel, disobey, resist, push (against)
Niamru amkeene sala mbalia, mi ni izorzooro yo ma aŋla aŋla ma aŋtop sula toono. —The two of us (EXC) slept on the bed, and he kept pushing against me until I fell off onto the ground.
▸ push one's way past
Ni izorzooro ma ila mataana. —He pushed his way to the front.

Ni izorzooro ma ila imuuŋgu. —He pushed past the others and went to the front [of the group].
similar: *-serseere*

-parzooro V_Middle
▸ push each other
Pikin ru tikeene sala mbalia, mi tiparzooro zin. —Two children slept on the bed and pushed each other.

-par(zor)zooro pa V_Intr Redup
▸ argue about, dispute
Zin tiparzorzooro pa sua. —They argued about the talk.

(zor)zooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative (Redup)
▸ stubborn, disobedient, defiant, rebellious, uncooperative
Wal tana, zin zorzooroŋan kat. —Those people, they are very stubborn.

zooroŋana N_Inal_Event
▸ stubbornness, uncooperativeness, disobedience, rebellion, defiance
Zooroŋana tio pa tamaŋ kalŋaana, ta iŋgi aŋse koŋ i. —[It was because] I didn't listen to my father's voice/words, that I now have to suffer the consequences.
Zooroŋana kizin, tabe tila timbiriizi. —[It was because of] their disobedience, that they went and were lost.
Zin tikam zooroŋana biibi kat. —They did a lot of disobedient/ rebellious/ defiant behaviour.

-zorom V_Tr
▸ find by touching, grope for, feel for (because of not being able to see properly)
Kolman moori tana izorom taaŋga kini. Pa mataana ipis kek. —That old woman groped for her basket. For she is blind.

-zoromrom V_Tr Redup
Ni izoromrom zaala be ila. —He tried to feel his way along the road.
Tizoromrom kembei zin wal matan pisŋan i. —They are groping around like blind people.
see also: *-zom* 'grope for, feel for something with one's hands'

-zouzou V_Tr Redup
▸ grasp, grab, put both arms around
▸ take hold of, catch,
Reduplication of *-sou*

zozo$_1$ N
▸ leaves that have been used to cover food cooking on hot stones
Tipi tiama, to tiro zozo ma ila lene. —Once we (INC) take the [topmost] hot [cooking] stones off, then we collect the leaves covering the food and they are thrown away.

-zozo/ -zzo$_2$ V_Intr/Tr Redup
▸ say, speak, talk, tell
Reduplication of *-so*

-zuan V_Intr
▸ grow in abundance
Wooro dabeeze, iti topo wooŋgo pa. Izuan/ Indom ta tiiŋgi mi abal uunu. —The *dabeeze* vine, we (INC) use it to tie the parts of a canoe together. There is a lot of it growing in swampy areas.
see also: *-ndom* 'grow (general term for plants growing', *-tum*

zubup N
construction: *-pun zubup*
▸ place made muddy by pigs wallowing in it
▸ wallow in wet, dirty, muddy ground
Zin ŋge tila tipun zubup be ipaluumu zin. —The pigs went to wallow in the mud to cool off.

zugut N
▸ darkness, dark
Uraata imbot, pa iŋgi zugut kek. —The work must be left, because it is now already dark.
Indeeŋe tana, lele zugut kek. —At that time, it was dark already.
Zugut biibi isu. —There was great darkness.
Zugut izukkaala lele. —Darkness covered the area.
zugut muriini —place of darkness

zugut naana
▸ spirits associated with darkness

zugut mandiŋ
▸ very great darkness

-kot zugut
▸ walk in complete darkness
Nio aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in the dark and stumbled over a log.

-zugutgut V_Intr Redup
▸ move in darkness, walk when it is starting to get dark

Re u. Pa kosa izugutgut ma ima na! —Look out. For there is something walking toward you in the darkness!
Ŋge izugutgut ma ila. —A pig walked away in the darkness.

mata- zugutgut
▸ not seeing well, have poor vision (Lit. 'eye getting dark')
Motoŋ zugutgut. Irao aŋre buk ma aŋpaata som. —My vision is poor. I can't see well enough to read the book.
▸ feeling faint, being about to faint (because of hunger, pain, etc.)
Ni peteli ma mataana zugutgut. —He was hungry and about to faint.
Mburoŋ imap ma motoŋ zugutgut. —My strength is failing and I am feeling faint.

-zugzuk V_Tr Redup
▸ point to someone, shrug
▸ blame, suspect, accuse
Reduplication of *-suk*

-zuk V_Tr
▸ wrap, cover with leaves (used of sago, betel peppers, *galip* nuts, crayfish etc)
Nio aŋzuk peege pizin Koobo. —I wrapped up some betel peppers for the inner island people.
▸ cover
Ni izuk mataana pa kawaala. —She covered her face with a piece of cloth.
You ka koi biibi izuk lele. —A lot of smoke covered the area.
Zugut biibi izuk toono. —A great darkness covered the land.
Miiri tiene izuk abal ma sik. —A cloud completely covered the mountain.

-zugzuk V_Tr Redup
Miiri tiene izugzuk re uunu ri. —Clouds [covered]/ [built up in] the area towards the southeast a bit.

zukŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▸ covered, wrapped
Tikam koŋ meene zukŋana ta. —They gave me a wrapped bundle of sago.
Kam narabu zukŋana tel sa imar be aŋkam pizin. —Give me three wrapped up bundles of tapioca bread to give to them.
▸ concealed
Koroŋ zukŋan, inako kaimer tipeeze ma borok su lene. —Covered/ Concealed things, later they will be opened and completely exposed.

-zukkaala V_Tr
▸ cover, overshadow
Zugut biibi izukkaala yo. —A great darkness overshadowed me.

-zulala/ -zulla V_Intr Redup
▸ descend, go down
Reduplication of *-sula*

zulupŋa- N_Inal_Stative
alt. *zuluubuŋa-*
See under: *ni* 'coconut'

-zulzuulu V_Tr Redup
▸ massage, rub on, stroke
Reduplication of *-suulu*

-zun V_Tr
▸ slide something on or off, take off, put on
Nio aŋzun ŋgeeme isu pa nomoŋ. —I slid the bracelet down off my arm.
Aŋzun mburu tio isu ma aŋwe. —I took off my clothes and washed.
Ni izun mburu ki muuŋgu ma isu lene. —She took off the mourning clothes.
Ni ikam ŋgeeme milmilŋan ru ma izun sala tamuriŋ tana namaana. —He took two shiny armlets and slid them up on the girl's arm.
To izun kukuugu kini ta kilalan kini imbot se na, mi ikam pa lutuunu. —He slid off his ring which had his seal on it, and gave it to his son.

-zunzun V_Tr Redup

-muzun V_Intr
▸ slip off (because of being too loose or broken)
Kiri tio imuzun. —My armlet slipped off.

-yapuzun
▸ pull off something that comes off easily, slide off

-zuŋarŋaara V_Intr Redup
▸ slide along, feel one's way (especially used of turtles and eels)
Pen izuŋarŋaara pa keteene. —The turtle crawls on its belly.
Tuunu izuŋarŋaara ma ipet. —The eel slithered out and appeared.
def. *Tomtom izuŋarŋaara. = Ipa riŋariŋa mi iru zalaana, pa mataana ire kat lele som.* —A person walks very slowly/ carefully trying to find his way, because he is not able to see well.

-zuŋzuŋ V_Intr/Tr
▸ ask (someone for something)
▸ worship, pray

Reduplication of *-suŋ*

zuru$_1$ N

▸ scraping shell (used for scraping coconut, made of a pearl shell with teeth filed into it)

Kam zuru ku imar ma aŋno ni. —Bring me your scraping shell, and I will scrape some coconut.

zuru-$_2$ N_Inal

▸ lip, protruding part

Matan mburmbur mi tiŋa zurun. —They were jealous and bit their lips in anger.

zuru- itepe

▸ lip protrudes a lot

wooŋgo zuruunu

▸ front part of a canoe, bow

Tila ta wooŋgo zuruunu, to tiputke wooŋgo musaari. —They went to the bow, and then they loosened the little boat.

▸ snout

Ŋge isus toono pa zuruunu. —A pig rooted around in the ground with its snout.

▸ peninsula

toono zuruunu

▸ peninsula, point, headland

Kataka ipo ruumu kini ise lele keteeneŋana som, mi ila ta zuruunu kat. —Kataka did not build his house in a flat area but on the very tip of the point.

To ambeleu pa mutu tana zuruunu ta iyaara ma ipera. —Then we (EXC) went around a peninsula of the island that was sticking out.

zuru- imbuk

▸ angry, upset with someone and refusing to speak to that person, pout (Lit. 'lip protrudes', often this kind of emotion is displayed by the gesture of protruding the lower lip)

Ni keteene malmal ma zuruunu imbuk pini, iso sua som. —She was upset with him and pointed her lips at him, she did not say anything.

zuru- ipapa

▸ upset

zuru- puŋpuŋ

▸ upset, angry (Lit. 'lip is big and round')

-karut/ -karrut zuru-

▸ bite one's lower lip in anger (expresses readiness to attack someone immediately)

Re u. Pa ikarut zuruunu be ipunu. —Look out. He is biting his lip in anger and is about to hit you (SG).

-ŋa zuru-

▸ bite one's lip in anger

-zururu/ -zurru V_Tr Redup

▸ lift up and carry in one's arms, pick up and carry on one's arms

Reduplication of *-suru*

-zurzur V_Intr/Tr

▸ be washed away, be carried away

Reduplication of *-sur*

-zuurke V_Tr

▸ put a magical spell on someone, undo a magical spell, magically influence

Sombe wal ki moori tiyok som kat, inako tikam naborou kizin sa ma tizuurke moori tana leleene mi leleene imiili mini mi imborene. Irao iwoolo tomooto tana som. —If the woman's family really do not agree [to a proposed marriage], then they will do some of their magic and magically divert the woman's feelings [away from the man], so that she no longer likes him, and then the marriage won't happen. She is not going to marry that man.

similar: *-tutke, -serke*

dial. var. *-surke* (Northern)

-zuuru V_Tr

▸ move something by sliding it a bit further, slide/ push away, push aside

Nio aŋzuuru mburu tio ma ila ŋana. —I pushed my things a bit further away.

Zin timar ma tizuuru pat biibi tana ilae pa yok kwoono. —They came and slid that large stone aside from the mouth of the well.

-zuuru ŋgure-

▸ taste good (Lit. 'slides one's neck')

Kini mbuyeene izuuru ŋgurende ma ambai. —The oil/fat of the food really tastes good to us (INC).

similar: *-kam ŋgure-*

-zurzuuru V_Tr Redup

-puzuuru V_Tr

▸ push with effort, manage to push, push off a boat from the shore

Puzuuru wooŋgo ma isula ŋana ri. —Push the canoe down a bit.

Ni ipuzuuru wooŋgo ma ipera ŋana ri. —He pushed off the canoe from the shore and went out a bit in the sea.

-kelzuuru V_Tr
▸ push something down into the water
Kekelzuuru wooŋgo isula. —Push the canoe down into the water.

-muzuuru V_Intr
▸ slide down by itself, be loose and therefore move
▸ draw back, recede, go down [of sea level]

zuzu-$_1$ N_Inal
▸ breast
Bamla imeete na, nio zuzuŋ ise kek. —When Bamler died, I was already a teenage girl. [Lit. 'My breasts had risen/ appeared.']

zuzu- uunu imbukmbuk
Ni zuzu uunu imbukmbuk ma ise kek. —Her breasts are just starting to grow. [used of young girls approaching puberty]

zuzu- iŋgalŋgal
▸ breasts are just starting to grow

zuzu- itirŋgeeme
▸ breast have grown large, but the girl is not ready for marriage yet
def. *zuzuunu iwe biibi, tamen irao iwoolo zen.*

zuzu- igaigai
▸ appearance of breasts of girls that are about 16-18 years old and getting close to marriageable age
def. *Zuzuunu imender.* —Her breasts stand.
Moori taŋga zuzuunu igaigai kek, kolouŋana be iwoolo. —That girl's breasts are large enough that she will soon be ready to marry.

zuzu- ipolpol
▸ state of breasts of women who are ready for marriage [Lit. 'breasts are collapsing']
Ni irao pa ula, pa zuzuunu ipolpol kek. —She is ready to marry, for her breasts have fallen.

zuzu- indaŋdaŋ
▸ breasts that are swollen and firm, like those of pregnant woman and nursing mothers
Moori taŋga zuzuunu indaŋdaŋ kat. Ko kopoono? —That woman's breasts look very firm and swollen. Could she be pregnant?

zuzu- tukuugu
▸ breasts have fallen down completely (used of older women)

zuzu- iloondo
▸ filariasis sickness in a breast

-zuzu/ -zzu$_2$ V_Intr
▸ come down, descend, go down (moving toward the speaker)
Reduplication of: *-su*

-zwar V_Intr_Stative
▸ slow in doing things, waste time, keep others waiting, not hurry
Ni izwar pa uraata. —He is slow in his work.
To taŋga izwar paso? —Why is that guy so slow?
similar: *-naunau*

-zwezwe/ -zzwe V_Tr Redup
▸ disclose, divulge, reveal (something secret)
Reduplication of *-swe*

zwor N
▸ shell type, clam shell (large, found in the deep sea, used for feeding animals)
Zwor na, zin ŋge tikanan kini ila. —Large clam shells, the pigs eat from [them].
Tana ikot zwor mi ŋge tipet. —So he hit the clam shell [to make a noise and call his pigs for feeding], and the pigs came.
Tikotpaala zwor ma tikan leleene kokouŋana, ma tipo la ke be iwe nakabasi be titaara ke pa. —They break the clam shell open and eat the white inner part [i.e. the clam creature], and then tie a stick to it [the shell], so it can become an axe to use for chopping wood.

English-Mbula Word List

A

a — *ta*
a bit — *ŋana*
a bit more — *gegeene*
a bit of life left in a person or animal — *matmaataŋa-*
a little — *rimen, riŋa*
a little bit — *ri sa/ risa*
a little part of a whole (used of food, betel-nuts, etc) — *mazubu*
a little while, a bit closer/ further — *ŋana, ŋana ri*
a lot — *biibi kat, boozo kat, munŋaana ka tiene, paagapuk, sorok som, munŋaana kelek*
abandon — *-zem, -paserem, -tiyaara*
abate — *-raurau, -su*
abscess, boil — *mbeteŋgal*
abide by, keep, obey — *-to*
able — *irao, -rao*
able to do something really well, skilful — *nama- keteene pa, mata- mbolŋa-, nama-mbinimbini*
able to read, speak well, quickly — *kwo-iraurau, kwo- potpot, kwo- imarra*
able to understand, recognise — *mata-imbol, ŋgar imbol, lele- imbol, ŋgar ise kek*
abort, miscarry, give birth prematurely — *-we siŋ, -su le-, -yapuras*
about, concerning — *pa, ka, ki*
about to (happen, become, do) — *iŋgi be, ikamam be, mabe, roŋroŋ, reŋreŋ*
about to go unconscious — *mata- zugutgut, mata- imbelmbel, mata- kokouŋana ise*
above — *kor, sala*
absolution — *sanaana reegeŋana*
absolve from sin, forgive — *-reege sanaana*
absorb, suck in — *-sen*
absorbed in, captivated, fascinated — *-pasiksik, -zem itu- ila ki, -palpaala mata-*
abstain from — *-sapaara*
abundant (of food) — *kini isu ma isaana kini biibi*
accept, approve of — *-yok pa*
accidentally or involuntarily do something — *mata- sorok, -pa-ma- ~ -pa-mV- (-pamapaala, -pamaraaza -pamiliŋ)*
acclaim — *-loolo*
acclimated — *kuli- iur pa*
accompaniment, decoration of food, betel-nut, tobacco etc — *marwaaŋga*
accompany — *-gaaba, -twen, -ur*
accord with — *-top la, -to*
account (i.e. a report) — *mbol*
accumulate — *-ndou*
accurate — *nama- alalaŋana, nama-bakŋa-, ma koŋ, ma pok, tiŋ*
accuse — *-suk sua, -ŋgal sua pa, -kuru sua, -kam sua pa, -rik sua*
accuse each other — *-parsuk sua, -parŋgal sua*
accuse someone else instead — *-pusuk la ki*
accustomed to — *kunu- imet pa, kuli- imet pa, kuli- iur pa*
ache, have pain — *-yoyou*
Achilles tendon area — *kumbu- dibiini*
acquainted with — *kuli- imet pa, kunu- imet pa*
across (be across, lie across) — *pambaara, -pambaara*
across (go across) — *-kakat, -kapela, -lae mbaaga, -ndu, -yabakes, -yembut*
act (a role in a drama) — *-toombo kunuunu*
act important — *-pakaka itu-*
act like one does not hear (stubborn) — *talŋa- imun, talŋa- ŋgungun, talŋa-pampam, -zeeze talŋa-*
act like one is strong and invincible — *tiro- ise*
act on someone else's behalf — *-kam ruŋgu-, -we nama-*
act rashly — *-kan kete-, kete- gurukguruk*
act respectfully towards — *-pou pa, le- ŋger pa*
act unfriendly towards — *-ur ŋgis pa*
action is interrupted before it is completed — *Som, mi...*
action that is happening now and visible — *gi, i*
action that is happening now but is not visible or is somehow remote — *a, ga*
Acts (the book of Acts in the Bible) — *Uraata Kizin Ŋgoŋana*
adamant — *keze- mbolŋana, ute- imbol, ŋgar imbol*
Adam's apple — *maraituumbu, ŋgure-mbukuunu*
add — *-seeŋge, -kam seeŋge,* verb + *seeŋge, -pagaaba*
add firewood to a fire — *-segeere*

add, give, do more — *-kam gegeene pa*
additional — *tomen*
additional something, extra — *gegeene*
additional items accompanying a slaughtered pig — *marwaaŋga*
adept — *nama- mbeezeŋa-*
adequate — *-rao*
administer — *-mboro, -kam peeze pa*
admonish — *-pazal, -tut*
admonishment — *sua pazalŋana, sua tutŋana*
adolescent — *kaibiŋa-, naŋgaŋ*
adopt, adopted — *-ut, utŋa-*
adorn, make nice — *-peŋgeeze, -pakaibiim*
adult — *kolman, tomtom*
adult (fertile age, working age) — *kaibiim, kaibiŋa-*
advance — *-poloondo*
advantage, rush/ try to take advantage — *-serseere*
adversary, enemy — *ka- koi*
advice, give advice — *-pombol, -sope, -maata kwo-, -tut*
adze (used for shaping timber) — *manaaba*
affect in a bad way — *-pun*
affect strongly — *-ŋgal lele-*
afflict — *-pasaana, -seeze mata-, -paseŋeeŋe*
afraid (to be a. for one's life) — *-moto ka-*
afraid of heights — *-kaka*
afraid to do something — *-moriri, -leele*
afraid, feel afraid — *kuli- imoto, -moto*
afraid (not be afraid) — *-leele som, -nin kosa som, lele- imet pa*
afraid, make afraid — *-pamoto*
after, behind, then — *makiŋ to, ndeme-, to*
after a short while — *molo som to, rimen to*
aftereffect, consequence —*ka- ŋonoono, ka-zoŋoono, toŋana, toyaŋana*
after midday — *zoŋ ilae*
after that — *tona*
after, go after — *-keto, -renaana*
afternoon (time around 5-6 PM) — *rourou/ rorou/ rrou/ rou, mbia seleŋleeŋge*
afternoon (late), evening — *rou biibi, rou ka lele*
afterwards — *kaimer*
again — *mini, meen*
again and again — *tapaara*
against, go against — *-kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala*
age, years — *ka- ndaama, yoaara*
age suitable for marriage — *ruŋgu- irao pa ula, swo- ki ula*
age when a child is able to recognise surroundings, remember — *mata- imbol*
aggravate — *-patuntun lele-, -kuru lele-, -pasiŋsiŋ mata-*
aggressive — *tiro- ise, -kam tiro-*
aghast (and therefore unable to swallow one's spittle) — *ŋgelbuk ikam*
agitated, churning (water) — *belutŋa-*
agitate to start fighting — *-kam kumbu-*
agitator — *tomtom kerekereŋa-*
agree, be of same mind — *-yok pa, -lup lele-, ŋgar raraate*
agree to, consent to — *-yok pa, -mbuk sua pa, ute- se pa, ute- kat pa*
agree, yes, "I agree with you in that" Intj. — *E!, Soo-om!, Takena!, Ta tina!*
agree unthinkingly — *kwo- iyokyok pa sorok*
agreeable — *lele- tamenŋa*
agreement, promise — *sua mbukŋana*
Ah! — *Waiss!, A ra, A raa!*
Ah! (expresses adoration) Intj. — *A!*
Ah at last! (expresses relief) Intj. — *Ulei!*
ahead, go ahead of — *-muuŋgu*
ahead, go ahead of a group — *-pekeete*
Aibika Hibiscus (vegetable with dark green leaves) — *was*
aid, help (material or non-material) — *ulaaŋa*
aid, help (usually material) — *uuluŋana*
aimlessly — *sorok*
aimlessly walk around — *leŋleŋ ma -la/-mar*
air, weather — *lele*
air, wind — *miiri*
ajar — *-maŋaŋ*
***alang-alang, kunai* grass** — *rie, re, ri*
alarm, frighten — *-pakeŋkeŋ kumbu-, -pamoto, -parru kopo-*
alarmed (become alarmed at) — *- kopo-ikam keu, kete-ikam keŋ, -seŋeeŋe*
alarmed and distressed because of something bad happening in the village — *kar kopo- isolooŋgo*
alcoholic drink — *yok mbolŋana*
alert, be alert — *mata- ise, mata- iŋgal itu-*
algae (green, slimy growth on trees and stones) — *lum*
alive — *kalaŋa-, mata- iyaryaara, matmaataŋa-*
alive, make alive — *-payaara*
all — *lup, -map, munŋaana men, ta boozomen, iwal, karkari ta boozomen*

all do together — *baram*
all join in (with no one left out) — *-wat se tuunu*
all kinds of evil — *mbulu bozboozo, ŋgar bozboozo*
all kinds of nameless little things — *ŋgirokŋgirok, koroŋ sorok sorok*
all-powerful — *mbura- keskeezeŋa-*
alone — *itu- tamen*
alone (having no relatives nearby) — *zimelŋa-*
already — *kek, ket, kozokek, go, o*
alter, change, distort (what has been said) — *-piŋgis sua, -peleembe sua*
amazed — *kwo- itaanda pa, -ŋa nama- pa*
ambush — *-saaŋa, -zaŋzaaŋa*
amend, abandon (bad behaviour) — *-baziriŋ*
amnion — *yok kwoono*
amongst, midst — *mazwa-*
amputated, leftover stump of a body part — *-tutu*
ancestors — *u- bizin, tumbu- bizin*
ancestral beginning — *u-*
ancestry (common a.), blood — *siŋ tamen, keembe uunu ta*
anchor — *pat ta ikis wooŋgo*
ancient, very old — *aliŋgumoraŋa-, aliŋa-, alok kekŋa-*
and — *mi, ma*
and ... will — *mi ko*
and after that ... then will — *mana ko*
and after that will..., and then will... — *tonabe*
and if — *miso*
and so — *tabe*
and so, back to the story (resumes the main event line of a story after a digression) — *tana*
and that is why, therefore — *tanata*
and then — *mibe, tona*
and then...will — *mako*
and yet, but, however — *tamen*
anaesthetize, make unconscious — *-pametmeete*
angel — *aŋela*
anger, wrath — *kete malmalŋana*
angered easily — *kete- malmalŋa-, lele-tataŋa*
angle, at an angle — *-sukuundu, -terre, -zirir*
angry — *kete- malmal, ni- puliizi pa, kete-ipakpak, kete- ibayou, -ŋa zuru-, zuru-imbuk, ni- sanaana pa, mata- putuunu pa*
angry, make angry — *-pamalmal kete-, -pamalmal lele-, -pas kete-*
animal protein, meat, game — *buzur*
animal, domestic 4-legged animal, general term — *mbili, koroŋ kar kana*
animals (wild) — *buzur, koroŋ su kana*
animosity, enmity — *koi*
ankle — *kumbu- weŋge mbukuunu*
anklet, decoration — *mbelele*
annihilate, destroy — *-kas, -pambiriizi, -reege*
announce — *-sotaara, -soyaara, -peeze sua*
announce something new — *-pityaara kao*
announcement — *sua sotaaraŋana*
announcer in the village — *soŋaaŋ*
annoy — *-mbuulu, -pagesges*
annoyed — *gesgesŋa-, ni- gesges pa*
annoyed at having to listen to something — *talŋa- gesges pa, talŋa- (i)yoyou pa*
another (one) — *toro*
another, additional — *tomen*
answer — *-pekel kalŋa-, -pekel kwo-, -pekel sua, pekelŋana*
answer 'yes' (by nodding) — *-tur la*
ant (see Semantic Fields list) — *neeze, moolo*
antennae of insect, crayfish — *kulkuulu*
anticipate, hope, wait for — *-ur mata- pa*
anxiety — *ŋgumtur*
anxious — *-kam ŋgar boozo, kopo- rru, lele-imbukbuk (pa)*
anxious, have 'butterflies' in one's stomach — *kopo- kutkut, kete- kutkut*
anxious, hurry because of anxiety — *kete-pitpit*
anxious, make someone anxious — *-parru kopo-*
any (non-specific) — *sa*
anything, something — *kosa, kosa sa*
apart — verb + *ndel, -mbot ndel*
apostle, sent one — *ŋgoŋana*
appeal (for mercy) — *-pamuŋai lele-, -so sua muŋaiŋana*
appear — *pet, -per, pok, -se*
appear suddenly — *borok* + motion verb, *ber* + motion verb, *-seboogo*
appear to be — *ruŋgu- kembei*
appearance — *mata-, ruŋgu-*
appease — *-paluumu lele-, -urpe lele-, -patoron*
appoint — *-ur pa uraata*
appointed time, appointment, make an appointment — *nol, -ur nol*

apportion (done to food items) — *-rai, -kam mos, -kam ras, -ur ras, -te, -yapaala*
apportion food unevenly — *-peteŋgis kini*
apportion out, distribute (land) — *-pemet toono*
appraise, evaluate — *mata- ito, -tiiri*
approach — *-garau, -la kolouŋana, -koŋuru, -paŋuru*
appropriate — *-top la, -ndeeŋe*
approval (Well done!) Intj. — *A barau!, Yoo!, Yo barau!, Aa lagoi!, A ina so!, Yo!, A ina buri!*
approve, accept — *-yok pa*
approximately — *kembei, irao*
April — *Ayo buzaana / Karatete*
area — *lele, toono*
area above eyes — *mata- koraana*
area above, top of — *kora-*
area behind houses — *lombuleene*
area between eyes and nose — *mata- uunu*
area close to earlobe — *talŋa- uunu*
area located in a seawards direction from the speaker — *ndapet*
area located in an inland direction from the speaker — *ndalea*
area near a fire — *you uunu*
area or time with a particular purpose — *leene (mokleene, uraata leene)*
area that is uncut or overgrown — *su*
area where a pig net is set up to catch pigs — *pusou lene*
area where the flat land along a beach ends and the ground level starts to rise sharply — *nonor ka se*
area which is ready for gardening after having been burnt off — *kuma*
area without any food or water (rare word) — *mbulekeŋa-, mbinaareŋa-*
areca palm, betel-nut — *mbu, mbolkai*
argue — *-zooro, -parzooro pa, -ŋooŋo, -seebe kao, -seebe kaiwo, -kam kao, -parŋgamaara, -padaada sua, -parkam sua*
argument — *kao*
argumentative — *kaoŋa-, zooroŋa-*
arm bone — *peeŋge*
arm, hand — *nama-, nama- lwoono*
armband/ armlet types — *wolwol, lokoloko, ŋgeeme, kiri*
armlet, mark of grief (woven) — *mbelele, woŋwoŋ, kukuugu*
armpit — *bege-*
arm span — *re, reo*
army — *wal zaaba kan, malmal kan*
around, approximately — *kembei, irao*
around, go around something in order to get past it — *-pasal*
around, go around something, surround — *-liu, -koliu, -papiliu, -tatiliu, -sasiliu*
arouse — *-patuntun lele-, -pei kete-, -pese*
aroused, enthusiastic, interested in — *kete- ise pa, ni- ise pa*
arraign, take to court — *-pamender*
arrange — *-urpe*
arrange a away — *-ur/ -urpe zaala pa, -pazal zaala pa*
arrange a net (in order to catch pigs or fish) — *-raara pu*
arrange a time for meeting — *-ur nol, -mbuk nol*
arrange in a straight line — *-parooro*
arrange one's clothes modestly — *-ŋgaraŋkaala*
arrange things, line up, stack up — *-ŋgas*
arrest — *karau lae pa, -kis, -teege*
arrive — *-pet, -pera, -mar*
arrive at the beach touching it, land — *-korok lela, sorlela*
arrow — *peene lutuunu, kaara niini*
art design — *kon patwen, mos*
artery — *ura-*
as, like — *ke, kei, kembei*
as, while, whereas — *mi*
as far up/ down as, as far as — *koŋ sala, tuŋ + la, sala, sula*
as for — *ina, na*
as well — *tomini, tomeen*
ascend — *-sala, -se*
ashamed — *ka- miaŋ, kuli- ikam miaŋ*
ashes (white) — *kokou, you ka kokou*
ashes that fall from volcano, a burning piece of wood — *you gubuunu*
aside, go aside, move aside — *-lae, -laŋgis*
ask a question — *-wi*
ask someone for something, beg — *-suŋ, -zuŋzuŋ*
ask a rhetorical question, ask stupid questions — *-wi kankaana*
ask continuously for — *-pasepeele*
ask forcefully, harshly — *-wi sasaara*
ask spirit beings to do bad to someone — *-suŋ sosor*
ask in order to hear well — *-wipe*
ask many people about something — *-winaana/ -winanaana*

ask one person repeatedly — *-wisese*
ask, keep asking someone for something — *-taŋroro*
asleep (fall asleep) — *kwo- pot, -keene, -tur*
assassinate — *-punke, -teege siŋ*
assault — *-teege zaaba pa*
assemble — *-lup, -mokor*
assign a price to — *-ur kadoono*
assign a task/job to someone — *-ur uraata* + motion verb + *nama-*
assign blame to — *-ur uunu ise / imar*
assign importance or significance to something — *pataŋa- ise*
assign portions of land — *-pemet toono*
assign, reserve for — *-roogo, -ur pa*
assist, help — *-uulu, -lae ki, -mender pa, -ur nama- pa, -kam kete-, -we silou pa*
assistance — *nama-, ulaaŋa, uuluŋana*
assistant — *silou*
associate with — *-gaaba, -lup raama, -garaurau*
associate with each other — *-pargarau, -parlup*
associated with — *ka-, ki*
associates — *wal ki, bizin, naŋgaŋ ki, wae-bizin, gaabaŋa-*
asthma, shortness of breath — *yaŋyaaŋaŋana*
astonished — *kwo- itaanda, -ŋa nama, -murur pa*
astray, go astray, get lost — *-paŋoobo pa zaala, -saŋsaŋ (pa zaala)*
at — *ki, pa, ila, imar, ima, isu, ise, isula, isala, isama, isuma*
at first — *mata popoten*
atone for sin — *-reege sanaana, -mus sanaana*
atonement — *sanaana urpeŋana, sanaana reegeŋana*
attach, be attached to — *-pasekap, -sekap*
attach something to something flat, put onto, join together — *-pakap*
attach tightly, tighten — *-riibi, -daada*
attack — *-maŋga pa, -kamyaara, -teege zaaba pa*
attack and scatter — *-maŋgayaara*
attack verbally — *kwo- ipun, -kam sua, -ŋa*
attempt, try — *-toombo, -laaŋa ten*
attention getter ('Listen to me') — *O!*
attention, get someone's attention — *-kam mata-*
attention, pay attention — *mata- ila pa*
attract — *-kam kete-, -kam lele-, -kam mata-, -keene, -palpaala mata-, -mban*
attractive — *kaibiim, atektekŋa-, mbuyeeneŋa-*
attractive, make something attractive — *-pakaibiim*
attractiveness — *kaibiim*
August — *Aigere / Man mbuleena mamaaza*
aunt — *na-, na- musaana*
authority, have authority, authorized for, be under someone's authority — *za- pa, -mbot la (kopo-) mbarma-, -mbot la nama-*
avenge — *-pokot, -ur kadoono pa*
avert — *-piŋgis*
avert one's eyes, avoid looking at someone — *mata- isukuundu/ isutuundu, -piŋgis mata- pa, -turke mata-, mata- pambaara*
avoid, fear something — *-papolop*
avoid someone — *-mbot molo pa, -we seryaŋ*
avoid someone (because of respect, fear, shyness) — *-pok pa, mata- koikoi pa*
avoid something by moving aside — *-laŋgis, -piŋgis*
avoid, make someone to avoid something — *-papolop*
awake — *mata- ambai, mata- ikam pak, -pol, -keenekaala mata- som, -pamaata*
aware — *-kilaala, mata- -ŋgal, -mbot mat pa, -kanamaala, -reki, -ute*
aware of surroundings (of child) — *mata-imbol*
aware, feel — *-yamaana*
away, go away — *-la le-, -pera*
away, go away secretly — *-keut*
away (run away, escape from some problem) — *-ko pa, -koki itu-, -kunkat*
away, stay away from — *-mbot molo pa*
axe — *nakabasi*
axe that is blunt — *nogo*

B

babble — *kwo- pereu pereu, kwo- perper sorok*
baby — *atuk, tutuk, pikin siŋsiŋŋana, pikin musaari*
baby teeth — *zoŋo- tui kana*
baby-sit — *-kam peŋ pa*
babysitter (regular) — *peŋ tuunu*

back, backside — *ndeme-*
back and forth, up and down — *-su ma -se, -zzu ma -zze*
back of leg — *kumbu- mazaana*
back of the ankle — *kumbu- dibiini*
back of the hand — *nama- ndemeene*
back of the neck — *ka- bolboolo*
back of the neck where hair ends — *leke-*
back off — *sek ma -miili*
back part of a canoe, boat, or other vehicle — *mbuleene*
back part of the head — *ŋuzu-*
back to front (change) — *-pabeleu*
back up someone, stand up for — *-mender pa*
backbone, spine — *ka- mooto, ndeme- kiini*
bad — *sananŋa-, kalaan(a) som, bakaiŋa-*
bad thinking/ behaviour — *ŋgar bozboozo, mbulu bozboozo*
bad (become bad, go bad) — *-saana, -zanzaana*
bad hunter — *napumon*
bad place, hell — *kar sanaana*
bad spirit, evil spirit — *bubuŋana sananŋa-*
bad language, profanity — *sua sananŋana, sua sosor, kombol*
bad trait — *napis*
bad way, village is in bad way — *kar kopoono isolooŋgo*
badger, force, pester — *-ŋgomaŋmaŋ, -maŋmaŋ, -paseŋeeŋe, -pasepeele, -pazonoogo*
bad-tasting — *baiŋa-, pakpakŋa-*
bag (classifier for coral lime) — *momo*
bail out (water) — *-niimi, -zoobo*
bail out (of jail), pull out — *-weene*
bait — *mban*
baked goods made of flour — *palawa*
balance oneself — *-pamarra itu-*
bald — *sipirŋa-, ute- sipir, ute- mbooro*
ball — *sapup*
ball (loan from English) — *mbal*
bamboo types: — *kaukau, ko, pul, korobu, somsom*
ban, put a taboo on — *-potom, -ŋgalsek*
ban (for ceremonial reasons) — *ŋgalseki*
banana (general term) — *pin*
banana (wild) — *pinpin*
banana bug — *mbule bogboogoŋana, pin sabene, pin zabeebe*
banana leaf (dry) — *pin zabeene, ruunu mazozoŋana*
bandage — *-po*
banded, striped — *balutŋa-*
bandicoot — *moozo, moonzo*
bandoleer (long string, made of seashells) — *natabu*
bang shut — *kolok*
banging sound — *koloŋ koloŋ*
bank — *ruumu pat kana*
bank (of a river) — *yok kezeene*
baptise — *-kam yok, -kam yok pa*
bargainer, businessman — *roukeeli ka tomtom*
bargaining, business — *mburooŋo*
bark (of a tree) — *ke kuli-*
bark (of dogs) — *-kukuk*
barnacles, small shells attached to driftwood and bottoms of boats — *lonŋen*
barren, unable to have children — *kopo-somŋa-, pepe somŋa-*
barrier, set up a barrier to keep something from moving — *ŋgat, -ŋgat*
barrier, make a barrier around something — *-didikaala*
barter, exchange goods, do business, trade — *-kam mburooŋo, roukeeli, mbalpuni*
base (=Tok Pisin *as*) — *u-*
base of a fence — *ŋge ndomoono*
base of a mountain — *abal uunu*
base of wisdom teeth of humans — *waŋ uunu*
baseless — *soroksorok, usomŋana*
basket (made of cane, New Britain design) — *tiigi*
basket types (made of coconut leaves) — *kiri, kapalaana, meene siŋ, nakaral, ŋgamar, pelpeele, ŋgomsaaba, taaŋga, saaga, nasaka*
bastard (illegitimate child, born out of wedlock) — *tama- somŋa-*
bat — *mbia, mbaia*
bathe, bathing — *-we, weŋana*
batten (long pieces of wood to which roofing is attached) — *piliiti*
bawdy, immodest — *naikikiŋa-, salasalaŋa-*
bawl out — *-ŋa, -ŋasasaara, -yes, -yespokpok*
bay — *maata, toono lumbuunu, lele lumbuunu*
be — *-mbot*
be aware of limited time or resources — *-reki*
be in abundance, a lot of (used of small objects, nuts, also of money) — *-mozooro*
be in process of doing something — *-urur be, –kamam be*

be, sit close together — *-ŋeeŋe, -mbutul la mbata, -sekap*
beach — *sousou, peende, piindi, tai uunu*
beads — *kapimolo*
beam (main beam) at the top ridge of a roof — *nakur*
bear fruit, produce — *-piyooto ŋonoono, -ur ŋonoono, -pu*
bear in mind — *-ur se ndomo-, -po se mata-/ ndomo-, -leŋkis*
bear the penalty of wrongdoing/sin — *-baada ka kadoono, pataŋana ise ki, yeeleŋana/ ka- ŋgeelŋaan/ ka- mbaara ise ki*
bear witness to — *-pombol sua pa*
bear, give birth — *-peebe, -kam tomtom*
bearer, bearing timber in house construction — *wiimbi*
beat, hit — *-pun, -unun*
beat against, hit against, run into — *-porou sala, -soborou sala*
beat in a race, win — *boŋzalut, -lip (pa)*
beating, pulsating — *-kam kutkut*
beautiful — *mata- iŋgeeze, kaibiim, atektekŋa-*
beautify — *-peŋgeeze, -pakaibiim*
beauty — *kaibiim*
because — *pa, paso*
because of that (reason-result) — *tana*
because of someone, for the sake of someone something happens — *ndomo- pa*
because of that — *takena (ta)*
bêche-de-mer, sea cucumber (see Semantic Fields) — *tut*
beckon to come — *-koolo*
become — *-we*
become a cause of separation, obstacle — *-we mbukuunu pa*
become excited, feel good — *ni- ise*
become someone's possession — *-we le-*
bed, place where one sleeps — *mbalia, muri-*
bedbug — *bidbiidi*
bedrock — *raŋ*
bee — *bigil naana*
beer — *yok mbolŋana*
beeswax — *bigil ŋonoono*
beetle (big, black) — *mbuuru*
before — *mana, muŋgu, zen mi...*
before, go before — *-muuŋgu*
beg — *-suŋ, -taŋroro*
begin to speak — *kwo- ikaaga*
begin with — *-pumuuŋgu*
beginning — *mataana, mata popoten, u-*
behalf of (do on behalf of) — *-we kwo-, -kam ruŋgu-, -giibi pa ndomo-*
behave disrespectfully towards — *-peŋeu*
behave in a respectful manner — *le- ŋger pa, -pou, -miaŋkaala*
behave in a way which shows one is upset — *-ŋu, -ur ŋgis pa*
behave in certain way — *-kam mbulu*
behaviour (normal, characteristic) — *mbulu, ŋgolo*
behaviour that is to be followed, example — *kumbu- tuunu*
behind — *ndeme-, kaimer*
belief, faith — *urlaŋana*
believe — *-urla ki, -ur lele- ila ki*
believe and act accordingly — *-kan la sua, -kan mar sua*
believers — *wal urlaŋan, wal ki Krisi*
belittle, despise, have contempt for, look down on — *-pasom, mata- pasom, kwo--pasom, -repiili, mata- belek*
bell (larger) — *koŋ*
bell (small) — *keleŋkeleŋ*
belligerent, act belligerently/ aggressively — *tiro- ise, -kam tiro-*
belly, stomach — *kopo-, kete-, ka- pepeebe*
belonging to — *le-, ka-*
below — *meleebe*
below, really far below — *meleeba*
belt — *pus*
bench — *mbalia, paŋ*
bend — *-liibi, -lek, -miliibi*
bend (make bent) — *-kunkun, -pakunkun*
bend (with effort) — *-piliibi*
bend and break off — *-seboogo*
bend by pulling down — *-yaliibi*
bend down — *-turuunu*
bend down in order to avoid something — *-raaba*
bend down, sag down — *-ndu*
bend into a hook shape — *-pakoleege*
bend over — *-tuundu*
bend down by pulling — *-ya*
bent, curved — *-keebe, keebeŋa-, -koogo, -koogoŋa-, -liibi, liibiŋa-, kunkunŋa-, keloogoŋa-*
beseech, ask for — *-taŋroro, -suŋ*
beside — *zilŋa- uunu*
betel-pepper — *peege*
betel-pepper and lime — *paŋgasŋana*

betel-nut, areca nut — *mbu, mbolkai*
betel-nut, things needed for chewing (=betel-nut, betel pepper, and lime) — *siŋi*
between — *mazwa-, mbasaŋa-*
between the beginning and the end, in the middle — *lwoono*
between, go between — *-udut*
beware of — *-re, mata- iŋgal itu-, mata- se*
bewilder, confuse, mix up — *-kus*
bewildered, confused — *mata- mburri, -kankaanaŋa-, talliŋa-*
beyond, go beyond/ over — *-molo*
biceps — *peeŋge*
big — *biibi, bibip* (PL)*, biibiŋa-, tumŋa-*
big (become big) — *-we biibi, -tum*
big (bigger than) — *zazaŋa--*
big (having a large volume, used of baskets) — *madabaanaŋa-*
big (unusually big) — *mata- swaalaŋana*
big and loose — *-ŋgoloŋgoloŋ*
big and round — *-puŋpuŋ*
bigger one of a set — *naana*
biggish, somewhat big — *biibiŋa-*
bind — *-po, -kau*
bird (generic) — *man*
bird of prey — *man mboŋ*
birth, give birth — *-peebe, -kam tomtom*
birthplace — *lele ta pese- isula pa na*
bislama, sea cucumber (see Semantic Fields) — *tut*
bit, a bit — *ri, rimen, ŋana*
bit, part — *koroŋŋa-, kimbiŋa-*
bite — *-kan, -ŋa, -pit*
bite and hold on to — *-ŋakiskis*
bite in half — *-ŋgorut*
bite off, bite to test — *-ŋit*
bite one's lip (indicates anger) — *-karrut zuru-, -ŋa zuru-*
biting (used of insects) — *kwo-ŋa-*
bits — *muunu*
bits and pieces — *surun surun*
bitter, bad-tasting — *-pakpak, pakpakŋa-*
black, dark — *-gabgap, gabgapŋa-*
black, become black, purple — *-toto*
black (used only of pigs) — *koskoozoŋa-*
black and bruised skin — *kuli- ikutuunu*
black earth, ground — *yas, to*
black eye — *-siŋ idaabakaala mata-, mata-itoto*
black liquid (of squid, octopus), gall — *kusu-*
black palm — *got*
black-skinned (used of Bougainville people, whose skins are very dark) — *aigap*
black with clouds (used of the sky) — *-palakoikoi, -tungap*
black colour, charcoal, ink — *koskoozo*
bladder — *pot*
blade — *mataana*
blame — *-suk sua, -ŋgal sua, -rik sua, -ur uunu ise/ imar*
blame someone else — *-pusuk sua ila ki*
bland — *guma, kasakasaŋa-*
blarney, empty talk — *napospos*
blaspheme — *-pasaana sua pa, -pasaana za-, -pasaana uru-, -piri sua sananŋa- pa*
blazing (fire) — *-bilbil, ŋirŋirŋa-*
bleed — *siŋ ikam, siŋ ireere, siŋ ipurri*
bleeding and oozing skin — *-matata*
bleed internally (+ blood clotting) — *-siŋ idaabakaal-*
bless — *-kampe, -pombol*
blessed — *kampeŋana ki Merere imbot se ki*
blessing — *kampeŋana, pombolŋana*
blind — *mata- ipis, mata- pisŋa-*
blinded by something bright — *mata- ikullu*
blink one's eyes — *mata- kolom*
blinking, twinkling — *-kam pirik pirik*
bliss — *salem*
blistered — *-berebere* (Marile form)
blistered — *-supup, pokpok*
bloated, swollen — *-putput, -kerkeere, -wokwok, wokwokŋa-*
block — *-pakaala, -pakaala zaala pa, -pumun zaala, -sekaala, -didikaala*
block flowing water, current — *-peene yok, -peenekaala*
block the way by sleeping near something — *-keenekaala*
blocked stomach (causing constipation) — *-karakaala kopo-*
blood — *siŋ, siŋi-*
blood bubbling out — *siŋ ipurri*
blood clotting inside body — *siŋ idaabakaal-*
blood is flowing — *siŋ iloondo*
blood on one's hands — *-teege siŋ pa*
blood relative — *toŋmatiziŋ, keembe uunu tamen, siŋ tamen*
blood vessel, vein — *ura-*
bloody — *siŋŋa-*
bloom — *-ruŋ, -kun kandaara*
blow away — *-wilaala, -palaklak, -pirie, -wike*
blow in the wind — *-kalkal*
blow inside (used of rain) — *-ŋaara*

blow off with force — *-pasaaba*
blow on — *-wi*
blow on strongly — *-wisasaara*
blow one's nose — *-puŋus*
blow out from mouth — *-pures*
blow something back and forth — *-pamirri*
blowfish — *ndok*
blue (bright blue) — *keskeezeŋa-*
bluff — *-pakaka*
blunt (dull) — *mata- pambu(kaala)ŋa-, mata somŋa-, ndutŋa-, ŋgumgumŋa-*
blunt, direct, forthright talker (with anger) — *kwo- keteketeŋa-, -so kat la mata-*
blunt, make blunt (by filing incorrectly) — *-deede*
blurry-eyed — *mata- koborbooro*
board a ship, go aboard — *-se wooŋgo, keŋ -se/ -sala wooŋgo*
board off an opening — *-punkaala*
boast, brag, show off — *-kam ni-, -pakur itu-*
boat, ship, canoe — *wooŋgo*
bodily product, excretion — *mbuŋi-*
body — *ni-, ŋono-, kuli-*
body, part of the body that experiences physical sensations — *ni-*
bogged down, sink down — *-dubup*
boil under arm — *mbakerker*
boil, abscess — *mbeteŋgal*
boil over, boil up, bubble up — *buk ma ise*
boil, cook in water — *-noi*
bone — *tiro-*
bone marrow of the spinal cord — *tembel*
boom, thudding noise — *-kam kuŋ*
border, boundary — *kambasa, mbut, ŋgalaŋ, pi, seŋgaaŋa*
bore a hole into something — *-kir, -mbenpis, -patokooro*
borrow something — *-wi pa koroŋ be ikam uraata pa*
boss, master, lord — *biibi*
both of them — *ziru*
both of us (EXC) — *niamru*
both of us (INC) — *ituru*
both of you — *niomru*
both sides — *pakaana pakaana*
bother — *-mbuulu, -pagesges, -paseŋeeŋe, pazonoogo-*
bother verbally — *-mbuulu kwo- pa*
bothered by, irritated by — *ni- gesges pa*
bottom — *mbule-*
bottom plate of a wall — *kuzizaala*
bottomless, baseless — *usomŋana*
bounce — *-keltapaara*
bounce back, off — *-sirpok, -serpok*
boundary — *kambasa, mbut, ŋgalaŋ, pi, seŋgaaŋa*
bountiful in food — *kiniŋa-*
bow (bow and arrow) — *peene naana, peene kaara*
bow (front of a canoe) — *wooŋgo mataana, woongo ndomoono*
bow down, kneel down — *-kan su, -lek/ -mbut kumbu-, -ŋgun kumbu- mbuku-*
bow one's head — *-tuundu*
bowstring — *palam, peene ka palam*
box, coffin — *koror*
boy — *pikin tomooto, naŋgaŋ*
boys who have just been circumcised — *molku*
brace — *silou*
brackish water — *kuruk*
brag — *-pakur itu-, -widit itu- uru-, -kam napaala*
brag and challenge someone to a fight — *-kam ni-*
braid — *-perek*
braid, tie together (leaves, rope) — *-mbat*
brain — *ŋgora, ŋgora-*
brainy, smart — *ka- ŋgar biibi, ŋgarŋa-*
branch, divide — *-boogo, -bogboogo*
branch, fork (of a tree, river, road) — *(ke, yok, zaala) nama-*
branch, sprout, put out new branch — *salundu, -salundu*
brave, not afraid of consequences — *-zem itu-, lele- imet pa, -nin kosa som, -kunyaara, -ye kuli- pa*
bread (white bread) — *pir, (m)beret*
bread made with coconut and tapioca — *narabu*
breadfruit seed — *kun ka kiliizi*
breadfruit tree — *kun*
breadth — *babaŋa-*
break — *ber, -borok, -mapaala, -met, -mureege, -pol*
break a law — *-molo tutu*
break a promise/ contract — *-reege sua mbukŋana*
break and split in half by striking — *-roupaala*
break by bending — *-bokat*
break by biting — *-ŋgorpaala*
break by hitting — *-kot, -kotpaala*
break by pulling (like rope) — *-yatut*

break by tearing — *-raaza*
break by throwing — *-petepaala*
break down, destroy — *-reege, -yasureege*
break in half — *-kotpaala, -peete*
break in the middle, break in two — *-pol*
break into crumbs — *-mumu, -kinmumu*
break into halves — *-supaala*
break into pieces — *-te, -yapaala*
break long things into pieces — *-petekat*
break into pieces (using stone) — *-kot, -kotyaara*
break into pieces with one's fingers — *-kinpaala, -kinmumu*
break nuts and heap them together — *-kotgeege*
break off — *-bokat, -boogo, -ke, -seboogo, -seebe, -pameke, -pit, -yaseebe*
break off, come loose — *-kam pok*
break off a relationship — *-map pa, -yembut*
break off by bending — *-boogo, -seboogo*
break off one thing out of a bunch — *-pit*
break off something from its base — *-kat*
break/ cut off completely — *(ma) put*
break open (chick coming out of its egg) — *-kotpaala*
break open making a sound — *-kam kak*
break or cut using a sharp stick or knife — *-kelpaala*
break someone's bone — *-petekat tiro-*
break something accidentally — *-pamapaala*
break up (=divide up) — *-yapaala*
break up and scatter — *-yaŋgwiiri*
break up ground with a digging stick — *-up*
break up into groups — *-balak, -paryapaala, -yapaala*
break up the ground for planting, plough — *-taara toono, -up*
break wind, fart — *si-*
break with one's teeth — *-ŋgorpaala*
break with one's teeth, crunch — *-ŋgor*
break/ broken into two — *ma ŋes*
break, tear off — *-kenut*
breast — *zuzu-*
breastfeed — *-piwin*
breastplate — *mburu malmal kana ta isekaala ka- mbooro*
breasts bent down (women who are ready for marriage) — *zuzu- ipolpol*
breasts have fallen down completely (of older women) — *zuzu- tukuugu*
breasts have grown large — *zuzu- itirŋgeeme*
breasts have just started to grow — *zuzu-ise, zuzu- imbukmbuk, zuzu- iŋgalŋgal*
breasts of girls that are getting close to marriageable age — *zuzu- igaigai*
breasts that are swollen and firm — *zuzu-indaŋdaŋ*
breath — *bubuŋa-, miiri*
breath one's last breath — *-pas, -yataaŋa*
breathe air — *-kam miiri*
breathe in, inhale — *-sen*
breathe in deeply — *-yataaŋa*
breathe with difficulty — *kete- nono, -wat kete-, -yaŋyaaŋa*
breathing problem — *yaŋyaaŋaŋana ikam*
breeze — *mirmiiri*
bride — *moori ula popoŋana, moori roogoŋa-, roogokaalaŋa-*
bridegroom — *tomooto ula popoŋana*
brideprice — *moori puliini, moori kadoono*
brideprice (arrangements for) — *moori ŋgiimiŋana*
brideprice for widowed woman who gets remarried — *-kel pampam*
bright, shiny — *-killi, killiŋa-, -milmil, milmilŋa-*
bright, intense colour — *keskeezeŋa-*
brightness, light, glory — *azuŋka*
bring — *-kam le- / -kam ka-, -kam pa, -kam/ -ur* + horizontal motion verb
bring down, push down — *-pamuzu*
bring enough of something — *nama- tuŋ*
bring forth, bring out into view — *-piyooto*
bring someone or something — *-ur*
bring to a halt — *-punmeete*
bring to conclusion — *-posop*
bring together — *-kokorkaala, -lup, -yo*
bring up again an issue — *-piyou kao*
bring up irrelevant points, deviate from topic — *-boogo sua*
brisk walk — *pai londi, (-pa) tiktik*
bristly, stinging hairs — *momoozo*
broad, wide, width — *-baba, babaŋa-*
broken in two — *ŋes*
broken, (be/become broken) — *-mapaala, metŋa-, ŋes, paalaŋa-, -saana*
brood (used of chickens) — *-pereebe, -pereebekaala*
brook — *yok*
broom away — *-siiri, -yautapaara*
broom made of coconut leaf ribs — *malwe*
brother, brotherhood relationship — *toŋmatiziŋ*

brother-in-law — *iwa- (iwaŋ, iwom, iwaana)*
brother-in-law (term of address for one's sister's husband after her death) — *ka- kes*
brother's widow — *ka- nooro*
brown (light reddish brown) hair colour — *(-)seseeze, seseezeŋa-*
brown (used of dogs) — *semseemeŋa-*
brown coloured (used only of pigs) — *buriigi, buriigi muk*
brown in colour — *wo tieneŋa-, toonoŋa-*
bruised and swollen — *-berebere*
brush, wipe off by using some instrument — *-wailep*
brush teeth — *-pot zoŋo-, -mum zoŋo-*
bubble up — *buk ma ise, isala*
bubbles caused by playing in water — *-kam duboolo, -kam muniŋniŋ*
buck, go against — *-kotyaara, -kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala*
bud of a coconut tree — *woŋwoŋ*
buddy, friend — *ndaŋ, toro-*
budget, check one's means for doing something — *-pitpit itu- ma keŋkeŋ kat*
build — *-pamender, -po, -pun*
build a fire — *-ndou you*
build a shelter — *-raaza biriŋ/ saŋarai*
build by tying the parts together — *-po*
build walls — *-didi*
building — *ruumu, ruumu poŋana*
bulge, swell up — *-kerkeere, -mbuk, -sar*
bulging eyes — *mata- putput*
bulging stomach — *kopo- putput, kopo- ititi, kopo- wokwok*
bullets — *peene lutuunu*
bump against — *-tut, -tutkat*
bump into — *-soborou sala, -porou sala*
bump into something with the result that one starts to bleed — *-tutpaala*
bumpy, rough surface — *mbuŋarŋar*
bunch — *ndunduuruŋan*
bunch (used only of bananas) — *timiini*
bunch of green drinking coconuts tied together — *taltal*
bunch of nuts — *kureene*
bunch, bundle of five (classifier used for counting tobacco) — *peseene*
bundle — *zaraaba*
bundle of tobacco — *repreebe, porpooro*
bundle of, bundled — *pezekatŋa-*
bundle which can be carried by one person — *bada*
burn — *-kan, -las, -neene, -palas, -tun*
burn (hurt, sting) — *-yes*
burn and cause to blister — *-yespokpok*
burn down to glowing coals — *-tiŋirŋir*
burn incense — *-ruk*
burn the mouth — *-sopooro*
burn up — *-kansaaba*
burn up quickly — *-kan sasaara, ŋurŋur baram*
burned down to red coals — *-kuruk*
burning, itching of skin — *tuntunŋana*
burnt, black food (not edible any more) — *-pokpok*
burnt, scorched outside (inside still raw) — *-koikoi, koikoiŋa-, -kalakoikoi*
burrow into — *-toutou*
burst — *-mapaala*
burst open — *boros*
burst up into view, appear — *pok ma ise*
bury — *-twi*
bush fowl — *tiau*
bush, forest (uninhabited) — *su, sok, su mbitiŋana*
bushes (new growth) — *kaskas*
business arrangement — *mburooŋo, roukeeli, mbalpuni*
business deal slips by (unsuccessful) — *mburooŋo isipir*
business man — *roukeeli ka tomtom, tomtom ki mbalpuni*
bustle, busy preparing something — *-seleeŋge*
busy — *-su ma -se, -zzu ma -zze, tata ikam*
busy doing something with hands — *nama-rikrikŋa-*
busyness — *tata*
but — *mi, tamen*
but (when starting to argue) — *mi ta*
but as for — *miso*
but did not succeed — *ma som*
butcher up — *-kaaza, -pal*
butter — *bata*
butterfly — *karkoolo*
buttock — *mbule-*
buttock decoration (men's) — *pesel*
buttock decoration (women's) — *namul, mul*
buttock muscle — *mbule- putuunu*
buttress roots of a tree — *ke dibi-*
buy — *-ŋgiimi*
buy a wife, pay brideprice — *-ŋgiimi moori*
buzzing sound (made by insects) — *ŋuŋuŋ*

C

calf (of a cow) — *makau lutuunu*
calf (of a leg) — *kumbu- mazaana*
call (noun) — *bobi*
call (verb) — *-boobo*
call for by making clicking sounds with the lips — *-mus pa*
call for dog (using the sound *'ŋai'*) — *-ŋai*
call hoping to receive favourable answer — *-boobo ten la*
call on a spirit for help or to put curse on someone — *-boobo ki*
call on spirit beings to give success — *-patoron*
call out a message loudly — *-paŋarai*
call out in different directions — *-booboyaara*
call out, scream — *-yak*
call someone aside secretly — *-luŋke*
call urgently with a loud voice — *-boobosasaara*
call with loud voice (in the context of a nakanmut dance) — *-siriini*
call, invite someone to come — *-boobo*
call, name — *-paata*
calloused — *kuli- ipokpok*
callus — *pet*
calm (emotionally) — *lele- iluumu, kete-iluumu, lele- luumuŋa-, lele- isu*
calm by stroking — *-suulu*
calm down a child by diverting attention — *-pagerger*
calm down another person — *-potor lele-, -pamormor lele-*
calm down the sea — *-pun tai*
calm oneself down — *-suulu kete-*
calm weather (with no wind) — *taun*
calm, quiet — *-ur ni-, -maane, -yapat*
calming talk — *sua potorŋa-*
Calvary (in the Bible) — *lele ta zaana 'Tomtom Uteene Putuunu'*
campsite — *naliu, saapu*
can — *irao, -rao*
Canarium almond tree (=Tok Pisin *galip*) — *kaŋar*
candidate for — *(za-) imender*
candle (made out of a dry coconut) — *ŋgwaara*
cane (see Semantic Fields) — *teene*
canoe, boat, ship — *wooŋgo*
canoe mast — *wooŋgo ka palyaara*
canoe platform sideboard — *kaata uteene*
canoe with an outrigger — *wooŋgo saamaŋana*
canoe without an outrigger — *mon*
capable — *-rao kat, -mata- mosŋa-, -mata-ŋonoono, mata- mbolŋa-, nama- mosŋa-*
capable of working, grown up — *kaibiŋa-*
capsize — *-tapel*
captain — *(tomtom) peeze ka-*
captivate — *-palpaala mata-/ ŋgar, -pasiksik*
care about, spare — *-leele, -potom*
care for — *mata- pa, mata- kombo pa/ komboŋa-, -mbes ki, -mboro*
care for a small infant — *-kam peŋ*
care for plants — *-patar*
carefree — *le- pataŋana sa som, lele- ipotpot*
careful — *mata-se, mata- mosmos pa, -re la pa, -repe*
careful, skilful — *nama- mosŋa-, nama-mbeezeŋa-, -kam nama- keteene pa, -kam kat uraata*
carefully — *kat, riŋa, riŋariŋa, ririŋa*
carefully, properly do something — *-potor ki*
careless about, rushing too much — *-kam aras aras, -kam baŋase, kete- pitpit*
careless, not concentrating, not paying attention — *mata- lawe lawe, mata- sirra pa, mata- sorok*
carelessness — *baŋase*
caretaker of a church building, Levite — *urum tuunu*
cargo, luggage, possessions — *mburu*
carried away — *-sur, -zurzur*
carry away — *-kelke, -kwaaza, -sur, -waaza*
carry holding to one's breast, carry a child — *-kwaara*
carry something that is hanging down from one's hand — *-piye*
carry in one's arms — *-mbaraara*
carry on a pole, stretcher — *-siŋ*
carry on one's back — *-mbis*
carry on one's head or on the back of the neck — *-kuundu*
carry on the hip — *-mbisiŋ*
carry hanging from one's head — *-poi*
carry on one's back, or shoulder, carry something hanging from one's shoulder — *-baada*
carry something heavy as a group — *-roŋrooŋgo*
carry on one's shoulder — *-kwaara*
carry under one's arm — *-wiliŋ*

carve — *-sap, -zabzap, -kan leleene, -ŋgal leleene, -sol*
carve a design — *-pun mos*
case, box (made of wood) — *koror*
cassava, tapioca — *manioka*
cassowary — *kaiwor*
cast away — *-piri*
cast/throw down — *-palkeete*
cast down (because of hunger or worry) — *-kam moondo, ŋgumtur ikam*
castrate — *-pal lembe-*
casual — *mata- sorok*
casualty — *uri*
cat — *posi*
catch — *-siibi*
catch crayfish using one's hands — *-sou ŋgereeme*
catch crayfish with a net — *-zibuuru ŋgereeme*
catch fish with a fishing line — *-keene*
catch fish, fishing — *-keene, -waaza, -kam ye*
catch in a snare, with a rope string — *-keene*
catch seafood at night — *-nuumbu, -tun*
catch the scent of — *kuzu- ise, -kam kuzi-*
catch, take hold of — *-siibi, -sou*
categorise — *-pitpeleele, -ziriŋ*
caterpillar stage — *deede, molku*
caterpillar type — *azazwe, deede kasekŋana*
Caucasian people (Europeans and Asians) — *tubudu, anuut, puspuuzuŋa-, pura*
caught, get caught on — *-leege, -koleege*
caught, get caught (in a net) — *-ti*
caught, get caught between — *-mberut*
caught, get caught up with, captivated — *-palpaala mata-*
caulk — *zim*
cause — *-kam ma, -pa-/ -pV-*
cause (be the cause of someone doing something) — *-we kunkel/uunu pa*
cause difficulty, distress, bother — *-paseŋeeŋe, -pagesges, -pazonoogo*
cause people to talk a lot — *-piyou kao*
cause sickness or an allergic reaction — *-ur kos pa*
cause someone to become angry — *-pas kete-, -pamalmal kete-*
cause to be dazed or feel faint — *-pamburri mata-*
cause to be disgraced — *-pamiaŋ*
cause to get caught on, get snagged on — *-pakoleege*
cave — *raŋ sumbuunu*
cease being sluggish/slothful — *-tiyaara ka- pit*
cease from (bad behaviour) — *-baziriŋ*
cease to be angry with someone — *lele-imiili (pa)*
cedar tree — *ainer niŋniŋ*
census — *zan urŋana*
centre — *lukutuunu*
centrepost of a clan house — *urum ka nasil*
centipede — *mailoŋ ka kulkuulu, suugu*
ceremonial area where young men are instructed/ initiated — *bar, pulaata*
ceremonial feast — *mailaŋ*
ceremonially prepare pigs to be killed in a feast — *-mbit ŋge*
ceremony — *uraata biibi*
cessative ('Stop doing something!') — *irao, ndabok, palak, rimos*
chalk — *ko*
challenge — *-kam azaaŋa, -ŋgal mata-, -ru mbura-, -ru tiro-*
chance, opportunity — *(-)urŋase ki, zaala ipet*
change — *-leele, -tooro*
change (one's clothing, take somebody's place) — *-kel*
change a place of something, divert — *-rik*
change direction secretly — *-beleu*
change of clothes — *kelŋa-*
change someone's name — *-leele/ -piŋgis za-*
change one's mind — *-peleele itu-, -tooro ŋgar*
change one's mind about a business deal — *-tooro mburooŋo*
change one's position a bit — *-muzik*
change one's talk — *-piŋgis sua, mia-bogboogo, -tooro sua*
change one's thinking — *ŋgar itooro, -tooro ŋgar*
change one's ways — *-tooro lele-/ mbulu*
change the topic — *kwo- ikakes, kwo-iyabakes pa*
change what has been said — *-tooro sua, -piŋgis sua, -pabeleu mia-, -peleembe sua, -pambuleele sua*
changing weather (sun and rain alternating) — *-kan pa ru*

chapter — *sua pakaana*
character defect — *napis*
characteristic behaviour — *mbulu, ŋgolo*
characteristically doing something — *kamŋa-*
charcoal — *koskoozo, you ka koskoozo*
charge, give strong talk to — *kwo- ikel, kwo- imbol pa, -maata kwo- pa, -ŋeres*
chase (sweeping movement) to guide to a certain place — *-taaba*
chase after — *-kamtoto, -keto*
chase away — *-kamyaara, -naana*
chasten, chastise — *-ŋgal mata-, -pazal, -balis*
chat — *-so le- sua*
chat a long time — *-yo kwo-, kwo- kwo-, kwo- imbeeze*
chatty — *kwo- perper sorok*
cheapskate, stingy, miserly — *kete- borbor, kete- koroŋŋa-, kete- molo mete, kete- rokokaala, mata- konŋa-, nama- lululŋa-, -rutruutu, ute- imbol, ute- patŋa-*
cheat, cheating — *-watke, watkeŋa-*
check (on) — *-lou, -loukaala*
check, count the people — *mata- ikir, mata- pinin*
check, examine — *-tiiri, -gabiizi, -pitpit*
cheek — *paŋa-*
chest — *kete-, ka- mbooro*
chest is heaving — *kete- kutkut*
chew betel-nut — *-seŋ, -zeŋzeŋ*
chew betel-nut mixture without lime — *-seŋ aipina*
chew on — *-ŋo*
chew out, scold — *-ŋasasaara, -yes, -yespokpok*
chew some plant or the bark of a tree and thereby release someone from magical influences — *-kanke*
chew the combination of betel-nut, betel pepper, and lime — *siŋi paŋgasŋana*
chewed betel-nut — *mum*
chicken — *man, antare, tatariigi*
chicken (wild) — *tiau*
chief (traditional) — *kon tumbuunu*
chief official — *ute- putuunu*
child — *lutu-, pikin*
child given to another village in order to satisfy a ceremonial obligation — *kuundu*
childbirth — *pepe*
childish — *ŋgar naŋgaŋŋana*
child-rearing — *pemyam, peŋ (-kam peŋ)*
childhood — *naŋgaŋŋa-*
chin — *keze-*
chip off — *-kotke*
choke — *-bibiizi ŋgure-, -leege ŋgure-*
choke off, prevent from growing — *-ŋgalut*
'choke up' while speaking — *kalŋa- imurur*
choose — *-peikat, -roogo, -roogokaala*
choose another route in order to slip away secretly — *-pabeleu*
choosy — *-peleele*
choosy concerning food — *-kitiini*
chop down — *-kas, -taara*
chop up a long object into short pieces — *-tarkat*
Christ — *Krisi, Mesia*
Christian brothers and sisters — *toŋmatiziŋ ta ki Krisi i*
Christians — *wal urlaŋan, wal ki Krisi*
Christmas Eve — *Mbeŋ Potomŋana*
chubby (plump) — *ndekndekŋa-, tumkatŋa-*
church building — *urum, urum Merere, urum potomŋana*
church service — *suŋŋana*
church, congregation — *lupŋana ta ki Krisi i, goloa*
churn — *-tooro*
churning — *belutŋa-*
cicada type — *siizi kaŋarŋar*
cigar — *yaboro*
circle, encircle — *-tatiliu*
circle (draw around something) — *-riskaala, -ris tatiliuŋa-*
circular — *tatiliuŋa-*
circumcise — *-reete, -pal*
circumcision — *reeteŋana*
citizen — *kartu*
claim as one's own without basis — *-zooro pa, -sei le-*
claim, reserve for oneself by looking after the area — *-patarpi, patarŋa-*
clam, shellfish (general name) — *ŋgeele*
clamshell (large, used for feeding animals) — *zwor*
clan house part where men usually sit — *pooto*
clan leader — *merere, ye uteene*
clan leader (led in warfare, witchcraft, peace, putting on feasts, and dance ceremonies) — *kon tumbuunu*
clan symbol, totem, mark of clan identity — *us*
clan, clan house — *urum*

clan designs, colourings of each clan (a mark of identity) — *tooro (toolo), mer, mos*
clap hands — *-peeze nama-, nama- pelpel, nama- pukpuk*
clay — *boma*
clay (black, found in West New Britain, used for making black paint) — *to*
clay pot — *kuuru (kuuru mbot)*
clay pot (has a distinctive shape, made in the Salamoa area) — *kulamo*
clay pot (small, obtained from Sialum, Tewai, and Gitua areas) — *sakrai*
clayish — *bomaŋa-, sekapkapŋa-, tektekŋa-, tekteegeŋa-, mbesmbeezeŋa-*
clean — *-ŋgeeze, ŋgeezeŋa-, -ŋgalaŋ, ŋgalaŋŋa-*
clean a surface — *-mus*
clean out entrails — *-puŋit*
clean something small — *-puri*
clean, scrub — *-pot*
clean/pure heart — *lele- iŋgeeze, lele- iŋgalaŋ, lele- izamaaga*
clean by wiping, wash, scrub — *-pus*
cleanse from sin — *-pus*
clear, clean, transparent — *-ŋgalaŋ, ŋgalaŋŋa-*
clear (be clear) about — *ŋgar ipet (pa), -mbot mat pa*
clear (i.e. visually unobstructed) — *-malaŋ, zomoogoŋa-*
clear a way/road — *-pi zaala pa, -urpe zaala*
clear area near the base of big trees — *-kaspi*
clear away vegetation — *-deebe, -yalpi, -samburaaza, -sambar*
clear mucus from a new- born baby's throat — *-kuru ŋgure-*
clear off so as to make visible — *-pamalaŋ*
clear off trees from an area to prepare it for planting — *-kas*
clear one's mind of other thoughts — *mata- ipue*
clear one's throat — *-naŋaara*
clear out (of weather) — *lele ikam pak, lele imet, lele imasal, lele imbombo*
clear out, away vegetation — *-deebe, -laama, laamapi, -kampi, -korpi, -yalpi*
clear some area for the first time, pioneer — *-kan sok*
clear speaker — *kwo- ketekete pa sua*
clear, remove something — *-pi,* verb + *pi*
cleared — *matŋa-, metŋa-*
cleared area where things can be seen — *malaŋ keteene*
cleared off — *deebeŋa-, kasŋa-, lele bam*
cleared off and dried out area (ready to be burnt) — *-madada*
cleared off area for garden — *kumuro*
clearing in the forest, camping area — *saapu*
cleft palate — *zuru- imapaala se ta ka- yok i*
clever — *ŋgarŋa-*
click shut — *kolok*
climb up — *-sala, -se, -no, -mbenben*
climb up or down by holding on to something and pulling oneself along — *-piindi*
climber, extremely good, able to climb any tree (like a lizard) — *memeeneŋa-, memeene kopo suruunu*
clinch fists in preparation for fighting — *-lul nama-*
cling to for a long time — *-tu*
cling to someone — *-turaama*
cling to, make a fuss — *-kam mbiŋbiŋ, -kam biluuŋu*
clock, watch — *zoŋ mataana*
close — *-kotkaala, -pumun, -sekaala*
close a dying person's eyes — *-turke mata-*
close friend — *guraaba, toro-*
close in — *-kotkaala, -pasirimkaala*
close off by tying — *-koko, -kokokaala, -mbukkaala*
close one's ears — *-pumun talŋa-*
close one's eyes — *mata- (i)pis*
close one's eyes for sleep — *-keenekaala mata-*
close, open by turning a lid — *-patokooro*
close over — *-pasirimkaala, -sirimkaala*
close to being finished — *-raurau, -garau be -map*
close to tears — *lele- tiŋisŋiizi*
close to, be in close relationship with someone — *-garau, kuli- irou*
close, close by (in time or space) — *kolou, kolouŋa-, -garau*
close together — *ndinŋa-*
closed — *kotkaalaŋa-, -mun, munŋa-*
closed mind — *ŋgar imun pa, mata munŋa-*
closely watch someone — *mata- ikeltoto, mata- irekis, -renaana*
closing — *pemetŋana*
clot (blood) — *kutu-*
cloth, loincloth — *kawaala*
clothe oneself — *-kawaala*

clothing — *mburu*
cloud (stationary, high up) — *gubur tiene*
cloud (moving) — *miiri tiene*
club made of wood — *zaaba*
club foot — *kumbu- ikokoogo*
clumsy at walking, kicking — *kumbu- paoŋa-*
clumsy with hands — *nama- ipambal, nama- izemzem*
cluster of betel-nuts — *mbu talŋaana*
cluster of *galip* nuts — *muruunu*
cluster, bunch (of coconuts, betel-nuts, citrus fruits), crowd — *ndurnduuruŋan*
coals, red coals left under the ashes of a fire — *you keseene*
coarse (used of hair) — *mooŋgo*
cockatoo (white, =*koki* in Tok Pisin) — *ataka*
cockroach — *kiibi*
cocoa (=Tok Pisin *kakao*) — *kakao*
coconut (=Tok Pisin *kokonas*) — *ni*
coconut (dry, smoked), copra — *ŋgwaara*
coconut (green coconut for drinking) — *sur, puak*
coconut palm frond — *palpaaŋga, sulpaaŋga*
coconut shell (used as a cup, bowl, or plate) — *mbooro*
coconuts in a bunch — *ni kureene*
coconuts tied together — *sur taltal*
coffin, box — *koror*
cohere — *-bigilgil*
coil around — *-piu*
coil something around something — *-tau*
coil up, roll up — *-kat*
coil, coiled — *-tal, taltalŋa-*
coins — *pat mozooroŋan*
cold — *-lomo, lomoŋa-*
cold and windy weather — *lele kopo sirsir*
cold damp air, dew — *tolou, tolouŋa-*
cold sweat — *ndoŋdoŋ*
cold, feel cold — *ni- itekteege/- tekeege, kuli- ilomo*
cold, make feel cold — *-patekeege*
cold, have a cold (runny nose, watery eyes) — *ŋooŋo ikam*
collapse — *-borok, -kam borok, -pol*
collarbone — *puke-*
collect — *-kor, -korkaala, -ndou, -ro, -yo, -yogeege*
collect cooking stones back to their place — *-peipei, -petpet*
collect one's strength — *-kam se ki mbura-, -kam tiro- pa, -tiyaara ka- pit, -ke tiro-*
collect shellfish from the reef — *-peŋende*
collect tools in preparation for working — *-paraŋraŋ*
collect valuables together to pay for something — *-robon, -yogeege*
collect water into a leaf — *-kop yok*
collection, offering — *patoronŋana*
colourful, bright colours — *mataana kat*
colourful (many colours) — *zaŋana*
colouring, design — *toolo, mos, mer*
comb — *kandaara*
comb (hair) — *-ser*
comb of some birds — *tamburaana*
come (to the speaker) — *-mar*
come (used of environmental phenomena like rain, calm weather, night, dawn) — *-su*
come after, behind — *-pa kaimer, -kemer, -pa ndeme-*
come aside — *-mare*
come aside to help or support — *-lae ki*
come aside towards the hearer — *-mae*
come back to life again — *-maŋga (mini), mata- iyaara mini*
come close to — *-garau, -mar kolouŋana*
come continuously — *-keltapaara*
come down — *-su, -sula, -suma*
come down (through something) — *ber + su*
come down with a thump — *nduŋ su*
come down with illness, fall ill — *-su*
come forth from — *-yooto*
come in towards the speaker — *ber + mar*
come inside, enter — *-le, -lema, -lela*
come into existence — *-pet*
come into view — *ber, per, perper*
come later — *-pa kaimer*
come loose — *-miwi, -mukurkur, -kam pok, -purus, -pas*
come loose (used of coconut flesh detaching from the shell) — *-supup, -moko*
come loose (used of fruits) — *-miya*
come loose (used of rope and other things that are tied) — *-golok*
come loose and fall off — *-muzun*
come loose from a bunch / cluster — *-mekeende*
come out in the open, become public — *-pet mat, sua imaraaza*
come out, come up into view — *ber + la, se, -pet, -yooto, pok ma ise*
come straight toward — *-koŋuru, -paŋuru*
come to (recover one's consciousness) — *mata- ipit se*
come to an end — *-map*

come to the speaker — *-mar, -le, -se, -su*
come to understand — *-kilaala, mata- ikam pak, mata- ipeere pa, ŋgar ipet (pa)*
come together, meet at some point — *-se ki, -ndeeŋe, -mbekes*
come towards the hearer — *-ma, -lema, -sama, -suma*
come true — *-ur/ -piyooto ŋonoono*
come unexpectedly — *-seboogo, -pamurur*
come up to — *-se, -sala, -sama*
come up to the surface, pop up — *-pit, pok se*
come upon, against — *-se, -ndeeŋe, -porou sala, -soborou sala*
come, keep coming one after another — *-keltapaara*
come, land to, hit the beach — *sor lela, korok lela*
comfort — *-pamormor lele-, -potor lele-, -kam lele-*
comfortable (feel c.) with someone — *kuli-imet pa*
coming — *marŋana*
coming to an end — *-mapmap*
command — *kwo- imbol pa, kwo- kelkel pa, -tut, -ur sua/ tutu*
commandment — *tutu*
commit a sin — *-kam sanaana*
commit adultery — *-urnol, -pasaana ula*
commit an offence against a law — *-molo tutu*
commit oneself to — *-ur lele- ila ki, -ur lele-pa*
commit suicide — *-pasaana itu-*
committed — *lele- imet, -ur lele- pa*
committed, dedicated (and willing to face hardship) — *-zem itu-, -zem kuli-, -ye kuli-*
common language of wider communication — *kalŋa- biibi*
commotion (oral) — *orooro*
commotion, be in a commotion — *-seleeŋge*
communicate, talk — *-so sua, sua imar ila*
communion — *pasa*
community, communal — *lupuuŋu, koroŋ ki lupuuŋu*
companion, company — *gaabaŋa-, twenŋa-*
compassion — *muŋaiŋana*
compassion for — *lele- isaana pa*
compel — *-maŋmaŋ, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ*
compensate — *-kot, -pokot*
compete — *-kam seu, siloogo, -parkam siloogo*
competition (done in order to test who has more wealth and power and shame the other person) — *azaaŋa*
complain about — *-kam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ, -kam sua boozo pa, -yo kwo-, -maata kwo-*
complete — *-posop, -peke*
complete (add some more in order to complete the full number) — *-ŋgal*
completive aspect — *ma imap*
compliant (passive, goes along with whatever other people want) — *nagaraŋa-*
compose a song — *-tooro mboe*
comprehend — *-kilaala, ŋgar ipet pa, -kam ŋgar pa kek*
compress (put on an abscess to draw out the pus) — *mbala*
conceal — *-bapkaala, -kotoraama, -mbukkaala, -reebekaala, -turke, -watkaala, -zuk*
conceal one's food — *-kanankaala*
conceal one's meaning — *-pambaara sua*
concentrate on — *mata- mburaana, mata-sanaana pa, -zeebe ute-*
concerned, worried — *-kam ŋgar boozo, lele-ipata pa, lele- imbukbuk pa, kopo- rru*
concerning — *na, ka-, pa*
conciliate, placate — *-paluumu lele-, -potor, -urpe lele-*
concise, make concise — *-pelek*
conclude — *-parwai, -pemet, -posop*
conclude a period of ceremony or certain taboo — *-pauuru, pauuruŋana*
concluding round of singing a song — *selekŋana*
conclusion, closing — *sua pemetŋana*
conduct — *mbulu, pai*
conduct a marriage ceremony — *-powoolo*
confess one's sins — *-swe lele-, -putke lele-*
confession of faith — *sua urlaŋana*
confidential, secret, private — *turkeŋa-, turkeŋa zeeze*
confirm as being true — *-pombol sua pa*
confirmation ceremony in church — *pombolŋana*
conflict — *malmal, mbukuunu, mbelmbuku, ŋoŋi*
confront and condemn — *-ŋgal mata-*
confront openly, face to face — *-so la ni-, -so la mata-*
confuse — *-pandelndel, -patalli, -pabogboogo, -pagadgaada, -pakalaulau,*

-pakankaana, -pamburri mata-, -palpaala ŋgar, -palpaala mata-

confuse a discussion — *-pabeleu sua, -pakaukau sua*

confuse, disorient — *-pakoikoi, -pirie, -pasaŋsaŋ*

confuse, not recognize someone — *-kus*

confused — *-kankaana, kankaanaŋa-, mata- mburri, -talli, talliŋa-, mata-kankaana pa, -gadgaada, gadgaadaŋa-*

confused and disoriented — *kon ise mata-, undu ise mata-*

confused discussion — *sua ikaukau*

congregation — *lupŋana ta ki Krisi i, goloa*

conscientious concerning — *mata- ise pa*

conscious (become conscious again after having been unconscious or seriously ill) — *mata- ipit se*

conscious of, feel — *-kanamaala itu-, -yamaana*

consent to, agree — *ute- se pa, ute- kat pa, -yok pa*

consequence — *ka ŋonoono, ka- zoŋoono, toŋana, toyaŋana*

consequences (have bad consequences) — *-pakaara ka-, -se ka-*

consider — *-kam ŋgar pa, -paata, -re kembei, mata- ila ise*

consider/ be conscious of the limited quantity of something — *-re ki, -kinin*

considerate, respectful — *ŋgerŋa-*

consideration, respect — *le- ŋger, -pou*

console — *-pamormor lele-, -potor lele-*

conspire, plot against — *-mbuuru, -paata ka-, -mbuk ka- kiizi, -ŋgeele ka kiizi, -tut ka-, -sil ka-*

constipated — *kopo- ikeke, -karakaala*

constrict tightly — *-bibiizi*

construct — *-pamender, -po*

consume a liquid, drink — *-win*

consume entirely — *-kansaaba*

consume quickly — *-kansasaara*

consume the inside of firewood, burn a long time — *-puŋitŋit*

consume, eat — *-kan*

contact (be in close contact) — *-sekapkap*

contain water — *-pot (yok ipot)*

container — *putu-*

container (small), purse — *kautu*

container for carrying water — *boi*

container type (funnel shaped, made of a rolled up leaf) — *mbe*

contempt, have contempt for — *mata- belek pa, mata- pasom, -pasom, -repiili*

contemptuous talk — *sua repiiliŋana*

contend against — *-seebe kaiwo, -zooro*

content, happy — *irao lele-, lele- ndabok, lele- ambai (pa)*

contentious, quarrelsome — *kaoŋa-, ŋoŋooŋoŋa-*

contents — *ŋonoono*

continually — *totomen,* verb + *naana, tapaara*

continually do something — *-nok, -noknok, -pazonoogo, -zoogo, -zogzoogo*

continue — *-seeŋge, -keltoto,* verb + *seeŋge,* verb + *lele*

continue without changing — *-kiskis, -tekteege,* reduplication of a verb

continue on with no pauses, without stopping — *-ur metŋana som*

continuing — *iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila*

contract, make a contract — *-mbuk sua*

contribute — *-ur nama- pa, -giibi nama- pa*

control — *-biigi, -gabiizi, -yaraama*

control oneself — *-gabiizi itu-, -suulu kete-, -tut kete-, -yaraama itu-*

control (have control over something) — *-mbot la nama-, -mboro, -mbot la kopo-mbarmaana, -kam peeze pa*

control, responsibility for something — *-mbot la nama-, za- pa*

conversation — *sua*

convert — *-tooro lele-*

converted (be converted) — *lele- itooro*

convey (using a vehicle like a canoe, car, or airplane) — *-uuzu*

convict, convince — *-ŋgal, -ŋgal lele-*

coo — *ŋgure- ikam ŋuk*

cook — *-teege you, -urpe kini*

cook by steaming — *-kailes, -lut*

cook food in water — *-noi*

cook on hot stones — *-to*

cook partially, heat up — *-salaulau*

cooking shelter — *biriŋ*

cooking stones — *tiama, kaiama*

cool air, coolness — *waama*

cool, be cool — *-luumu, luumuŋa-*

cool down/ off, become cold — *-lom(o)mo*

cool off — *-kam miiri, -palomo, -paluumu, kuli- iluumu*

copra — *ŋgwaara*

copulate with, mate — *-sala ŋwa-, -no*

copy, do in exactly the same way — *-poto*

coral (large-sized piece) — *patmbu*

coral (smaller-sized piece) — *sagar*
coral reef — *lele sagarŋana, magat*
coral types (see Semantic Fields)
core — *kete-*
core of a tapioca or taro tuber — *manioka/ mok lumbuunu*
cork, stopper, plug — *zeeze*
corn — *yagoŋ*
corn, callus (painful, underneath the foot) — *pet*
corner of something — *orka-, zala mbukuunu*
corpse — *putu-, uri*
corral, pen, fence — *siiri*
correct — *-pazal, -urpe*
correct size for someone — *-rao pa*
correct, be correct — *-ndeeŋe, -zal*
correct, fluent (language) — *-ŋgeeze*
correction — *pazalŋana, sua pazalŋana*
correctly — *kat, indeeŋe*
cost — *kadoono*
cost (at no cost, free) — *kado somŋana*
cough — *-ŋguŋ, ŋguŋi, ŋe ikam*
could — *irao, -rao*
counsel — *-sope, -tut*
count — *-nin, -ziriŋ, -sinin, mata- pinin*
counterfactual — *kozobe ..., so, mibe, sombe*
countless — *-muŋaana ka tiene*
countless and nameless — *-ŋgirok ŋgirok, koroŋ sorok sorok*
country — *toono*
courageous — *kuli- imet, mbolŋa-, -mototo som, -nin kosa sa som*
course, way, path, road — *zaala, zala-*
court — *sua urpeŋana muriini, sua tiiriŋana muriini*
court case — *tiiriŋana*
courtesy — *ŋger*
cousins — *toŋmatiziŋ*
covenant — *sua mbukŋana*
covenant, make a covenant — *-mbuk sua*
covenant (old/ new covenant in the Bible) — *zaala muŋguŋana/ zaala popoŋana*
cover — verb + *-kaala, -pakaala, -salakaala, -sekaala, -sirimkaala, -urkaala, -zukkaala, -kaukau*
cover by tying — *-pokaala*
cover food with another container that is turned upside down — *-kutunkaala*
cover oneself by using an umbrella — *-kun, -kunkaala*
cover or wrap food and put it aside for someone — *-loukaala*
cover over a hole — *-pasirimkaala, -siiti*
cover the surface of something with something else — *-pakap*
cover up — *-koto, -kotokaala, -kuubu, -kuubukaala, -watkaala*
cover up, fill a hole — *-pumun*
cover with leaves, wrap up — *-zuk*
cover, be all over — *ma sik, -ku, -lol*
covered speech — *sua baba*
covering, lid, something on top of — *pontaŋ, kwoono*
covering put on head, hat — *pakunuŋ*
covertly call — *-luŋke*
covet, covetous — *mata- berber pa, mata-berberŋa-*
cowrie shell (white) — *mbuuru*
crab (general term) — *rukum*
crab types (see Semantic Fields)
crack in half with one's teeth — *-ŋgor*
crack open, cracked — *-makaaga, makaagaŋa-*
cracked a bit — *-maŋaŋ*
cracking noise heard in one's joints — *-kam keŋkeŋ*
cracking or popping noise — *pakpak, pel*
crackling noise of a fire — *-ŋurŋur*
crackling or rustling noise — *porok porok*
cradle — *-pene, -nene*
craftsmanship — *musi-, -kam nama- kete- pa*
cramp (muscle cramp) — *mozo-/ura- ikam keŋ*
crane — *mango*
crave — *lele- ipasiksik, ŋgure- ituntun pa, ŋgure- isaana pa, ŋgure- iwizis pa, -pasiksik ŋgure-, -patuntun ŋgure-*
crave savoury food or meat — *basmai*
crawl — *-karra*
crawl along — *-kes*
crawl into, through — *-rupis*
crawling things — *koroŋ karraŋan*
crayfish, prawn (general) — *ŋgereeme*
crazy — *-kankaana, kankaanaŋa-, talliŋa-, gadgaadaŋa-*
creaking noise — *kuruk, ŋek, parambel*
creaky voice — *ŋgure- kiskiiziŋa-*
create a song — *-tooro mboe, -leele mboe*
create, make — *-ur, -urpe, -kam*
creature associated with a particular place or thing — *naana*

creature type (flies at night, glows, termed ropen in the Kovai language) — *ndwaaza, kundua*
creature type (long thin creature that lives in rivers) — *yok naana*
creature type (whitish-brownish, edible, lives in rivers) — *tembel*
credit — *mbun*
creed — *sua urlaŋana*
crenated (used of the edges of leaves) — *pereezeŋa-*
crew, workers — *wal uraata kan*
crinkled — *-keukeu*
crippled — *-kaama, kaamaŋa-, narapeŋa-*
crippled and curling hands — *nama-ŋgumgumŋa-*
criticise — *-kam sua boozo pa, -mbuulu kwo- pa, -nin kao, -yo kwo- pa, -maata kwo-*
crocodile — *puge*
crooked — *keloogoŋa-, -koogo, koogoŋa-, kokoogoŋa-, -ŋgis*
crooked path — *zaala kokoogoŋana*
cross (i.e. Christ's cross) — *ke pambaaraŋana*
cross, scold, rebuke — *-yaamba, -mbim, -ŋa, -ŋerŋer pa, -yespokpok*
cross one's hands — *-peteŋgis nama-*
cross over a river — *-lae mbaaga, -ndu*
cross over, move sideways — *kakes*
cross over, travel to — *-kapela, kapelela*
cross, angry — *kete- malmal*
cross, look angry, look angrily at — *mata- pambaara, mata- putput pa*
crossed — *(-)pambaara, pambaaraŋa-*
crossroads — *zaala boogoŋana*
crouch, squat — *-madada*
crow (black bird which eats carrion) — *aŋkor*
crow (used of rooster) — *-koolo*
crowd — *iwal biibi, naiwol, ndoundouŋa-, ndunduuruŋan, uunuŋan*
crowd around — *-ku, -mokor la*
crowd together into — *-parbibiizi*
crown, headdress that is worn on forehead — *mogar, tiktiigi*
crown, top part of head (used only of pigs) — *apaŋ*
crumble into small pieces, mash — *-mumu*
crumble up — *-mbuulu*
crumble up with one's fingers — *-kinmumu*
crumbs — *muunu*
crumple up — *-selul*
crumpled — *-keukeu*
crunch with one's teeth — *-ŋgor, -ŋgorkat(kat), -ŋgorpaala*
crush — *-kuŋ*
crush a round object — *-popooro*
crush by stepping on — *-palamuuzu, -papaala*
crush in one's mouth, gnaw on — *-ŋo*
crush nuts by rolling a stone — *-pil*
cry — *-taŋ*
cry easily — *-ŋeŋeŋ*
cry for help, (beseech, entreat, plead with) — *-taŋroro, tiŋiizi*
cry in a loud voice — *-yeryer*
cry in one's heart — *lele- itaŋtaŋ*
cry out — *kwo- sanaana, -yooto*
cry out due to fear or anger — *-yuk*
cry out in pain — *-yak*
crying easily — *tiŋiiziŋa-*
crying one, cry-baby — *-taŋtaŋŋa-*
crying, sobbing — *tiŋisŋiizi ikam*
crying, wailing, weeping — *tiŋiizi*
cubit, measure a cubit — *-but nama-, -ndu yok*
culprit — *laŋula*
cultivate ground (i.e. dig it up, plough) — *-taara toono*
cultivated area for taro, root crops, garden — *mokleene*
cultivated area of fruit trees — *woleene*
cunning — *mata- iur mos pa, ŋgar bozboozo, mbulu bozboozo*
cup — *mbooro*
cupboard — *silaŋ*
curl up — *-pilkaala*
curl up oneself, make oneself smaller — *-lul*
curled, rolled up — *lulŋa-*
curly — *sarakrakŋa-, piupiuŋa-*
current in a river is strong — *yok niini itartaara*
current in the sea — *wo tai kana*
curse — *-giibi sua sananŋana pa, -piri sua sananŋana, -suŋ sanaana, -suŋ sosor, -patubudu*
curve, make curvy, crooked, complicated — *-pakokoogo*
curved — *-keebe, keebeŋa-, -keloogo, keloogoŋa-, -koogo, kokoogoŋa-*
curved part of land with a concave shape — *lele/ toono lumbuunu*
cuscus, opossum — *kendeere*
custom — *mbulu, tutu*
cut — *-pal, -taara, -ut, -yembut*
cut (hair, beard) — *-pup*

cut (used of grass) — *-sambar*
cut a hole into something (using a knife) — *-tarpis*
cut a piece off from something longish — *-palut*
cut along, make cuts, draw a line — *-ris*
cut apart cleanly with one blow — *-sukat*
cut down bushes and small trees — *-deebe*
cut down many things — *-kas*
cut earlobe — *talŋa- palŋa-*
cut hair very short — *-saaba*
cut in half — *-peete*
cut in half with a knife — *-supaala*
cut in such a way as to produce chips — *-peipei*
cut inaccurately, miss — *-palrau, -pal ŋoobo*
cut into pieces — *-taarut*
cut lengthwise along the back bone — *-kaskaaza*
cut nicks or notches into something — *-tarndetndeete*
cut off (using a knife) — *-sebut*
cut off branches leaving little stubs — *-sipkat, -utkat, -yembut*
cut off cleanly, completely — *-kiskat, ma put*
cut off leaves or small branches — *-sipir*
cut off outside part, hew — *-sap*
cut off someone's head — *-yembut ŋgure-*
cut off someone's talk — *-pemet/ -petekat/ -yembut kwo-/sua, -pumun kwo-, -sokaala*
cut off with sweeping movement — *-saaba*
cut off, close off — *-pemet*
cut off, separate — *-ut, -udut, -utkat*
cut one's way through the forest — *-ŋgorŋgor*
cut open — *-paala*
cut or pull out weeds and vines from garden site to get it ready for planting — *-palailai*
cut short — *-pemet, -petekat, -yembut*
cut something long in the middle, go across, take a shortcut — *-kakat, -yembut*
cut the foreskin (ceremonial) — *-pal, -reete*
cut up — *-kaaza, -taarut, -tarpaala, -tarkat*
cut up (cutting across the long axis of something — *-utkat*
cut up something soft — *-kerrut*
cut with a back and forth movement, saw — *-teete*
cut with an axe — *-nakabasi ikan*
cyclone, whirlwind — *napiu*
cylindrically shaped part of something — *ŋgure-*

D

daddy — *ate*
damage — *-kam ma -saana, -kam zigzik, -pasaana*
damp, wet — *-bot, -wizis*
dampen, make wet — *-pawizis*
dance a special solo dance — *-pun tooro*
dance ceremony (with feasting) — *naroogo*
dance types — *Abutum, Aŋita Siŋiini, Barum, Kai, Lou, Nailek, Nakanmut Sia, Sia Sambaana, Samal, Tooro*
dance, dancing — *-rak, rakŋana*
dancer (first to appear in the Nakanmut ceremony) — *aikos*
dancer (second to appear) — *airapon*
danger of being wounded — *-mbot la zaaba kwoono*
danger of death — *-mbot la naala kezeene*
dangerous place in a river — *ndep*
dare, not afraid — *kuli- imet pa, lele- imet, -zem itu-, -ye kuli- pa, -nin som, -kunyaara, -moto som*
dare someone to fight — *-kam ni-/ -kam tiro-*
dark — *-gabgap, zugut*
dark and overcast — *-gabgap, -palakoikoi, -tungap*
dark-coloured — *-gabgap, gabgapŋa-*
darkness — *zugut*
darkness falls on someone — *mbeŋkaal-*
darkness (great darkness) — *zugut mandiŋ*
dark-skinned person — *tomtom*
darn! rats! Intj. — *Ois!*
dart — *bou pwoono*
dash, dart, do quickly — *wik ma -la*
dative — *le-, ka-, pa*
daughter — *lutu- moori*
daughter-in-law — *rwo- moori*
dawdling, sluggish — *badaanaŋa-, pataŋa-, mata- patataŋa-, -zwar*
dawn, daybreak — *berek, lele imasaaŋga, borok, lele itartaara, lele imarmar, lele iris, lele kalau kalau, kozere*
day (24 hour period) — *kozolwoono*
day after today, tomorrow — *gaaga*
day after tomorrow — *malama*

day before today, yesterday — *neeri*
day before yesterday, two days ago — *uriizi*
Day of Atonement (biblical key term) — *aigule biibi ki sanaana urpeŋana / reegeŋana*
daybreak — *berek, borok, lele imarmar*
days, three days ago — *uriiza*
days, three days from now — *upeele*
days, four days from now — *iriimi*
days, five days from now — *saaga*
daytime, day — *aigule, koozo*
dazzle — *-kululu mata-, -kelyaara, -yaarambel, zoŋ iŋgal mata-*
dazzled — *mata- ikullu*
dazzling, glistening — *killiŋa-, milmilŋa-*
dead body — *uri, putu-*
dead, truly dead — *meeteŋa-, -meete ma kup*
deaf — *talŋa- imun, talŋa- munŋana*
deaf and dumb — *borauŋa-*
'deaf', unresponsive when told to do something — *talŋa- pampam, -zeeze talŋa-*
deal — *mburooŋo*
deal out, distribute — *-rai, -reege, -waaza, -yar*
'dear' affectionate term — *ri*
death — *ka- mete, meeteŋana*
death name — *za- piŋgisŋana*
death throes — *kiriŋ kiriŋ, -yaago*
debris around a newly- built clan house — *nasakirkir*
debt — *mbun, dugduk, dudu*
decay, deteriorate, go bad — *-saana*
deceive, lie — *-pakaam, -pakaka*
deceive, get something by deception — *-watke*
December — *Ndaambula / Ndaama*
deception — *pakaamŋana*
deceptive — *pakaamŋa-*
decide to do something — *lele- iur pa*
decide to kill someone — *-tut ka-, -mbuk ka- kiizi, -ŋgeele ka- kiizi*
decided, have something strongly in one's mind — *ute- mbolŋa-*
decisive, not willing to change one's mind — *ŋgar ki- imbol*
declare — *-soyaara*
decorate — *-beede, -pakaibiim, -peŋgeeze*
decorate oneself attractively (for dancing) — *-mber*
decorated baskets or netbags — *sinap*
decorated face — *mata- mosŋa-*
decorating ceremony — *beedeŋana*
decorating with colours — *moŋŋana*
decoration (bandoleer, long string of small seashells) — *natabu*
decoration (generic name) — *aigau*
decoration (man's buttock decoration that is made of Victory Leaf) — *pesel*
decoration (worn around one's wrist) — *luŋga*
decoration (worn by women over their buttocks) — *mul, namul, sosooro*
decoration (woven) — *mbelele*
decoration made from a pearl shell — *yorondiŋ*
decoration made out of pig tusks — *ze*
decoration type — *mosmoozo*
decorative plant — *aigau*
decree, establish — *-ur*
deep sea — *mozo*
deep sleep — *-zemke itu-, -keene ma ŋor(ok) kat, -keenemeete*
deep water, deep place in the river — *li, yok liŋana*
deepest part in the ground — *toono mbule- tuunu*
deface — *-sipke*
defame — *-pasaana uru-/ za-*
defeat — *-koto*
defend — *-poroukaala, -we seraara pa*
defender (used of someone who has a lot of power) — *ulaaŋa*
defiantly walk with one's head held high — *ni- ise ma iwwa*
deficient — *-yel, -tat, -rao som*
defile — *-pasaana*
deflate — *-miizi*
deflated — *-borbor, -kapkaaba*
deflect — *-piŋgis*
deformed (said about birth defects in a child) — *undu urŋa-*
defraud, cheat — *-watke, watkeŋana*
defy, defiance, defiant, act defiant — *-zooro, zooroŋa-, zorzooroŋa-, -kam ni-*
delay (cause a delay) — *-kam biŋbale, -yalele*
delicious — *mbuyeeneŋa-*
delight "Wonderful!" Intj. — *Aiss!, Alei!, Ei!*
deliver a child — *-kam tomtom, -peebe*
deliver a sermon — *-kam mos*
deliver from — *-tatke, -kamke*
deliverer for, provider — *-we tu- pa*
demand — *kwo- ikelkel, -maŋmaŋ*
demand an answer — *-wi sasaara*
demolish — *-yaŋgwiiri*

denial (I do not know/ I do not want to say) Intj. — *I-i!*
denial, no — *som, m-m*
dented, get dented — *-kilip, kilipŋa-*
deny — *-bapkaala, -watkaala*
deny access to — *-pakaala, -pumun zaala*
deny, hide what one has done — *-kankaala itu-, -watkaala*
depart from — *-zem*
depend on — *-pase*
dependable — *mata- ise pa uraata, mata-seŋa-, ndemeereŋa-*
dependent on — *-mbot se ki*
deride — *kwo- ipasom, mata- pasom, -repiili*
descend — *-su, -sula, -suma*
descendant (1st generation) — *lutu-*
descendant (2nd generation) — *tumbu-*
descendant (3rd generation) — *le- saaza*
descendant (4th generation) — *ke ruunu, ke urana*
descendant (5th generation) — *gobo-*
descendants — *popoŋa-, tumbu- bizin*
desecrate — *-pasaana*
deserted area — *lele bilimŋana, biaŋyaaŋ, mbinaareŋana, mbulekeŋana*
design, pattern — *mos, mosŋa-*
design associated with a particular person — *musi-*
designs associated with a particular clan — *mos, toolo/ tooro, urum ka mer*
desire — *mata- berber pa, lele- pa, lele- imap ila pa*
desire strongly — *kelkel, -parpar pa, -meete pa, -kam siliigi, -kam kinkin*
desire to eat meat or fish — *mata- mbanban, ŋgure- iwizis pa, ŋgure- kutkut pa, ŋgure-mbeeze pa, basmai*
desire to get something, attracted to — *-kam ute- pa*
desire, sexual desire — *ni- ise, -tuntun, tuntunŋana ise*
desiring to hear — *talŋa- ituntun pa*
despair, desperate, desperation — *-geeze, geezeŋana*
desperate and therefore in danger of harming oneself — *-ur geezeŋana pa itu-*
despise — *kwo- ipasom, mata- pasom, -pasom za-, mata- ibelek pa, mata- repiili, -repiili*
destroy — *-pambiriizi, -pasaana, -reege, -yasureege*
destroyed bones — *tiro- imurumrum*
destruction — *reegeŋana, zigzik*
destructive — *zigzikŋa-, -kam zigzik*
detach (used of coconut flesh detaching from the shell) — *-supup, -moko*
detail (of talk) — *sua mbuku-*
detailed, in-depth discussion or explanation — *-la leleene pa*
details, all the ins and outs — *ka mbarmaana*
deteriorate, go bad — *-saana, -zanzaana*
determination — *kaisiigi*
determine/ plot/ scheme to kill — *-ŋgeele ka kiizi, -tut ka-, -mbuuru ka-, -paata ka-*
determined (and not easily dissuaded) — *-kelkel, -mbol, -kam kaisiigi, lele- imap ila pa, lele- imet, lele- iur (pa / be), ŋgar imbol, -parpar, ute- imbol*
determined and unafraid — *-leele som, -nin som, lele imet, -kunyaara*
detransitive — *-ma- / -mV-* (e.g. *-mapaala, -miliŋ, -muzun*)
deviate from — *-paŋoobo*
Devil — *Tomtom Sanaana*
devote oneself to — *-pun mbura- pa, -ur lele- ila ki, -zeebe ute- pa, -zem itu- ila ki*
devour food — *-daaba, -puŋgaara, -tut*
dew during cold night — *tolou, tolouŋa-*
dew (morning dew) — *numur*
dexterously do — *nama- rikrikŋa-*
diarrhoea — *kopo- suruunu*
dice — *ke orkan orkan*
die — *-meete ma kup, -pas, ka- bolboolo ipol, kete- imap, bubuŋa- ipas*
die (nearly, from hunger) — *-meete sipir*
die unexpectedly — *meeteŋana ilikat, kulimbitiŋa- mi –meete, zoŋo- rooroŋa-/ puspuuzuŋa- mi -meete, uri mbitiŋana*
differ from, be different — *-pa ndel pa*
different — *ndel, ndelŋa-*
different directions (go in different directions) — *-ko pirik (papirik), -kam pirik*
different generations (figurative language) — *luŋluŋ*
different kind of being — *tubudu*
different kinds — *matakiŋa*
different kinds, in different places — *ndelndelŋa*
different places or in directions — *leŋaleŋa, kiŋakiŋa*

different things mixed together — *abirapaleŋa-*
different kind — *toro, ndelŋa-*
difficult, difficulty — *-pata, pataŋana, -kelkel*
dig (a hole) with an instrument — *-kel*
dig a hole into — *-kelpis*
dig out — *-kelpet, -kelwai, -pei*
dig/ root up (ground, used of pigs) — *-sus*
dig up ground (with a digging stick) — *-up toono*
dig up ground (with a hoe, shovel) — *-taara toono*
dig with hands — *-tou*
digging stick (used for breaking up ground) — *yoozo, aro*
digress — *kakes, kwo- kakes lae, kwo- iyabakes, -pabogboogo sua*
diligent — *mata- mburaana pa*
dim, becoming more dim (of lamps) — *mata- ikumkuumu*
dip (used of soup, food, water) — *-zoobo*
dip something into a liquid — *-tizik*
dip something out of water — *-sepet*
dipper — *niimi, zoobo*
dipper used for getting water for squeezing sago — *kabuk*
direct, guide — *-kam peeze pa, -pamboro, -patooŋo, -twen*
directly — *kat, katkat, kaŋkaŋ, -koŋuru, -paŋuru, -loondoŋuru*
dirge, sorrowful tune — *aisor, lelaŋ*
dirt — *muk*
dirty — *-mukmuk, -tiŋtiiŋgi, mukŋa-, mukmukŋa-, muunduŋa-, wo tieneŋa-*
dirty, get dirty, make dirty — *-patiiŋgi*
dirty, make dirty (used of liquids) — *-mbelmbel*
dirty, make oneself dirty — *-yopenpeen*
disabled — *melekŋa-, narapeŋa-*
disagree — *-laŋgis, -yok som, ute- katkat pa, ute- mbiŋbiŋ/piŋpiŋ pa*
disagree over land — *-parselaala*
disagree with — *-kam kao, -zooro*
disagreement "No, it is not quite like that" Intj. — *E-e!*
disagreement, disbelief "I don't accept/ believe what you say" Intj. — *Waa!*
disappear — *-mbiriizi, pis, sam*
disappear from, escape — *-ko ma -la le-*
disappear into — *sam ma ila, -beleu, baltak, pis ma -la, -zil*
disappear into a crowd — *-top la*
disappointed, regret, upset with — *-peles*
disappointed, sad about something — *lele- isaana (pa)*
disappointment or regret Intj. — *Waii! Weii!*
disapproval Intj. — *Ee anaŋ!, Wa! Waa! Yo!, A barau!, Waiss! E(i) barau!*
disapprove, not pleased — *-laŋgis, -yok pa som, -rere pa, -peleele*
disbelief Intj. — *Waa!*
discern, evaluate what is being said — *kwo- ipitpeleele*
disciple — *naŋgaŋ*
disclose — *-paraaza sua, -swe*
disclosed talk — *sua imaraaza*
discomfited, disconcerted — *-ru zala- pa sua*
discomfort, pain — *-yoyou*
discord — *mbelmbuku, mbukuunu*
discuss — *-so sua*
discuss about business matters, negotiate — *-kam/ -ŋgeele mburooŋo*
discussion — *sua, ŋgele*
discussion (lively) — *sua izalla*
disease — *mete*
diseased — *meteŋa-, kuli- isaana, mete ikam*
disgrace — *pamiaŋŋana*
disgust Intj. — *Waii!, Yeei!*
disgusted by a bad smell — *ŋgure- bulbul pa*
disgusting — *buzaana*
dish out, serve (food) — *-ŋgal*
dishonest — *pakaamŋa-*
dishonesty — *pakaamŋana*
disinclined — *-parsiki, mata- bazzi, mata- parsiki, mburasomŋa-, kuli- mburaana pa som, ni- ilalae pa, -keke pa, -laŋgis, mata- mburaana som*
disintegrate — *-mureege*
dislike, not want to — *lele- pa som, mbura- pa som*
dismay or anxiety (that something bad might have happened or could happen) Intj. — *We!*
dismay or disgust at not having done something correctly Intj. — *Ois! Oi!*
dismay at something bad happening Intj. — *Opopop!*
dismiss (with anger) — *-ser*
dismiss (with good feeling) — *-ziiri*
disobedience — *zooroŋana*
disobedient — *talŋa- ipampam, talŋa- pampamŋa-, talŋa- munŋa-, talŋa- imun, talŋa- som, -zorzooroŋa-*

disobey, not pay attention to what has been said — *-leŋsil, -leŋtut, talŋa- pampam -zooro*
disperse — *-mureege, -ko pirik, -kam pirik, -ko papirik*
dispersed — *-mbot kiŋa/ kiŋakiŋa/ leŋaleŋa*
display — *-pamaala, -piyooto, -swe*
display one's genitals — *-so / -sara ni-*
display one's strength — *-kam tiro-, -swe mbura-*
displeased, offended — *lele- iŋgis (pa), lele-sa pa*
displeasure after repeated provocation 'I have had enough of this!' Intj. — *Yoo!*
dispute (have a dispute) — *-kam kao, seebe kao, -seebe kaiwo, -padaada sua, -parzooro pa, -parkam sua*
dispute, argument — *kao, kaiwo*
disregard, ignore — *-leŋsil, -leŋtut*
disrespectful — *repiiliŋana, ka-/ le- ŋger som*
disrupt, distract, hinder — *-yalele*
dissension (rare word) — *mbelmbuku*
distinction, make distinction — *-pitpeleele*
distinctive in colour or shape — *palaeŋa-*
distort — *-pabeleu mia-, -piŋgis sua*
distract — *-palpaala ŋgar, -pamburri mata-, -parikrik mata-, -yalele*
distracted — *mata- lawe lawe*
distraught — *-geeze*
distressed and asking for help Intj. — *Yatupaŋgo!*
distressed — *kopo- iyoyou, mata- siŋiini isu, -seŋeeŋe*
distribute — *-rai, -reege, -waaza, -yar*
distributed throughout — *-kot, irao*
distributed, divided to each one — *le- le-*
distributed, to be distributed — *raiŋa-*
distribution — *raiŋana, reegeŋana*
disturb — *-mbuulu, -pagesges, -parikrik, -paŋerŋer, -yalele, -luŋke*
disturbance, noise — *ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ, orooro*
disunified — *-balak, -mbot ndel ndelŋa, -paryaŋgwiiri, -lup lele- iwe tamen som*
ditch — *golobloobo, ŋgoloobo, yok niini*
dive head first — *-ŋgunpalyaara*
diverge from — *kakes, -pa ndel pa, -paŋoobo pa, -saŋsaŋ pa zaala*
divert discussion to a different topic — *kwo-iyabakes*
divert, change position of something — *-rik*
divide into branches — *-boogo, -bogboogo*
divide into factions — *-balak, -parbalak, -parreege*
divide into sections — *-te*
divide into two or equal groups — *-peete*
divide unevenly — *-peeteŋgis*
divide up — *-parrai, -paryapaala, -ut, -yapaala, -ziriŋ*
divide up the interior of a house by making walls — *-didiut*
divide, break, snap in half — *-met*
divided to each one — *le- le-*
divine through a dream — *-keenelaama*
divorce — *-yembut ula, ula yembutŋana*
divulge, reveal a secret — *-paraaza sua, -raaza sua, -swe*
dizzy, feel faint — *mata- mburri*
do (something) — *-kam*
do good to — *-kampe*
do in a flash — *bil pa tamen*
do last service to someone (before their death) — *-turke mata-*
do something a lot, for a long time — *-mbel, -mbel koroŋ kamŋana, -noknok, -tekteege*
do something little by little — *rukruk ma*
do something with all one's strength — *-ke (tiro-), mbura- papiriizi, mbura- pakpak, mbura- mbura-*
doctor, physician — *tomtom ki iurpewe zin meteŋan*
dodge — *-ŋgiriŋ, -piŋgis itu-*
dog — *me*
dog which is a poor hunter — *me napumon*
dog which is very good at hunting — *me mboŋ, me mboŋ komboono*
dog's teeth (four corner incisors) — *mor*
dolphin — *kuri*
domestic animal that has gone wild (feral) — *zazuubu*
domestic animals — *mbili kar kan*
don't — *pepe*
don't worry about it — *toŋgo*
door — *kataama*
door opening — *kataama kwoono*
doorman — *tomtom ta imborro kataama i*
double (fruits and nuts) — *pum, pumŋa-*
double-sized sleeping mat — *mi paum*
double-minded — *-teege tete ru*
double-tongued — *mia- (i)bogboogo, mia-bogboogoŋa-*

doubt — *dadaru ikam, ŋgar (iwe) ruŋa, lele- iwe ru pa*
doubtful and disapproving of something — *-rere pa / -rre pa*
dove (white) — *utu*
dove, pigeon — *mbalmbal*
down — *su, isu, sula, isula*
downcast — *mata- monmoondo, ŋgumtur ikam*
downplay — *-kotoraama*
downpour, heavy rain — *yaŋ mosoolo*
downwards (moving away from the speaker and hearer) — *sula*
doze off — *-tur*
drag — *-yaaru, -yasasaara*
drag an additional topic into a discussion — *kwo- iyabakes pa sua, -boogo sua*
drag around everywhere — *-piliu*
drag behind — *-maata ki*
drag by force, against another's will — *-sasaara, -yaaru tataata*
dragonfly — *burikriigi*
dragonfly — *kolmanan* (Marile dialect)
drainage ditch — *lapot zalaana*
drained of energy, tiredness — *kuumbu*
draw back, recede (of sea level) — *-muzuuru*
draw or carve lines (with pen, knife etc.) — *-ris*
draw near — *-garau, -mar kolouŋana*
draw out — *-yake*
draw sustenance from — *-mbot se ki*
draw tight (rope, cane) — *-daada*
draw to oneself — *-gagaara*
draw up skirt — *-selek*
draw, pull — *-yaaru*
dread, fear — *motoŋana*
dream — *-miu, miuŋana, kuinu- -miu*
dress oneself — *-kawaala, -zeebe, -rupa*
dried out (used of firewood and driftwood) — *-kutkuutu, kutkuutuŋana*
dried out (used of vegetation) — *-gorok, -meete*
dried out completely — *sek*
dried out creek bed — *yok zalaana*
dried up piece of sago palm frond used to scrape up rubbish — *meene ka kor*
dried up, withered (leaves) — *-guragura*
drift — *-sur, -zurzur*
drift slowly on the surface of water — *soksok*
drifter, one who is out of his or her home area — *surŋa-*
driftwood (floating) — *kotkot*
drill, bore, make (a hole) — *-mbenpis, -petepis, -patokooro, -kir*
drink — *-win*
drink from a magical vine — *-win ka- wooro*
drink from something which is held away from the mouth — *-kaaŋga*
drink, make someone to drink — *-piwin*
drinker — *tomtom ki winŋana*
drinking — *winŋana*
drip — *dodot, koŋkoŋ, ndoŋdoŋ*
drive or chase a bunch of people away — *-maŋgayaara, -kamyaara, -kamreege*
drive a nail — *-rou*
drive out, away — *-ser, -ziiri*
drive, chase away — *-naana, -keto*
drive away, drive out (spirits), exorcise — *-serke, -tutke, -ziiri, -zuurke*
drive away by waving or swinging something — *-laala, -taaba*
drive someone away from one's land, quarrel over land — *-selaala ka-*
drive, push — *-pambiŋbiŋ, -pato, -pirie*
drive, steer — *-teege peeze pa*
drop — *ndoŋdoŋ, tutur, tuturaana*
drop down — *-top, kaŋkuruŋ su*
drop down, throw something down — *-pundu*
drop off from a bunch, drop out from a group of people — *-mekeende*
drop something carefully — *-potop*
drop something down — *-pete, -pundu*
drought — *menmeende, zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras*
drown — *-win katkat yok, -mon*
drown, put under water — *-pomon*
drowsy — *mata- [ŋenŋeene/ ipata/ pot], mata- sanaana ikam, mata- isaana*
drum — *kombom*
drunk, get drunk — *-win ma mata- isaana, -win ma ŋgar ki- ikankaana, -win ma -saana*
dry (by hanging something over the fire) — *you mataana/ka koi iŋgal*
dry (fish) a bit on fire, warm up — *-kaazakaala, -lo, -laskaala*
dry (on a wire grid) — *-paara*
dry (water does not drip any more) — *-mamaaza*
dry morning (with no dew) — *rakrak*
dry off, wipe off — *-kaaza*
dry out — *zoŋ ikan*
dry out (liquids, rivers, seaside) — *-maaga*
dry out and shrivel — *-tukuugu*

dry out leaves in the sun — *-mbeles, -pamelle, zoŋ ilaŋaata*
dry up, heal (sores, wounds) — *-mo*
dry up, wither — *-mazozo, -mele, -laŋaata, -malai, -ŋguulu*
dry, become dry — *-raaza*
dry, die (used of trees) — *-meete, -metmeete, meeteŋa-*
dry, not sweating — *-kerekere, kerekereŋa-*
dubitative, maybe, perhaps — *ko*
duck (wild) — *alaŋlaŋ*
dugong, sea cow — *laboi*
dull, blunt, not sharp (used of tools) — *mata pambuŋa-, ndutŋa-, ŋgumgumŋa-, pambukaalaŋa-*
dull-sounding (used of drums) — *-taŋ borbor, -taŋ boubou*
dumb, not able to speak — *kwo- munŋa-, kwo- imun, kwo- somŋa-, nagaraŋa-*
dumbfounded — *-ŋa nama- pa, ŋgar imap*
dump, rubbish — *gedeeŋe*
dupe, trick — *-pakaam, -pakaka*
duration, extent — *-rao, pa*
durative aspect — *(verb +) -roro*
dusk, twilight — *baram, guruŋ, mbeŋ*
dust — *gubu-, ululu*
dust off — *-taaba*
duty, obligation — *le- uraata, buga-*

E

each one, each — *tataŋa, le- le-*
each other — *-par-*
eager to do something — *mata- seŋa-, mata-siŋsiŋ pa, ni- lekeleke pa, kete- ise*
eager to get something, eager to be first, rush past others — *-serseere*
eager to go places — *kumbu- leŋleŋ*
eagle — *manboŋ*
ear — *talŋa-*
ear decoration — *nok, pedede*
ear opens after having been blocked, happen to hear something — *talŋa- ikam pus*
ear, someone with big ears — *talŋa- ŋge mo*
earache, ear hurts — *talŋa- iyoyou*
earlier one — *muŋga*
earlobe — *talŋa- dibiini*
early, go very early in the morning — *-ndukaala*
early morning — *berek, borok, kozere, wau, lele kalau kalau, lele imarmar, lele iris*
early morning when some things can already be seen — *lele imaramraama*
early morning when the sun is rising — *zoŋ ise*
earn, get paid — *-teege le- kadoono*
ears stopped up physically — *talŋa-ipampam, talŋa- pampamŋa-*
earth, ground, land — *toono*
earth oven hole — *naluŋ*
earthly — *toono ka-, ki toono, toonoŋa-*
earthquake — *yeŋyeeŋge*
earwax — *talŋa- ka tiili*
ease one's weight onto something else — *-pamarra*
ease pain — *-palomo, -pembesmbeeze*
ease the hardship of someone, show compassion/ mercy to — *-muŋai*
ease, make easier — *-paluumu, -pamarra, -pembesmbeeze, -paraurau*
easier — *-raurau*
easily angered — *kete- malmalŋa-, kete- lai arasŋa-/ kei ta lai aras, lele- tataŋa, ŋerŋerŋa-*
easily doing something — *nama- mbeezeŋa-*
easily offended, upset — *ŋuŋuŋa-*
easily persuaded — *ŋgar pepepŋa-, lele-imbol som*
easily shared food among many people — *kini masakŋana*
easily, fluently, effortlessly — *pelpel*
east — *zoŋ ise, zoŋ uunu*
easy — *-marra, marraŋa-, pelpelŋa-, potpotŋa-, raurauŋa-*
eat — *-kan, kwo- iteege*
eat all kinds of things indiscriminately — *kwo- isagor, -kansaaba*
eat plain, bland food — *-kundak*
eat *galip* nuts (used of birds and bats) — *-samburaaza*
eat slowly, restrict eating — *-kinin*
eat well ahead — *-paraama*
eating, meal — *kini kanŋana*
eave of house — *manbule ki ruumu*
eavesdrop on — *-leŋut*
echo — *kalŋa- maŋgiliini, kwo- maŋgiliini, taliŋaru*
edge of a grave — *naala kwoono*
edge of a hole — *naala kezeene*
edge of a reef — *kur*
edge of thatched roofing — *romo*

edge of the road — *zaala zilŋaana*
edge of the elevated centre platform of a clan house — *kubibi, natoŋ muriini*
edge or end that is hanging loose — *tumbu-*
edge, side — *keze-, kwopiriini, orka-seŋgaaŋa, ziigi, zilŋa-*
edible leafy plants (general) — *zeere* (see Semantic Fields for names of specific plants)
edible part of a plant — *ŋono-*
edict, law — *tutu*
eel, eels — *tuunu, tuntuunu*
effect, power (have effect) — *mataana, mbura-*
effective, powerful — *mataanaŋa-, mbura-ŋa-*
effect, make a strong impression (used of words, speech) — *-ŋgal lele-*
efficient, effective — *mbolŋa-, ni- selsel*
effort — *kinkiini, kinkin, -kam kinkiini*
effort, make a special effort — *-kam se ki mbura-, -ke mbura-, mbura- pakpak, mbura- papiriizi, mbura- mbura-*
effortlessly, easily — *pelpel*
egg — *kutulu-*
egg each other on, incite each other — *-parkere, -parsokere*
eggs of a fish, roe — *mbara-*
Egypt — *Aikuptu*
eight ('five and three') — *lamata mi tel*
eighteen ('two fives and one (five) and three') — *lamoro mata mi tel*
elastic, stretchy — *parmaataŋa-*
elated, gloating, self satisfied — *kaipa, kawai*
elbow — *nama- mbukuunu*
elder in the church — *mboroŋan*
elevated storage platform — *parpaara*
eleven — *laamuru mi ta*
elongated part of something — *niini*
eloped — *kwaazaŋa-*
else (somebody, something else) — *toro*
emaciated, thin — *-koŋkoŋ, koŋkoŋŋa-, mbinbinŋa-*
embarrassed, ashamed — *ka- miaŋ, kuli-ikam miaŋ, miaŋ ilol*
embezzle — *-pasaana pat, -watke*
embezzling — *watkeŋana*
embrace — *-beŋbeeŋe, -sou*
emotionally moved — *lele- ikam uraata*
emphasis marker, just — *tau*
employed — *-teege uraata*
empty — *-bilim, bilimŋa-, -kolkol, kolkolŋa-, putuunu men*
empty or containing only a small amount — *-kapkaaba*
empty place with no provisions — *lele bilimŋana, mbinaareŋana, mbulekeŋana*
empty shell — *putu-*
empty stomach making noises — *kopo-mbeereŋa-*
empty trunk of a sago palm — *meene ka salan*
empty words — *sua sorok sorok*
empty-handed — *nama- men, nama-kolkolŋa-*
enable — *-parao, -paraurau*
encircle — *-kuutu, -liu, -tatiliu*
enclose — *-didi, -pakaala*
enclose an area by sticking sticks into the ground — *-rooropi, -roorokaala*
enclose something by tying — *-kokokaala*
enclose with a fence — *-liukaala, -siirikaala, -kamkaala*
enclosed area — *soŋsooŋgo*
encourage — *-pombol*
encouraged — *ni- ise*
encouragement — *sua pombolŋana*
end (of a tail) — *sipiini*
end an area — *kunduunu*
end (of a piece of rope) — *wooro mataana/ tumbuunu*
end a taboo after a period of certain ceremony — *-pauuru*
end bit — *tu-*
end boards of a canoe (put at front and back to prevent sea water from breaking in) — *sopooro*
end of a rain (when only a small amount is still falling) — *yaŋ kumbu mbinmbin*
end of life — *swo-*
end of the world, time — *toono swoono*
end piece (useless) of something — *sirkat*
ends of timber, joint — *sikiiri*
end, finish — *-map, -met, -pemet, -posop*
ended — *makiŋ, ma imap*
endure, last, stay — *-mbot*
endure great hardship — *mata- siŋiini isu*
endure hardship, trouble — *-baada pataŋana*
enemy (=Tok Pisin *birua*) — *ka- koi, ka-kulkuulu*
energetic — *siŋ iloondo, tiktikŋa-, ni- ise ma tiktik*
engaged — *roogoŋa-*
engagement ceremony — *moori roogoŋana*
engrave with an instrument — *-ris*

enjoy talking about — *kwo- imbeeze pa*
enlightened about — *mata- ipeere pa*
enliven — *-payaryaara*
enmity, hatred — *koi*
enmity leading to killing — *ka- kiizi*
enough — *irao, keŋkeŋ kat, ndabok, ndemeereŋa-*
Enough now! Stop it! — *Irao! Ina ndabok!*
enrage — *-pamalmal kete-, -pas kete-, -pasiksik lele-*
ensnarl — *-kau*
enter — *-le, -lela*
enter into — *-ru, -loondo, -zeebe*
enthusiastic — *kete- se pa, kete- seŋa-, nilekeleke pa, lekelekeŋa-, mata- siŋsiŋ, ni- ise pa*
enthusiastically talk about something — *kwo-imbeeze*
entice — *-kam lele-, -keene, -lili, -mban, -tok, -yakat, -kunkel, mata- kelwai pa, -we kunkel pa*
enticing words — *sua mbuyeeneŋana, sua leleeneŋa-*
entrails — *ka- kopo-, kopon kopon*
entrance to a village — *zaala kwoono, kwa kwoono, siiri kwoono*
entreat — *-pamuŋai lele-, -taŋroro*
enumerate, count — *-sinin*
envelope, wrapping — *sabaŋ*
epistle (in the Bible), letter — *ro*
equal — *raraate, raŋraŋ*
equal, equivalent (in ability, age, size, value) — *kado-*
equip — *-paraama, -parao*
eradicate, destroy — *-pambiriizi*
erect, make stand — *-pamender, -pander*
***erima* tree** — *kuriimi*
err, be in error — *-kam ŋoobo, -paŋoobo, -so ŋoobo, -sosor*
error — *sosor*
escape (from) — *-ko (pa), -kunkat*
escape, get free (from a trap) — *-purus*
escort — *-pamboro, -twen*
establish — *-pamender, -pander*
establish a new village — *-ur kar*
established — *-mender*
established and unchanging — *-mbot pataaŋa*
eternal life — *mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana, mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i*
Eucharist — *pasa*
European — *tubudu, anuut, bedbeedeŋa-, puspuuzuŋa-, pura*
Eva, Eve — *Eba*
evade — *-ŋgiriŋ, -piŋgis, -laŋgis*
evaluate — *-tiiri, -gabiizi, mata- ito, mata-pinin, -pitpit itu-*
evaluate another person's strength — *-ru mbura-, -ru tiro-*
evasive — *mata- koikoi*
even though — *ŋonoono ... mi/ tamen*
even, make to be even and smooth — *-sipke*
even, perfectly lined up — *ŋes*
evening — *rou biibi, rou ka lele, mbeŋ*
evening star — *Yaabo*
event — *mbulu, uraata*
everlasting, unending — *ma alok, iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila*
everyone talking about something — *keskeeze boozo*
everyone, all — *iwal, wal ta boozomen*
evil — *mbulu/ŋgar bozboozo, sananŋa-*
evil speech/words — *sua sananŋana*
evil spirit — *bubuŋana sananŋa-*
exactly — *kat*
exactly one — *tamen ŋonoono*
exalt — *-wit za-, -wit uru-, -pakur*
exalt loudly — *-loolo*
examination — *tiiriŋana*
examine — *-pit, -tiiri*
examine, search carefully — *-pitiiri*
example to be followed — *kin, kumbu- tuunu*
exasperate — *-pagesges, -pasiksik lele-*
exasperation Intj. — *Som kat!*
excellent, really good — *ambai komboono, kaibiim komboono*
excess, additional — *gegeene*
excessively — *ma tau*
excessively do something — *paagapuk, -zaza, -kam ma zaza*
exchange — *-parpekel, -kam mbalpuni, -parŋgiimi, pekelŋana*
exchange ceremony associated with marriage ceremonies — *tamakan*
exchange of goods — *-kam mburooŋo, -rou, -roupekel, -ŋgomoono*
excited, get excited — *ni- ise, kete- ise pa*
excited, joyful — *menmeen, menmeeniŋa-*
excited or upset too quickly — *kete-gurukguruk, kete- pitpit*

excommunicate — *-ziiri*
excretions of one's own body — *mbuŋi-, suru-, muk*
excuses, make excuses and therefore not talk forthrightly — *-pandelndel, -urŋase ki*
exemplify one's way of life, pass on, teach by example — *-yo mbuŋi-*
exhaust — *-sooŋo*
exhausted by a journey — *pai ipun, kumbu-ipolpol*
exhausted, tired — *ni- isaana, kuli- imalai, mbura- imap*
exhibit — *-pamaala, -piyooto*
exhort — *kwo- imbol pa, -pombol*
exhortation — *sua pombolŋana*
exist — *-mbot, -mbotmbot*
exit from — *-pet, -pera, -yooto*
***Exodus* (second book in the Bible)** — *Anutu ikamke zin Israel ma tizem pataŋana muriini*
exorcise — *-serke, -tutke, -ziiri, -zuurke*
expecting a baby — *-naama, kopo-*
expect to meet, wait for — *-naama, -sa, -ur mata- pa*
expel — *-ziiri, -ser*
expensive — *kadoono isala, pat biibi, pat zaanaŋana*
experience — *-re, -yamaana*
experience a bit (but not fully) — *-re tenten*
experience a sensation in one's body — *kuli- ikam pirik/prik*
experience something bad as a result of one's own actions — *-se ka-, -pakaara ka-*
experience sudden pain, 'see stars' — *pitik iporrou la mata-*
experience western-style development — *-pet*
experienced — *(-we) kolman pa*
expire, die — *-pas, -meete, ka- bolboolo ipol, ma kup*
explain —*-kam mos pa, -la leleene pa, -peeze, -piyooto ka- uunu*
explanation —*ka ŋgar, ka- uunu, mos, sua uunu*
expound — *-la leleene pa*
expresses sudden realization Intj. — *ina sa... na*
expresses disapproval or dismay Intj. — *Wae!*
expresses surprise Intj. — *Eeron! Wai!*
expresses that the speaker is moving on to a different topic Intj. — *Ayo!*
expression, word — *sua mbuku-/ kundu-*
extend all the way to as far as — *tuŋ la*
extend to — *ila imiili (su), -met, -yaara*
extend, add to — *-seeŋge*
extent of time that — *-kot*
external, outward — *mat kana*
extra — *gegeene*
extract, pull out — *-pas la*
extremely, really, very — *kat*
eye — *mata-*
eye of a needle — *sor sumbuunu*
eye of a net — *maata*
eye becomes white (after injury) — *mata- ikeldodo/ ikidodo*
eye problem (some defect in one's eyes) — *mata- koborbooro*
eye, outer edge of the eye — *mata- kunduunu*
eyeball — *mata- kutuluunu*
eyebrows — *mata- romoono*
eyelashes — *mata- rumuunu*
eyelid — *mata- twiini*
eyes are opened — *mata- ipeere*
eyes bulging — *mata- putput*
eyes closed, blind — *mata- ipis, mata- pisŋa-*
eyes, have red eyes — *mata- uunu siŋsiŋ*
eyesight (poor eyesight, not seeing well) — *mata- isaana, mata- mbeŋ, mata- zugutgut, mata ikumkuumu*
eyewitness — *-re kat ki/pa mata-*

F

face — *kere-, mata-, ruŋgu-*
face (fresh, not sleepy) — *mata- ambai*
face each other, face to face — *kere- ila mbata, kere- iparsai pa, -parsai*
face marks, (have f.) — *mata- mosŋa-*
face towards — *kere- ipet/ ila/ imar ki*
fail — *-toombo ma som, -top, ma pis, maŋaanakaal-*
fail to keep a promise — *-reege sua mbukŋana, -to sua mbukŋana som*
faint — *mata- zugutgut, mata- imbelmbel, mata- kokouŋana ise*
faintly, indistinctly — *kinkin (-leŋ kinkin)*
fair, just, correct — *-ndeeŋe, ndeeŋeŋa-*
fair-skinned — *puspuuzuŋa-*
fairy tale — *kon ninŋana*
faith — *urlaŋana*
faith, have faith in — *-ur lele- ila ki, -urla ki*

faithful — *mata- ise pa, mata- seŋa-, -to sua ki- mbukŋana*
fake — *-kam napaala, napaalaŋa-*
fall down — *-top, -mel, baram su*
fall apart — *-mureege*
fall asleep — *kwo- pot*
fall down — *-miya, -mekeende, -mukuuzu*
fall down with a thumping sound — *guruŋ, kaŋkuruŋ su, -nduŋ su*
fall ill, come down with an illness — *-karambitmbit, mete ikam, -su*
fall into a deep sleep — *-zemke itu-, -keene ma ŋor/ŋorok kat*
fall into sin — *-top pa sanaana*
fall into water — *-kuuzu*
fall off (used of palm leaves) — *-kam pokpok*
fall off from a group — *-mekeende*
fall off one by one (used of teeth) — *zoŋo-murumŋana i*
fall over backwards — *-malaala ki ndeme-*
fall over with roots pulled up out of the ground — *-muzu*
fall over, make to fall over — *-pamuzu*
fall short of — *-mbot ndeme- pa, -tat, -yel*
false — *pakaamŋa-*
false contractions during pregnancy (not birth yet) — *-mbunbuut-, -mbulmbuulu*
false, not true — *pakaamŋa-*
fame — *uru-, za-*
familiar/ intimate with someone — *kuli-imet, kuli- irou, kunu- imet pa*
family members — *wal, siŋ tamen*
family planning (do good family planning) — *sapaari, -sapaara*
family planning (poor family planning) — *-sorok, -sorokkaala pikin, -pomol, pomolmolŋa-*
famine — *peteele, peteele ipun, -kan peteele*
famous — *uru- ŋa-, za-ŋa-*
fan — *-kam miiri, -laala, -taaba*
fan (made of coconut leaves etc.) — *laala, taaba*
far — *mazwaana molo, lele molo, molo*
far away place — *lele molo, kar mbuleene*
far, go as far as — *-la -miili su, tuŋ la*
far, somewhat far — *moloŋana*
farmer, gardener — *tomtom ki woomo, (tomtom) woomoŋa-, woomo ka-, tomtom mbombo*
farming, gardening — *woomo*
far-reaching voice — *kalŋa- molo*
fart — *si-*
fart sound — *pur, pik, pikpik*
fascinate — *-palpaala mata-/ ŋgar*
fast — *-ŋgalsek itu- pa kini kanŋana*
fast walk — *londi*
fast, go fast, run — *-loondo*
fasten, tie — *-po, -tuugu*
fasten clothing around one's waist — *-kawaala*
fasten, tie to — *-mbit*
fastidious, good at — *nama- mbeezeŋana*
fat, big in size — *ndekndekŋa-, tumŋa-, tumkatŋa-*
fat, grease — *mbuuru, mbuye-, ŋgere*
fat, overweight — *-barbaara*
father, uncle — *tama-*
father (vocative form) — *ate*
father and mother — *tama- ma na-*
father of a deceased child — *maanda*
father-in-law — *rwo- + bi*
fathers (vocative, when addressing a group of males that are one's social superiors) — *tamaŋan*
father's brothers and other close male relatives from his side — *tama- bizin*
fatten up, become fatter — *-kombo, -tum le-, -putum*
fatty, greasy — *mbuyeeneŋa-*
fault — *uunu*
fault, one at fault, culprit — *laŋula*
favour — *-kampe, kampeŋana, -pomoozo*
fear — *-moto, -moto ka-, -polop, motoŋana, ndoŋdoŋ, riŋriŋ ikam*
fear causing a bodily sensation — *kuli-imender, kuli isarakrak*
fearful — *mototoŋa-, poloplopŋa-, moririŋa-*
fearless — *-zem kuli- pa, -nin kosasa som, -kunyaara, -zem itu-, -moto som*
feast — *kini kanŋana, kini biibi, mailaŋ*
featherless — *komok, komokŋa-*
feathers — *rumu-, iili*
February — *Gomsala, Mbulabe*
faeces — *te, tie-*
fed up with — *-gesges, ni- gesges pa*
feeble — *-saana, -zanzaana*
feebly do something — *-zamzam*
feed a fire with a lot of wood — *-nduuru*
feed someone with poison — *-pakan*

feed, give nourishment — *-putu, -pakan, -putum*
feel — *-teege, -yamaana, kuli- ikam*
feel a burning or itching sensation — *kuli-imomoozo, kuli- ituntun, kuli- iwidit, -momoozo, ŋgure- iwidit*
feel badly about — *lele- ambai som, lele isaana, lele- iyoyou, lele- ibayou, lele-ipata*
feel better (physically) — *ni- iraurau, ni-ambaimbai*
feel broken up inside, sad — *lele- imormor*
feel compelled — *lele- ipasiksik*
feel cold — *ni- tekteege/ tekeege*
feel cold (make feel cold) — *-patekeege*
feel for something with hands — *-zom, -zorom*
feel full — *kopo- isaana*
feel good/ happy — *lele- ambai, ma ambai le-*
feel good about oneself — *ni- ise*
feel in the mud with ones hand's/ feet for shellfish and collect — *-ndop keembe*
feel moved to do something — *lele- ipurru*
feel one's way (especially used of turtles and eels) — *-zuŋarŋaara*
feel something, be emotionally 'moved' — *lele- ikam uraata*
feel very bad — *-geeze, -ur geezeŋana pa itu-, lele- ipata kat, lele- isaana kat*
feeling/ sensation returns to some part of a body after numbness — *kuli- ikam pirik*
feet, at the feet of, close to — *kumbu- uunu*
fell, cut down — *-kas, -taara ma isu, -pamuzu*
fellow — *to, tomtom*
female (used of humans) — *moori*
female animal — *paŋgaara*
female close relatives — *le- tamori bizin*
female sex organ, vagina — *kende-*
fence — *siiri, kwa*
fence (small, temporary) — *nagel*
fence in — *-daadakaala, -pokaala, -kuutu, -rooropi, -siirikaala*
fence post — *tiili*
fenced in area — *siiri, soŋsooŋgo*
feral, (domestic animal gone wild) — *zazuubu*
fermented, sour — *-booŋo*
fertile (of land) — *mbuye-, mbuyeeneŋa-*
fervently, strongly — *mbolŋana, raama lele-*
festival —*uraata biibi, suŋŋana biibi, mailaŋ*
fetch water — *-se yok*
fetish — *yaamba*
foetus kicking inside uterus — *-pakatkat*
fever, have a fever — *kuli- ibayou*
few, just a few — *tataŋa, ririŋa*
fibres hanging from something — *moren moren*
fibres, silk (of corn) — *rumu-*
fibres of pandanus roots — *iimi*
fibres (strong) in wood, meat, and some tubers which make them tough to cut or eat — *uranuran*
fibrous — *moreeneŋa-, uranuranŋa-*
fiddle, do some little handcraft — *-yo nama-*
fidget — *-mirri, -parikrik kumbu-*
field ready for planting — *kumuro*
fierce — *kete- malmalŋa-, lele- tataŋa-*
fiery, sharp, strong talk — *sua mataanaŋana, sua mbolŋana*
fifteen — *lamoro mata*
fight — *-kam malmal, -porou*
fight back — *-pulul*
fight one's way to — *-rambuuzu*
fight together against — *-kor nama- pa*
fight, war — *malmal, paruuzu*
fighter — *porouŋa-, malmalŋa-, nama-birbirŋa-, zaaba ka-*
figurative — *sua tooroŋana-*
filariasis sickness — *pirpiiri/piripiri, zuzu-iloondo, lembe- iloondo*
filch, pinch, steal — *-kemut*
file — *-twooro*
file incorrectly and make blunt — *-deede*
fill — *-pen, -zeebe*
fill (stars in the sky) — *-ŋgor saamba*
fill and seal, patch up — *-zeebekaala*
fill holes — *-zilzil, -zilkaala, -pasirimkaala*
fill up — *-pumun, -lol, -daaba, -padaban, -paputput, -pepen*
fill up a container with water — *-kut yok*
fill up and make a complete number — *-ŋgal*
fill, possess (spirit being takes control of someone) — *-ru pa, -zeebe, -loondo pa*
filled (with no free space), full — *-mun, ma bok*
filled to overflowing, full — *-momokou*
fin of fish (back and side) — *sisira-, talŋa-*
final — *kaimer kana, pemetŋana*
find — *-ndeeŋe*
find by touching, grope for — *-zom, -zorom*
find in a certain place — *-pandeeŋe*
find oneself in trouble — *-se ka-, -pakaara ka-*
little finger — *nama- lutuunu zigziigi*
fingernails — *nama- kukuunu*
fingers — *nama- lutunlutun*

finish — *-map, -pemet, -posop, -parwai*
finish off completely — *-peke kete-*
finish off/ conclude a taboo ceremony — *-pauuru*
finish talking finally — *kwo- imeete pa sua*
finished — *makiŋ, ma imap*
finished with — *-map pa, -met pa, -yembut*
finishing line — *seŋgaaŋa*
fire (make a fire) — *you, -ndou you*
fire (make a big fire) — *-lubuŋ*
fire bundle — *balis*
fire burns down to embers — *you ikuruk*
fire burns with smoke rising up — *you ikumuundu*
fire burns, consumes — *you ikan*
fire dies out — *you imeete*
fire burns brightly — *you ibilbil*
fire someone from a job — *-yembut pa uraata*
fire sticks (rubbed together to make a fire) — *mben ŋonoono, mben niini*
fire that is blazing, big, and very hot — *you ŋirŋirŋa-*
firefly — *zerwaŋ zerwaŋ, upsol, pitik*
fireplace — *you muriini*
firewood — *ke*
firewood (half-burned piece of firewood) — *kiliiti*
firm — *-mbol, mbolŋa-, ndaŋdaŋŋa-, tuŋ, tuŋtuŋ, kaŋkaŋ*
firm, make firm — *-pakeke*
firm, tight — *-ndaŋdaŋ*
firmly attached — *-kapis, -sekap kat*
first — *mataana, muŋgu*
first, be the first to do something, initiate — *-kam maata, -mbuk mataana pa, -muuŋgu pa, -pumuuŋgu, -we mataana pa, -we uteene pa*
first time — *mata popoten*
first time for someone to do something — *popoŋa- pa*
first, front one, earlier one — *muŋga*
first-born — *lautabe, pikin muŋgamuŋga*
first-born daughter of a clan leader — *mernan, galiki*
first-born son of a clan leader — *merere*
first-born's place — *muri- muŋgamuŋga*
first-time visitor (requires ceremonial treatment) — *kuapu*
fish (generic) — *ye*
fish using a fishing line — *-keene*
fish using a net — *-waaza*
fish with a light at night — *-tun, -nuumbu*
fishhook — *kwiili*
fishermen — *tomtom ki tikamam ye, wal ye kan*
fishing line — *yaaba*
fishing rod — *karwaaŋga*
fist (put up fists to fight) — *-boogo nama-, -lul nama-*
fit — *-rao, -ndeeŋe, -ŋeete, ŋek*
fit, young, strong — *petpeeteŋa-, kaibiim*
fitting — *kado-, kinŋa-, ndeeŋeŋa-, -rao, -top la*
five — *lamata*
five days from now — *saaga*
fives, by fives — *lamataŋa*
five leaves of tobacco (a classifier used for counting tobacco) — *peseene*
fix a problem — *-urpe sua, pataŋana*
fix eyes on — *-geede*
fix, fix up — *-urpe, -karakiti, -ŋgaraapi*
flail at — *-laala*
flail one's limbs and act strangely after being hit badly — *-zouzou uri kuinuunu*
flake — *-malalaala*
flames of a fire — *you miaana*
flaming — *-bilbil, bilbilŋa-*
flap (used of turtles, squids) — *kol, kolkol*
flap in the wind (flags) — *-kalkal*
flap slowly — *kolop kolop*
flapping — *babur babur, babur baburŋa-*
flapping helplessly — *pukpuk*
flapping sound (made by flying things) — *burbur*
flash — *bil, -kimit*
flat — *-baba, borbor, parŋa-*
flat side of a roof — *bege-*
flat stomached (i.e. not pregnant) — *zalŋa-*
flat-shaped part — *kete-*
flatten and smooth something by rubbing — *-pasamaara*
flatten out, make flat — *-pel*
flatter, talk enthusiastically, extol, praise — *kwo- imbeeze*
flattering speech — *sua mbuyeeneŋana*
flaunting one's wealth or power — *-kam seu*
flea — *pit*
flee (from) — *-ko pa, -kunkat*
fleet, large group of canoes — *umbaala*
flesh, meat — *maza-*

flick finger nails against something — *-pit*
flicker (flames of a fire) — *-selemlem*
flickering — *-kam pirik pirik*
flipper of a fish or other aquatic animal — *bege-, talŋa-, ka- peeze*
float on top of the water — *-pot, -potpot*
float, transport by floating — *-pasur, -pusur*
floating, light — *potpotŋa-*
flock — *uunu, uunuŋan*
flood — *wo*
flood plain — *lele looboŋa-, maaŋga*
floor (made out of black palm) — *soolo*
floor joist, bearer — *luŋluŋ, wiimbi*
floppy-eared — *mo*
floundering — *pukpuk*
flour — *palawa*
flow — *-reere*
flower — *manman, aigau*
flower — *-ruŋ*
flower (used of palms) — *-tiyaara*
fluent — *kwo- ketekete pa sua, kwo imarra, kwo- iŋgeeze*
fluently — *-ŋgeeze, pelpel*
fluid — *suru-*
flute — *mamaaza*
flutter — *kolom kolom*
flutter (used of leaves) — *bilbil*
fly — *lokon*
fly (by flapping wings) — *-rie*
fly away, off — *-pilkat*
fly into rage — *kete- ibeleu*
fly quickly (used of birds) — *wik*
fly up — *-mbenben*
fly, make fly away — *-pirie*
flying fox (general term) — *mbia, mbaia*
fog, cloud, foggy — *ŋauŋau, ŋauŋauŋa-*
fold a leaf into a cone — *-pel*
fold hands (for prayer) — *-urpe nama-*
fold one's arms and not fight back — *-lul nama-*
fold one's legs — *-selek*
fold up — *-lek*
follow a road or path — *-to zaala*
follow after — *-pa kaimer, -to, -kemer, -renaana, -tokeele, -tokes*
follow along on the side of something — *-sal*
follow each other (in certain order) — *-parto*
follow one's own desires — *-to itu- lele-, -wwa le- sorok*
follow somebody's movements by looking — *mata- keltoto, mata- ito*
follow someone continuously — *-rekis, -renaana*
follow the behaviour of one's parents (or close relatives) — *-pa ki*
follower of, disciple of — *naŋgaŋ ki-*
foment, incite, stir up — *-kere, -sokere*
fondle — *-mbuulu, -teege ŋono-, -zom*
food, food crop (general term) — *kini*
food (cooked, used as travel food) — *kini mazeene*
food (small amount leftover for later use) — *kwo- suruunu*
food storage area (a temporary structure) — *booro*
food type made with *galip* nuts — *aduŋ, aimburniini, kodaaŋa, muna, munaŋa-, tetekat*
food, one's favourite food — *ka- mok*
foods eaten only in a time of hunger — *lai aras, lai mok, ansau*
fool somebody — *-pakaam, -pakaka, -pakankaana, -patalli*
foolish — *kankaanaŋa-, talliŋa-*
foolish speech — *sua kankaanaŋana*
foot, feet — *kumbu-*
foot/ base of a mountain — *abal uunu*
footprints — *kumbu- muriini*
footsteps, way of life — *kumbu- tuunu*
for (causal conjunction) — *pa, paso*
for (dative / benefactive) — *ka-, le, pa*
for (temporal duration / extent) — *pa, irao*
for no reason — *sorok, usomŋana*
for sale, needs to be paid for — *ŋgiimiŋa-*
forage on a reef for shellfish — *-peŋende, -kan magat*
forbear, patient — *kete- biibi, -lul nama-, -mbut nama-, -suulu kete-, -tut kete-*
forbid — *-peteke, -ŋgalsek, -ur ŋgalseki*
forbid the use of something — *-potom*
forbidden — *ŋgalsekŋa-*
force of churning water — *ka- belut*
force one's way — *-sagoogo, -serseere*
force to go hurriedly — *-patoto*
force, pester someone to do something — *-maŋmaŋ, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ, -pazonoogo*
force (use extra force) — verb + *sasaara (-yasasaara, -kansasaara, -wisasaara, -mbosasaara)*
forceful — *-keke, -kelkel, -maŋmaŋ*
forceful (words) — *kekeŋana, kelkelŋana, mbolŋana*

forcefully drag away — *-yaaru tataata, -sasaara*
ford — *-ndu*
forearm — *nama- lwoono*
forefinger — *nama- lutuunu yanankou*
forehead — *ndomo-*
foreign, different — *ndelŋa-*
foreigner, stranger — *leembe*
forest area that has not been cut before — *sok, su mbitiŋana*
forest-related things — *su ka-*
foretaste — *-re tenten*
forget — *mata- mbiriizikaala, mata- mbeleele pa, mata- mbelelekaala*
forget about it — *toŋgo (pa)*
forget one's obligations — *-keenemeete, mata- imeete pa*
forgive — *mata- mbelelekaala, mata- mbiriizikaala, -mus sanaana, -urpe lele-*
forgive sin — *-reege sanaana*
forgiveness — *sanaana urpeŋana, sanaana reegeŋana*
fork (cutlery) — *ŋgal*
fork of a river — *yok namaana*
fork, branch — *-boogo, -bogboogo*
forked — *boogoŋa-*
forked stick (can be made into a handle of a sago pounder) — *kaama*
forked stick — *ke zoŋoono*
forked tongue — *mia- bogboogoŋa-*
form, make, mould — *-mbuuzu, -urpe*
formalize/ officiate at a marriage — *-powoolo*
former — *muŋguŋa-*
former garden site that is newly overgrown — *raŋgaata*
fornicate — *-urnol, -kam mbulu kizin me ma ŋge*
fornication — *urŋa nol*
forthright — *keteketeŋa-*
forthrightly (speak forthrightly) — *-so kat(kat)*
fortify — *-kipiiri, -paraama*
fortunately — *malan to*
fortune, luck — *mbuŋi-, siŋ, koinu-*
forward, front side — *kere-, mata-*
foul language — *kombol, sua sosor, sua sananŋana*
foul mouthed — *kwo- kombol, kombolŋana*
foul up, mess up (writing, talk) — *-pakalaulau, -palaulau*
found a new village — *-ur kar*
foundation — *u-*
four — *paŋ*
four days from now — *iriimi*
four hundred (people) — *munŋaana*
fourth — *-we paŋ pa, ma paŋ*
fourth generation from the present either before or after — *gobo-*
fowl, bush fowl — *kiau, tiau*
fox, wolf, wild dog — *me saŋsaŋŋa-*
fragrant oil — *ŋgere kuziiniŋana*
framing of a house — *ruumu tiro-*
frank, speak frankly — *-so katkat*
frayed, ragged, worn out — *mataataŋa-*
free somebody — *-weene, -putke*
free, for free — *kado somŋa-, sorok*
free, get out of, pull free — *-yooto mat, -purus, -yapuras*
fresh, cool, clean — *mbitiŋa-*
fresh and young — *petpeeteŋa-*
fresh or healthy — *ni- kalaana, kuli- mbitiŋa-*
friend — *wae-, toro-*
friend (term of address) — *ndaŋ*
fright, get a fright — *kete- ikam keŋ, kete- ikam wek, kopo- kopo- imap ma indou ise, -murur, -morsop*
frighten, make jumpy, make nervous — *-pamoriri, -pakoikoi*
frighten, startle — *-paguruk, -pakeŋkeŋ kumbu-, -pamoto, -papolop, -paruru kopo-*
frightened (Intj.) — *Yeei!*
frightened (when one encounters ghosts or other spirit beings) — *kuli- sarakrak, kuli- imozooro, kuli- imoto*
frightened to death — *ŋgelbuk ikam*
fritter away, waste, squander — *-pasaana, -yasureege, -yaŋgwiiri*
frog (general term) — *ŋgeu*
from — *pa*
from before — *aliŋa-, alokŋa-, muŋguŋa-, muŋgu ma imar*
frond of a palm tree — *palpaaŋga, sulpaaŋga*
front — *kere-, mata-, muŋga*
front (in front of) — *kere- uunu, kumbu- uunu, la mata-*
front limbs of animals — *nama-*
from long ago — *muŋgu muŋgu mi imar*
front of a house — *ruumu kwoono*
front part of a canoe — *wooŋgo mata-/ ndomoono*

froth — *mbeere*
fruit — *pwo-, ŋono-*
fruit or nut trees belonging to someone — *mba*
fruit tree type (wild papaya) — *ndeege*
fruit tree, nut tree or sago palm (given as part of brideprice) — *kamkaamba*
fruit-bearing season is ended — *-pit*
fruitless — *ŋono somŋa-*
fruits of one's labour — *uze ki- tiene, ŋonoono*
frustration Intj. — *Aiss!, Haiss! O yae! O yalei! Waii!*
fulfil, bear fruit — *-ur/ -piyooto ŋonoono*
full — *bok, -pen, ŋak*
full, bulging — *-titi, -putput*
full moon — *puulu ilupi*
full number, whole, complete — *munŋa-*
full of air, tight — *ndaŋdaŋŋa-*
full of holes — *milpispisŋa-*
full of something (people, insects) — *kutkut, bok, -mun*
full stomach — *kopo- isaana, kopo- bok, kopo- ŋak, kopo- putput*
fully commit oneself to something — *lele- imet pa, -zem itu-, -ye kuli- pa*
fun (be fuuny, make fun of) — *ŋeu, -kam ŋeu, -peŋeu*
function — *-kam uraata pa*
funny — *ŋeuŋa-, sua ŋeuŋana*
fur, furry — *rumu-, rumunrumunŋa-*
furious, very upset — *kete- ipakpak, kete- ibeleu, lele- ibegeu, mata- putput, kete- malmal kat*
fuss, make a fuss over something — *-ŋooŋokaala*
fussing — *-kam biluuŋu, -kam mbuliigi, -kam mbiŋbiŋ*
fussy concerning something — *-peleele*
futile, having no results — *ŋono somŋa-*
future — *kaimer, ko*
future (certain), will surely happen — *kola*

G

gadfly — *birum birum, mberom mberom*
gain fame from — *iwe uru- pa*
***galip* nut tree/ nuts** — *kaŋar*
***galip* nut and leafy vegetable mixture** — *aimburniini*
***galip* nuts that have fallen amongst leaves** — *kaŋar ka mbol*
gallbladder, gall, black ink of a squid or octopus, or black soot from smoke — *kusu-*
game — *buzur, mboŋ*
garbage — *musmuuzu, gedeeŋe*
garden — *mokleene*
garden area which has been hacked down for a new garden — *taamba*
garden house — *beeze*
gardening, farming — *woomo*
gardener, farmer — *tomtom ki woomo/ mbombo*
gate, gateway — *kataama, kwa kwoono, zaala kwoono*
gather around — *-koror, -kuutu, -liu, -mokor la*
gather cooking stones after the food has finished cooking — *-petpet, -peipei*
gather one's strength — *-kam tiro- pa, -ke tiro-, -kam se ki mbura-*
gather to oneself — *-gagaara*
gather together — *-kor, -lup, -mokor, -ndou, -rourou, -pakokor*
gather together (things that are located in different places) — *-rogeege, -yogeege*
gather together in order to protect — *-korkaala, -kokorkaala*
gather together necessary supplies — *-maŋgaraama*
gather, collect — *-ndou, -ro, -yo*
gathering — *lupŋana, rourouŋana, uunuŋan*
Gauru village — *Ŋguuru*
gaze at something new — *mata- loolo pa*
gecko types: — *repal, ŋguloŋ*
general, not specific (used of speech) — *sua baba*
generational exchange — *-parpekel*
generous — *kete- somŋa-, lele-ŋa-, mata- merereŋa-, nama- welweeleŋana, naraiŋa-, pomoozoŋa-, rairaiŋa-*
***Genesis* (the book in the Bible)** — *Koroŋ ta Boozomen Un*
genitals — *kende-, kuti-*
genitals (euphemism) — *ni-*
gentiles, non Jewish people (as used in the Bible) — *wal ta Yuda somŋan i*
gentiles, ignorant/ unsophisticated people — *wal matan munŋan*
gentle — *luumuŋa-, maneneŋa-*
gentle breeze — *mirmiiri*
germs — *motmooto*

gesture with one's eyes, glance — *-ŋgal mata- kunduunu pa*
get — *-kam, -kam le-, -kam ka-*
get after, nag — *kwo- ikanan, -maata kwo- pa*
get an idea into one's head — *kosasa imaŋga pa*
get off of the current topic of discussion — *kwo- kakes lae, -pabogboogo sua*
get oneself together — *-tiyaara ka- pit, -kam se ki mbura-*
get someone to do something, incite, stir — *-kelkel, -pamaŋga, -pesese, -segeede, -we kunkel pa, -yakat*
get stuck to, stick to — *-tu, -sekap*
get up — *-maŋga*
get up and be ready to do something — *-tiyaara ka- pit*
get up at once — *burup ma -maŋga*
get up on — *-se, -zeze*
get/ fetch water — *-se yok*
get wind of some talk — *-leŋpis, -leŋtaara*
get, give extra — *-kam gegeene pa*
ghost — *kon*
gibber, blather, rattle on — *kwo- pereu pereu*
gift that is sent — *seŋgeri*
gift that one has in hand — *nama-, nama- ŋonoono*
gigantic — *magor, maanzi, siŋanabi, kunaanabi*
gills — *ŋgara-*
ginger — *marai*
girl, little girl — *morri*
girlfriend, mistress — *ka- moori*
girls (young and unmarried) — *tamuriŋ*
give — *-kam pa, -kam le-, -kam ka-, -sara nama-*
give a gift — *-pomoozo, -peteege*
give a lot/ more than expected — *-kam biibi, -su pa ma paagapuk, -re ki som*
give back — *-pokot, -pimiili, -pekel*
give birth — *-peebe, -kam tomtom*
give birth prematurely — *-yapuras*
give drink to someone, nurse — *-piwin*
give (even a little bit) — *-ur nama- kunuunu risa*
give something to someone first — *-pumuuŋgu*
give instructions how to do something — *-sope, -ŋgalraama, -paute*
give leaf treatment to relieve pain — *-to*
give oneself unreservedly — *-ye kuli- pa, -zem itu- ila ki*
give out in small measures (used of money, clothing, food, fish) — *-yapaala*
give things away — *-welweele nama-, -sara (nama-)*
give too freely or too much — *-semboron sorok*
give up (bad behaviour) — *-baziriŋ*
give up on — *-map pa, -met pa*
glance — *mata- nesnes, mata- (i)rikrik*
glare at (in anger) — *mata- putput, -ŋa mata- putuunu pa, mata- iyaara pa*
glide, soar — *-ral, -tabaaba*
glisten, gleam , shine — *-kilili, -milmil*
glistening, oily — *ŋgeremreemeŋa-*
gloating — *kaipa, kawai, ni- ise sorok, menmeen sorok*
gloomy — *mata- muŋaiŋai, mata- monmoondo*
glorious — *zaanaŋa-, uru- ŋa-*
glory — *zaana biibi, azuŋka, mburaana mi mbulu ndabokŋana*
glow — *-yaara*
glue — *-pokap, -sekap, -pasirimkaala, -riibi*
glutinous — *-bigilgil*
gluttonous — *kopo- kiniŋa-, mata- kiniŋa-*
gnarled — *-piiŋgi, piiŋgiŋa-, aiimiŋa-, piuŋa-*
gnash (used of teeth) — *zoŋo- ŋekŋek*
gnaw on — *-ŋo*
go (away from speaker and hearer) — *-la*
go against, oppose — *-kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala*
go all the way to — *tuŋ la*
go all the way to the top — *wek sala*
go along the side of something — *-sal*
Go away! Intj. — *Haiss!*
go away, disappear one by one/ one after the other — *-murum, -pas*
go by — *-konzaala, -pasal, -rik*
go by fast — *-ris*
go down (moving away from the speaker and hearer) — *-sula*
go down (toward the speaker) — *-su, -zuzu*
go down (towards the hearer) — *-suma*
go down a slope at an angle — *-zirir*
go down and over — *-sulae*
go down into water — *-ndu*
go down into water front first — *-keltuundu*

go down quickly (used of flowing or slithering movement) — *res*
go first — *-muuŋgu*
go first rushing to get ahead of others — *-serseere*
go from house to house (begging) — *-no ruumu, -nonogeege*
go from house to house (every house) — *-sinin zin ruumu*
go horizontally, level, aside — *-lae*
go inland, go inside — *-lela*
go in an unintended/ opposite direction — *-miili*
go later — *-pa kaimer*
go off (no longer good-tasting) — *-taamba*
go on a sea voyage to trade — *-kwai*
go on/ by foot — *-pa toono*
go on with no pauses, go on without stopping — *-ur metŋana som*
go on top of — *-sala*
go one's own way — *-wwa le- (sorok)*
go or run away in different directions — *-ko kiŋakiŋa, -ko pirik/papirik, -kam pirik*
go out and off to the side — *-perae*
go out in a seawards direction — *-pera*
go out of joint — *-begeu, -mbekes, -kam borok*
go out of sight — *pis, sam, -sapir*
go out, outside — *ber + la, -pera, -pet*
go over, go beyond, step over, transgress — *-molo*
go past — *-konzaala, -kosal, -pasal*
go past each other — *-parpabeleu*
go repeatedly to the same person, pester — *-pasepeele, -pazonoogo*
go right towards someone or something — *-koŋuru, -paŋuru, -loondoŋuru*
go away secretly — *-keut, -beleu*
go straight and return without delay — *-sagoogo*
go straight into, to a target — *alala, ma koŋ, ma pok, tiŋ*
go through, go against (waves, wind) — *-kotyaara, -kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala*
go through, into — *pus, -ru pa, -zil*
go to the middle — *-peete*
go to work in the morning without eating — *-po maala ila kopo-*
go together in a large group — *-keete, dudut, baram*
go unconscious because of pain — *mata-mburri, pitik iporou la mata-, -meete katkat, mata- mbelmbel*
go under, sink, drown — *-mon*
go until — *-miili su*
go up — *-sala, -se*
go up and down, be busy — *-su ma -se*
go up and over a bit to the side (moving away from both the speaker and hearer) — *-salae*
go very early in the morning — *-ndukaala*
go well with — *-ur ambai pa*
go with — *-gaaba, -la raama*
goat — *mekmek*
go-between person — *konor*
God — *Anutu, Merere/ Merre, Tomtom Biibi*
gold — *gol*
good — *ambai, ambaiŋa-, kaibiim, ndabok, ndabokŋa-*
good advice for life — *sua pombolŋana*
good appearance, good looking — *ruŋgu-ambai, petpeeteŋa-, kaibiim, atektekŋa-*
good, skilled at doing something — *-kam nama- keteene pa, musiiniŋa-, nama-mbeezeŋa-, mata- kombo pa, mata-mbolŋa-, mata- kisŋa-*
good at something (because some magic has been worked) — *-win ka- wooro*
good at hunting — *mboŋŋa-*
good at making designs — *nama- mosŋana*
Goodbye! — *Oo, niom kombombooreyom, niam amla o!*
good-looking — *kaibiim, sembe-*
Good on you! Intj. — *Yo!*
good singer who can sing high notes well — *ŋgure- ikam pus pa mboe*
good speaker — *kwo-ŋa-, kwo- suaŋa-, kwo keteketeŋa-*
good speech/words — *sua ambaiŋana/ ndabokŋana*
good, make to feel good, ease — *-pembesmbeeze*
good, not good (typically occurs in negated utterances) — *kalaana (som)*
good, surpassingly good at doing something — *mata- ŋonoono*
good, very good — *ambaimbaiŋa-, ambai komboono*
goodness, kindness — *kampeŋana*
good-smelling — *kuziiniŋa-, kuzi rieŋa-*
good-tasting — *-kam ŋgure-, namutŋa-, ŋgure- imbeeze pa, -zuuru ŋgure-*

goose pimples (because of cold, fear, anger) — *kuli- sarakrak*
gore, spear, stab — *-kuruumu, -ŋgal, -up*
gossip — *-nin kao, -pinin kao, -seket kao, (sua) seket kao*
govern — *-kam peeze pa, -mboro*
government — *gabman*
governor — *gabana*
grab — *karau lae pa, -sou, kek sala -yasasaara*
grab food greedily for oneself — *nama- ikelkel*
grab hold of, grab on to — *-ro, -rokiskis*
grab someone's leg — *-pei kumbu-*
grab or snatch away — *-san*
grab something in order to hurry up the process — *-sankaala*
grab things quickly and rush — *-yagorak*
grace, favour — *kampeŋana*
gracious — *kampeŋa-*
gracious towards, show favour to — *-kampe*
gradually — *riŋariŋa*
graft — *-ŋgalseeŋge*
grandfather, grandchild — *abu, tumbu-*
grandmother, granddaughter — *abu, tumbu- moori*
grasp — *-siibi, -sou, -teege*
grasp at and miss — *-yel, -yeele, -kam supuuru*
grass (general term) — *mbutmbuutu*
grass skirt (worn by women) — *serek, naliuŋa*
grass types — *borbooro, kiskiizi, merere, ndom, rie/ re/ ri*
grasshopper — *siizi, kuuŋgu*
grate — *-keere, -mburus*
grateful — *lele- ndabok, lele- ambai pa*
grave — *lepe-, naala*
gravel — *patpat, magargaara*
grease — *mbuuru, mbuyeene*
grease, copra, candle — *ŋgwaara*
grease, oil — *ŋgere*
grease or oil floating on the surface of water — *ŋgalapitpit*
greasy, oily — *ŋgereŋa-, -ŋgereŋgere, -ŋgeremreeme, mbuyeeneŋa-*
great — *biibi, magor, kunaana, maanzi, siŋanabi, zaanaŋa-, zazaŋa-*
great, excellent (Intj.) — *Yo! Yoo! Yo barau!*
greater (opp. of smaller) — *zazaŋa-*
great-grandparent, great-grandchild — *le- saaza*
great-great-grandparents/ children — *le- keruunu, ke urana*
great-great- great-grandparents/ children — *gobo-*
greedy, selfish — *mata- kon pa, mata- koroŋŋa-, mata-* Noun*ŋa-*
green in colour — *ŋerekŋa-*
greens, leafy vegetables — *zeere*
grey (white) hair — *moomo*
grey in colour — *kitikŋa-, toonoŋa-*
grey, (hair turns grey) — *-momoomo*
grieve — *lele- ipata, lele- imbai, -geeze, -kam geezeŋana pa*
grieve (behave in certain ways to display grief) — *-ŋgun muuŋgu*
grille — *napelpel*
grind with one's foot — *-kelut*
grip tightly into the ground — *-keraama*
gristle, strong fibres in meat — *uranuran*
groan (make a death groan) — *-ŋgorkatkat mia-*
groin — *saŋa-, ka- tiliizi*
grope for — *-zom, -zorom*
ground, black earth — *yas, to*
ground (general term) — *toono*
ground (hard, dark ground) — *kitik*
ground that has been dug up — *naala tiene*
ground, very hard ground — *raŋ*
groundless, without basis — *usomŋana*
grounds (basis, cause) — *uunu*
group — *iwal, wal biibi, naiwol, uunu, uunuŋan, ndoundouŋan*
group of close relatives or associates — *bizin*
group of five (classifier used when counting betel-nuts, crayfish, sago grubs) — *zaraana*
group of four (classifier for counting coconuts) — *me*
group of soldiers — *wal zaaba kan/ malmal kan*
group that does things together/ eat together (usually related people) — *utumbuunu*
group, do in a large group — *kakut kakut*
group, large group of canoes — *umbaala*
group, large group of people — *iwal*
group, move as a group — *-mokoogo, -keete*
grouping — *mataana*
grow — *-we biibi, -tum*
grow dim — *-kumkuumu*

grow quickly — *-pas, -tum karau*
grow fat — *-tum (le-)*
grow up in a certain place — *-kan su*
grow up, become an adult — *-we tomtom, -we kaibiŋa-*
grow well — *-tum us*
grow, sprout up from seed — *-ndom*
grow, make bigger — *-putum*
growl — *-ŋgwor, -ŋerŋer, -ŋurŋur*
growl, stomach makes noises — *kopo- iŋgwor*
growth — *tumŋana*
grub types (edible) — *ŋgwaata, ŋgwalum, mbaraŋ ka timbil, tembel, welŋan*
grudging, stingy — *mata- konŋa-*
grumble — *-kam ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ*
grunt, growl (pigs, dogs) — *-ŋurŋur*
guard — *-mboro, -mborraama, -menderkaala, mata- lala pa, -ur mbiyan pa*
guard — *tomtom ta imborro kataamaŋana i, menderŋa-, seraara*
guess — *-paata ten*
guidance — *peeze, pazalŋana*
guide — *-kam peeze pa, -pakiiri, -pamboro, -patooŋo, -paŋgutŋguutu, -pazal, -twen, twenŋa-*
guide into — *-pato, -taaba*
guilty of doing wrong — *nama- sosor(ŋa-), le- sosor, le- uunu*
gulp down — *-teene, -won*
gum — *ka- kuskuuzu*
gummy — *parmaataŋa-*
gun — *peene, peene tubudu*
guts — *ka- kopo-, kopon kopon*
gutter — *yok nder*
guy, chap — *to*
gynaecological disorder, menstruation — *mete kizin moori*

H

habit — *mbulu, napis, ŋgolo*
habitat — *muri-*
hack down — *-kas*
hack one's way through the forest — *-kas, -ŋgorŋgor, -sagoogo*
haemorrhage (internal) — *siŋ idaabakaala*
hair — *ute- ruunu*
hair along the spine (animals) — *sisira-*
hair on the skin — *rumu-*
hairless — *ute- komokŋa-, namnamŋa-*
hairy — *rumun rumunŋa-*
hairy surface on plants — *momoozo*
half — *pakaana, suruunu*
half, in half — *-we ru, pakaana pakaana*
half-way, incomplete, failed — *supuuru*
halt — *-peteke*
Halt!, Stop it! Intj. — *Hait!*
haltingly (walk haltingly) — *-tirikriigi, -tabirbir, tarkoŋkoŋ*
hammer — *-tut, -pun*
hand — *nama- (nomoŋ, nomom, namaana)*
hand something to someone — *-peteege, -sara, -sara nama-*
handcraft, handiwork, made with one's own hands — *nama- muri-*
handicapped — *kaamaŋa-, narapeŋa-*
handle of a drum — *kombom ka kaara, kweene*
handle of a pot (sticking out from the side) — *namaana*
handle of a pot (curved, goes from side to side) — *kweene*
handle of an axe — *nakabasi kiini*
handle, strap — *beze-, kweene*
handling of babies, nursing — *pemyam*
handsome (used of young people) — *atektekŋa-, kaibiim*
handwriting — *bude*
hang around due to hunger — *-biliu*
hang down — *-muzeele, -mbiŋbiŋ*
hang on the edge, be in midair — *-gagaaga*
hang out clothes to dry — *-paraaza*
hang somebody — *-keene ŋgure-, -mbit ŋgure-*
hang tail between legs (dogs) — *metekaal-*
hang up — *-palweeze*
haphazard — *mata- lawe lawe, mata- sorok, mata- sirra pa, -kam sorok*
happen — *-pet, -su*
happen to hear, overhear — *-ko la pa, talŋa-ikam, talŋa- ikam pus pa*
happen to see — *mata- ikam la pa*
happen to smell — *kuzu- ikam*
happen upon — *-ndeeŋe, -soborou sala, -porou sala, -se*
happiness of heaven — *salem*
happy — *lele- ambai, lele- ndabok, menmeen*
happy, feel very happy — *ni- ni-*
harbour — *maata*
hard — *-keke, -mbol, -pata, kekeŋa-, -kelkel, mbolŋa-, pataŋa-, patŋa-, patpatŋa-, ŋgorŋa-*

hard, difficult work — *uraata sananŋa-/ uraata pataŋa-*
hard and dry — *-pokpok*
hard ground — *kitik, raŋ*
hard to break — *patpatŋa-*
hard-hearted — *le- muŋaiŋana sa som*
hardship — *pataŋana*
hardship, experience hardship — *-baada pataŋana, le- pataŋana, -ndeeŋe pataŋana*
hard-working — *uraataŋa-, tomtom ki uraata*
harlot — *moori zaala lwoono kana, moori sananŋa-*
harm — *-kam ma -saana, -pasaana, -kam zigzik*
harm oneself (said often in regret) — *-mbel itu-*
harsh — *kekeŋa-, ŋerŋerŋa-*
harvest — *mai, kini ŋgaamaŋana*
harvest — *-ŋgaama mok, -tou serembat/ biidi*
has ... ed, has already happened — *go/ o, kek*
hasten — *-piyar, -poloondo*
hasty, rush — *kete- pitpit, kete- gurukguruk, -kam aras aras*
hate, be the enemy of — *-ur koi pa*
hatred — *koi, kiizi*
haul oneself up — *-piindi*
haunches (lower part) — *tapaaraŋa-*
have — *ka-, le-, -mbot ki*
have a low opinion of, have contempt for, belittle, look down on — *-pasom, mata-pasom, kwo- -pasom, -repiili, mata- belek*
have a seared conscience (does not recognize one's own wrongdoing) — *-kanamaala itu-som, -kilaala sosor ki som*
have arms around each other — *-parwiliŋ*
have bulges or lumps — *-mbuk, mbukmbukŋana, -titi*
have sex with — *-keene, -mbuulu, -sala ŋwa-, -ye, -parkap, -parre*
hawk — *kamuneeze, uloto*
hawser, strong, heavy rope (=Tok Pisin *beklain*) — *re*
he/ she/it — *ni, ini, i-*
he with him/ her — *ziru*
head — *ute-*
head first — *-ŋgun ute-*
head of (be head of) — *-we ute-*
head of a household or clan — *ye uteene*
head, leader — *ute- putuunu*
headband (made of teeth and small white shells) — *mogar*
headdress for the *Sia* dance — *ruumu lutuunu*
headdress type used for the *Lou* dance — *lou naana*
headdress with feathers — *man*
heading — *sua uteene, sua naana*
headwaters of a river — *yok kunduunu, yok uteene*
heal sickness — *-urpe mete, -karakiti, -ŋgaraapi, -ziiri mete*
heal, dry (of sores) — *-mo*
healed, get healed — *mete iko pa*
healthy — *ni- ambai, kuli- munŋaana, kuli mbitiŋa-, ni- kalaana*
heap — *-ndou, -pondou, -kor*
heap — *ndoundouŋana*
heaps, lots, in heaps — *kakut kakut*
hear — *-leŋ*
hear a bit, partially — *-leŋpis, -leŋ supurpuuru, -leŋtaara, -leŋ kinkin*
hear incorrectly — *-leŋ ŋoobo*
hear properly — *-leŋpe*
hear, have heard something already — *talŋa-imilpis pa*
heart (physical organ) — *kete-, ka- kutkutu, ka- abal*
heart (inside, emotional centre) — *lele-*
heart is racing, pounds — *kete- kutkut, kete-iporou, kete- nono*
heart stops from fear or shock — *kete- ikam keŋ, ŋgelbuk ikam*
heart, one's heart stops (die) — *kete- ikam kuŋ kek*
heartbeat, pulse — *kete- kutkutŋana*
heat up food — *-laskaala, -kaazakaala*
heat lightning — *lele imilmil*
heat up, warm up — *-lo, -neene, -pabayou, -palas, -tun, -lowaara, -tokaala*
heated up (cooking stones) — *-ŋgaala*
heathen, ignorant/ unsophisticated — *mata-imun, mata- munŋa-*
heave, throw, hurl — *-lu*
heaven (the place where God is) — *kar saamba*
heaven, sky, space above — *saamba, maŋaana, maŋaanaŋana*
heavy — *-pata, pataŋa-*
heavy and sagging down — *-ndu*

heavy (load down with too much weight) — *-papata*
heavy, extremely heavy — *patataŋa-, -pata kat, pataŋa- kat*
Hebrew language — *Iburu kalŋan*
Hebrew speaking people — *zin Iburu*
heel — *kumbu- ŋuzuunu*
heirloom, legacy — *mata muriini, matamur*
hell — *kar sanaana*
help — *-uulu, -ur nama- pa, -piri nama-, -kam kete-, uuluŋana, ulaaŋa*
help in work — *-re la ki-*
Help me! Intj. — *Yatupaŋgo!*
help or hasten (an activity) — *-poloondo*
help out with food — *-pamai*
help to grow — *-putum*
help through, help someone to advance — *-pazal(zal) zaala pa*
help someone to give birth — *-papepe*
help to straighten — *-paswooro*
help to understand — *-pakilaala, -paute*
help to walk — *-pawa*
help when someone is in great trouble, save — *-kamke, -we tu-*
help (not help even a little bit) — *-ur nama-kunuunu ri sa som*
helper — *mbesooŋo, silou, ulaaŋa*
helper, helping — *ulaaŋa, uuluŋana*
helpful — *lele- kampeŋana*
helpless — *mata- katkat, -tat pa, -yel pa*
helpless (like a turtle on its back) — *-we pen ma pukpuk*
hen — *tatariigi, man*
her — *i, kini, -VnV*
herd, group, crowd — *uunuŋa-, nanoreŋa-, naiwol, ndoundouŋan*
here — *is, iŋgis, taiŋgi, tei, ti, tiŋgi*
heron — *mango*
hesitant, reluctant — *-laŋgis, -rere pa*
hesitate, take time to decide, mull over — *lele- iurur*
hew — *-sap*
hew using a stone axe (*mbombo*) — *-teete*
hew, carve out the inside of a canoe or drum — *-kan leleene, -sol*
Hey pay attention!, Hey stop it! — *Hai!*
Hey! Intj. — *Aiss! Wa!, Ee anaŋ! Eron!, O!, Ou!, Waa!*
Hey! Intj. (disapproval, 'You did something bad') — *Ai!, Waii!*
Hey! Intj. (get attention) — *A!, Lak! Oo!*
hibiscus — *manman*
hiccough — *kalok ikam*
hidden — *keŋa-, turkeŋa-*
hide — *-ke, -turke, -bapkaala, -mbukkaala, -reebekaala, -watkaala*
high — *kor*
high (used of water) — *-pen*
high in status, respected — *kolman, za- biibi*
high official (of the country, province) — *ute-putuunu*
high tide — *sir*
higher area — *ndase*
highest God — *Anutu kor kana kat*
highlands region — *abal uteene*
hill — *toono mbukuunu*
hilly — *toono mbukmbukŋana*
him, her, it — *i*
his, her, its — *kini/ kiin, lene/ leen, kana/ kaan, -VnV/ -nV/ -Vn*
hinder — *-biigi, -lil, -pakaala, -yalele*
hindrance — *biigiŋana*
hindered, stuck — *-yel, -tat*
hint by using riddles, parable talk — *sua pambaaraŋana*
hip (outside part) — *sili-, orka-*
hip joint — *seebeŋa-*
hire people for work — *-ŋgo loŋ pa*
hired group of people — *loŋ*
his, hers — *kini, lene, kana, -VnV*
hit — *-pun, -tut, -unun, -piri nama- pa, -kot*
hit against — *-tut, -tutkat, -kotut, -soborou sala, -porou sala*
hit and scatter into different directions — *-kasgeege*
hit down on — *-rou*
hit flat — *-pel, -welel*
hit lightly, tap (a drum) — *-didi kombom*
hit one's chest — *-tut kete-*
hit/ play (a drum) — *-se kombom*
hit really hard, strike with force — *-yaper, -likat*
hit someone causing them to bleed — *-kam siŋ pa*
hit something for no reason, knock on — *-tarakoŋkoŋ, -taratenten*
hit, land on (the beach) — *-korok lela, sor lela*
hit walls of something (canoe or a slit drum) — *-ŋguutu*
hit with a stick — *-balbut, -balis*
hit with fist — *nama- ikan, -nduŋ, -giibi nama- pa*
hit, get hit — *-kotut*

hitting, person who is always hitting — *nama-birbirŋa*
hoarse voice — *ŋgure- kiskiiziŋa-*
hoist a sail up — *le isala, -tu le isala*
hold — *-kis, -teege, -ten*
hold a light so that one can see better — *-piyaara*
hold back part of something (because there is only a limited quantity) — *re ki*
hold back, hold up, delay — *-kam biŋbale, -da(a)da, -ruutu, -patuktuk, -kisraama, -ŋgun, -punraama, -turaama*
hold each other, embrace — *-sou, -beŋbeeŋe*
hold firmly in place — *-pakeke, -keraama, -kipiiri, -seraama*
hold in memory — *mata- kiskis, -po se mata-, -po se ndomo-*
hold in one's hand — *-teege, -ten*
hold in one's lap — *-mbaraara*
hold in standing position — *-petete, -suŋgun*
hold in the mouth — *-ŋa*
hold on to — *-kis, -soukiskis, -kiskis*
hold on to something under water — *-kaara*
hold people up from doing something by sitting with them — *-mbuleraama*
hold someone by the neck tightly — *-bibiizi ŋgure-*
hold someone up and help them to walk — *-petete, -pawa*
hold someone's hand in order to guide them — *-twen*
hold something in place by stepping on it — *-paraama*
hold something little in one's hand (hiding) — *-kipiizi*
hold something standing — *-suŋgun*
hold something with finger tips — *-kipin*
hold spear in one's hand, beginning to throw it — *-siibi*
hold strongly, tightly — *-soukiskis, -teegekiskis/ -tekiskis*
hold tightly in one's mouth — *-ŋakiskis*
hold tightly together (using both hands) — *-rokiskis*
hold tightly and squeeze — *-bibiizi*
hold together tightly — *-gagaara*
hold under one's arm — *-wiliŋ*
hold, grasp with hands — *-teege, -sou*
hole — *sumbu-, naluŋ*
hole (drill a hole into) — *-mbenpis, -patokooro, -kir*
hole dug in ground and then covered — *naala*
hole in rock — *raŋ sumbuunu*
hole, nesting hole — *gaaza*
holes in a net — *maata*
hollow out — *-kan/ -sap/ -ŋgal/ -no leleene, -sol*
hollowed out sago palm trunk — *salan*
holy — *-potomŋa-*
holy (the Lord's holy day, Sunday, Sabbath) — *aigule potomŋana ki Merere*
Holy Spirit — *Bubuŋana Potomŋana*
homesick — *-taŋmiili, -twermiili*
homosexual activity — *-parmbuulu*
honest — *kwo- ŋonoono, -so sua ŋonoono*
honey — *bigil suruunu*
honour — *-pakur, lele- ipakur, -wit uru-, pakurŋana*
honour from doing something — *iwe uru- pa*
hook — *-ko, -ko la pa*
hooked stick — *kinoŋo*
hop on one leg — *-keŋkeŋ*
hop onboard — *keŋ sala, keŋ se*
hope — *-ur mata- pa*
hope for, trust — *-ndemeere, mata- se pa, -pase*
horizon — *toono uunu*
horn (made of a *Triton* seashell) — *twiiri*
horn of an animal — *kandaara*
hornbill — *aŋok*
horsefly — *mberom mberom*
hospitable — *naraiŋa-*
hospitality — *welu, weelu, ŋger, kampeŋana*
host of a feast — *kini tamaana*
hostile towards — *-ur koi pa*
hostility — *koi*
hot — *-bayou, bayouŋa-*
hot mid-day sun — *aigule palmaŋ*
hot sun, hot weather — *zoŋ mataana men, zoŋ biibi, lele ibayou, zoŋ aras*
hot (feel hot) — *kuli- ibayou, bayouŋa-*
hot (really red hot) — *kembei Amariŋ siŋiini*
house — *ruumu* (see Semantic Fields for parts of houses)
house for cooking — *biriŋ*
house post — *kitiimbi*
housebound — *-melek, melekŋa*
how many? how much? — *piizi*
how much is each one? — *pispiiziŋa*

how? how come? — *parei/ padei*
however — *tamen*
howl — *-yeryer*
howl (used of dogs) — *-mboolo*
huffing and puffing — *kete- ipas, -yaŋyaaŋa, -wat kete-*
hug — *-beŋbeeŋe, -sou*
huge (used only of netbags) — *azereŋbi*
huge, very big — *kunaana(bi), maanzi, magor, panapanaŋa-, sembe-, siŋanabi, zazaŋa-, swaalaŋana*
Huh what was that? Intj. — *Ha!*
huh? — *Wai!*
human being, person — *tomtom*
humble oneself — *-koto itu-*
humiliating — *pamiaŋŋa-*
hump, humpy — *mbuku-, mbukmbukŋa-*
Humph (expresses scorn) Intj. — *Yeaa! Ywee!*
hundred — *tomto lamata*
hunger, experience famine or hunger — *peteele, -kan peteele*
hungry — *petel, katarra iko kete-, kopo- mbeereŋana, kopo- imiizi, kopo-zebelbeele pa, kete- bilbil, -meete sipir, kete- iyoyou, kopo- igolok*
hungry (always h.) — *peteltelŋa-*
hungry for meat — *ŋgure- isaana pa, ŋgure-kutkut pa, basmai, mata- mbanmban*
hunt (using nets) — *-kwaara pu*
hunt during the day with nets — *-mbaala*
hunt with dogs — *-no me*
hunter — *mboŋŋa-*
hunting — *mbaalaŋana, buzur ruŋana, noŋana*
hunting dog (good) — *me mboŋ (komboono)*
hunting scout — *man*
hurl — *-lu*
hurl something down by holding its feet — *-piliiti*
hurricane, whirlwind — *napiu*
hurry, do quickly, do rapidly — *karau karau, nama- karau, -san, -sankaala*
hurry or rush too much, be too hasty — *kete-pitpit, kete- guruk guruk, -paguruk, -kam aras aras*
hurry someone up — *-piyar (tataata), -ŋgomaŋmaŋ, -patoto*
hurry to get ahead of others — *-serseere*
Hurry up! Intj. — *Lo! Loloŋa!*
hurt, burn, sting — *-yes*
hurt, offended — *lele- iŋgis, lele- isaana, lele iyoyou, lele- sa pa*
hurt, ruin, harm — *-pasaana, -kam ma -saana*
hurt (teeth/ gums, due to eating something sour or acidic) — *-menel*
hurt a child by getting its mother pregnant again too soon — *-pomol, -sorok(kaala)*
hurt someone's feelings — *-pasaana lele-*
husband, spouse — *kusi-, wae-*
husk — *-keeze, -piili*
husk (a coconut) — *kupunpun*
hustle, bustle — *-seleeŋge*
hustle back and forth — *-zzu ma -zze*
hymn — *mboe suŋŋana kana*
hypocrite — *tomtom ta ikam pakaamŋana pa urlaŋana kini*
hypothetical condition — *sombe*

I

I — *nio, aŋ-*
I beat you! Intj. — *Boŋzalut kiriwas!*
I don't believe it! Intj. — *Waa!*
I don't like this! Intj. — *Waiss!*
I don't understand how you can think that way! Intj. — *Waai!*
I knew this would happen! Intj. — *Opopop!*
I now know this — *iŋgi sa...na*
I told you so! Intj. — *Re kek!*
I with him/her, the two of us (EXC) — *niamru*
I with them, we (EXC) **together** — *niamŋan*
I with you (PL)**, we** (INC) **together** — *itiŋan*
I with you (SG)**, the two of us** (INC) — *ituru*
idea, thought — *ŋgar*
identical — *raraate, raŋraŋ, tamen*
identifying mark of the maker — *musi-*
idiot — *talliŋa-, kankaanaŋa-*
idle talk — *sua sorok sorok*
idler — *paŋaeŋae, -wa le- sorok, bilbil*
idly watch while others work — *-re ŋaŋ*
idol (carved of wood) — *nabiou, ke teeteŋana*
idol, false god — *merere pakaamŋana*
if — *so, sombe, kozobe ..., so*
if A, then B would have happened. — *(mi)be/so A, so B*
if not...then — *pepe so*
if only... Intj. — *O yae!*
if so, then; if that is the case, then — *kena, nakena*
if ...then — *so(mbe)/ -so(mbe), nako/to*
ignorant about, not know at all — *-kankaana pa, -ute som, -utekot som*

ignorant about how to do something — *mata- talli pa, mata- kankaana pa*
ignorant, stupid, foolish — *-kankaana, -talli, talliŋa-*
ignorant, uneducated, unsophisticated, primitive — *lele- munŋa-, mata- imun, mata- munŋa-*
ignore talk — *-leŋsil, -leŋtut, -pizil ndeme-pa, -kotoraama, -zeeze talŋa-*
ill, have sunken eyes and look ill — *mata- itop*
ill, somewhat ill (mild case of malaria or some other illness) — *salaulau ikam*
illegitimate child (born out of wedlock) — *tama- somŋa-*
illicit sex — *-kam borau, -mbuulu*
illness, be ill — *mete, mete ikam*
ill-tempered — *kete- kei ta lai aras, ŋerŋerŋa-*
image — *kunu-, ruŋgu- kembei (ta)*
image of oneself (often as seen in dreams) — *kunu-, kuinu-, koinu-*
imitate every gesture of someone else, mimic — *-kam kon patwen, -patwen*
imitate, follow example of, behaviour — *-to, -pa ki, -yose*
immature (in one's thoughts and behaviour) — *ŋgar pepepŋa-, ŋgar naŋgaŋ*
imminent — *iŋgi be, mabe, reŋreŋ, roŋroŋ*
immobile out of respect — *-melek ki*
immobilised — *-melek, melekŋa-*
immodest — *naikikiŋa-, makikikŋa-*
immoral behaviour, fornication — *mbulu kizin me ma ŋge*
impact, have an emotional impact on — *-ŋgal (lele-)*
impair, become slack, weaken — *-pempem, -peŋpeŋ*
impede — *-pakaala zaala pa*
impel — *-pambiŋbiŋ*
imperative (strong), must — *kozo ko*
imperative marker (do this right now!) — *lak*
imperfectly — *supuuru, supiri*
impetuous, impulsive, react too quickly — *-kan kete-, kete- gurukguruk, lele- tataŋa men*
implacable, stubborn — *kete- patŋana, ute-imbol*
implant, implanted — *-ŋgun, ŋgunŋa-*
implore, importune — *-pamuŋai lele-, -taŋroro*
important — *biibi, koroŋ ŋonoono, za-ŋa-*
important people — *zin bibip, wal zanŋan*
imported — *koroŋ kizin tubudu*
impossible, nothing is impossible for someone — *kosasa ipa ndeme- som, -yel pa som, -yeele pa som, -tat pa som*
impression, have an impression — *-mbei*
improperly — *sorok, ŋoobo*
improperly do something — *-kam ŋoobo*
improve, become better — *ambaimbai*
in — *la, lae, lela, lele-, pa, sala, su, sula, sala*
in accord with, fit — *-ŋeete, indeeŋe, raraate*
in order that/to (purpose) — *be, bekena*
in that manner/ way — *ta kembei, ta kembena*
in the past — *muŋgu*
in trouble and helpless after having had a time of good fortune — *-we pen ma pukpuk*
in vain — *ma som, sorok, ŋono somŋa-*
inaccurate — *nama- abataŋa-, nama-bakŋa-, nama ŋgisŋa-*
inaccurately, incorrectly — *-ŋoobo*
inadequate — *-rao som*
inattentive — *mata- lawe lawe, mata- sorok*
incense — *ŋgere kuziiniŋana*
inchworm — *ŋgumirmir*
incised edge — *pereezeŋa-*
incite — *-kere, -kuru kopo-, -kuru lele-, -kuru sua, -ŋgal kopo-, -pesese, -piyou, -segeede, -sokere*
inconsistent in one's actions — *-mbot ru, -teege tete ru*
inconspicuously call — *-luŋke*
incorrect, incorrectly — *ŋoobo, -kam ŋoobo mbulu (pa), -sosor*
increase, multiply — *-masak, -pamasak*
incubate — *-pereebe, -pereebekaala*
indecisive — *dadaru ikam, lele- iwe ru, -teege tete ru*
indefinite specific article — *ta*
indifferent — *talŋa- munŋa-, talŋa- imun*
indiscriminately do something — *-sagor, saboro*
indistinctly — *kinkin*
induce — *-we kunkel pa, -kunkel, -luŋke, -we uunu pa*
industrious — *uraataŋa-*
inedible (possessive) — *le-*
inefficient — *ŋgwolŋa-, mbura somŋa-*
infant, baby — *tutuk, atuk*
infect — *-kes, -keske*
infected, get infected — *-sepoobo*

infirm — *narapeŋa-, melekŋa-*
influence someone to do something — *-kere, -pese, -sokere, -yaaru*
influence with — *-kes, -keske*
inform — *kwo- ila, -sotaara*
inform someone confidentially — *-ŋgal talŋa-*
infuriate — *-pas kete-, -pamalmal kete-, -pasiŋsiŋ mata-*
inhabitant of a village — *kartu*
inhabited area, village — *kar*
inhale — *-sen, -maata koi*
inherit (property) — *-mender pa*
inherit the same facial features — *-kam ruŋgu-*
inheritance — *mata muriini, matamur*
inherited characteristics — *siŋ*
initiate something — *maŋga pa, -pamaŋga, -pei, -we mataana pa, -kam maata pa*
initiated into magical practices — *-leŋ yaamba*
initiation area for young men — *bar, pulaata*
inject, give an injection — *-ŋgal, -kuruumu*
injure, harm — *-kam ma -saana, -pasaana, -kam zaaba pa, -teege zaaba pa*
injured (dead) — *uri, uriŋa-*
injury, wound — *zaaba kwo-, buza kwoono*
ink — *koskoozo*
in-laws (spouses of siblings) — *iwa- bizin*
inner islanders — *zin Koobo*
inner part — *kete-*
innocent, not at fault — *le- sosor sa som, le uunu sa isaana som, lele- iŋgalaŋ, lele- iŋgeeze, nama- ambaiŋana, uunu ki- ambai*
innumerable, countless — *munŋaana ka tiene, munŋaana kelek*
insane — *-kankaana, kankaanaŋa-, talliŋa-, -gadgaada*
insect leavings and nests — *rumruumu*
insects (general term) — *koroŋ karraŋan* (see Semantic Fields)
insert into — *-zeebe*
inside of ear — *talŋa- sumbuunu*
inside part of the elbow — *taaŋga*
inside, go inside — *-lela, -loondo pa, -ru pa*
insides, inside part of something — *lele-*
insignificant — *sorok, za- somŋa-*
insincere (in speech) — *mia- (i)bogboogo, -pakaam, -so raama lele- som*
insist — *-maŋmaŋ, -kam kunkel, -kelkel, -zeizei, -kam kaisiigi pa, -kam kausis*
insistence — *kaisiigi, kausis*
insistent — *keze- keke, keze- imbol, keze- mbolŋana, keze- kaiwo, kelkelŋa-, kwo- imbol, maŋmaŋŋa-*
install — *-pamender*
install for work — *-ur pa uraata*
instigate — *-kere, -sokere, -ŋgal kopo-, -kuru kopo-*
institute legal proceedings against — *-pamender*
instruct and strengthen someone — *-kipiiri*
instruct, teach — *-paute, -sope, -ŋgalraama, -tut, -patooŋo, -so*
instruction — *sopeŋana, tutŋana, pauteŋana*
instructor, teacher — *pauteŋana ka tomtom*
instrument for causing danger/injury — *zaaba*
insult — *kombol, -repiili, -pasom, sua repiiliŋana*
intelligence — *ŋgar*
intelligent — *ŋgarŋa-, ka- ŋgar biibi*
intend — *lele- iur pa, -paata ka-, -so/-sombe*
intense — *biibi, mataana kat/men*
intense pain associated with the spreading of an infection — *ka yan*
interest in someone that is one-sided — *-rou sorok kuli- pa, -kam ute- pa*
interest, additional amount — *gegeene*
interest, get someone interested in — *-kam lele-, -kam mata-, -palpaala mata-*
interested — *ni- ise, lele- pa, mata- siŋsiŋ pa*
interested in hearing — *talŋa- ituntun*
interfere in a discussion — *kwo- ila/ kwo- imar*
interlock each other's arms — *-parwiliŋ*
intermarry — *-parwoolo*
interpret, translate — *-tooro sua*
interpret, explain — *-kam mos, -la leleene pa, -peeze (ka-) uunu*
interrogate — *-wi kinkin, -winaana, -wisese*
interrupt — *-sokaala, -petekat sua, -petekat nama- mi kumbu-, -luŋke, -yembut sua*
intervene for, save — *-kamke, -we tu-*
intestine(s) — *kau, kaaba, kopon kopon*
intestines of a fish — *ye peseene*
intimate acquaintance — *toro-, kuli- irou*
into (go into, inside) — *-lela, -loondo pa, -rupa, -sula, -zeebe*
into two — *-we ru*
intonation, way of speaking — *-ur ŋgure-*
intoxicated, drunk — *-win ma -saana, -win ma ŋgar ki- ikankaana*
introducer of lists — *iŋgi*
inundate, cover completely — *-lol, sik*
investigate — *-winaana, -wisasaara, -pit*
invigorate — *-payaryaara mata-*
invitation — *bobi, sua ila*

invite — *bobi ikam, sua ikam, -boobo*
invoke — *-boobo ki, -patoron*
involved (get involved in) — *kwo- mar pa, -sei le-, -semboron itu-, -zeebe ute-, -zem itu- ila ki*
iris — *mata- keteene*
irked — *-gesges, ni- gesges pa*
iron — *ain*
ironwood — *mboono*
irrealis — *be, bela, ko, kola, sombe*
irreverent towards something — *-peŋeu, leŋger som*
irritate, provoke — *-mbuulu, -pagesges, -patuntun lele-, -pasiŋsiŋ mata, -pamalmal kete-*
irritated, annoyed, tired of — *ni- igesges pa*
island, islanders — *mutu, zin mutu*
it — *ni, ini, i, i-*
itch, burn — *berebere, -makiliklik, -momoozo, -tuntun*
itch, make itch — *-patuntun*
itch and be covered with pimples (after scratching) — *-mburiiti, -matata*
itching — *tuntunŋana*
itchy ears — *talŋa- ituntun*
itemize — *-sinin*
its — *kini, -VnV*

J

jab, poke — *-ŋgal*
jail — *ruumu sanaana*
January — *Mbui / ŋgeze*
jaw — *keskeeze, keze-*
jealous — *-mbur, mata- mburmburŋa-*
jealously guard, protect — *-mburkaala*
Jehovah/ Yahweh — *Yooba*
jellyfish — *met*
jellyfish medusa — *met ŋaono*
jerk — *-kadat, -mikik, -tak, -tatut, -tok*
jerk (before dying) — *kiriŋ kiriŋ*
Jewish harp (musical instrument, made of bamboo) — *takumber, taŋber*
job — *uraata*
join — *-lup, -pagaaba, -seeŋge,* verb + *seeŋge*
join a group to complete their number — *-ŋgal*
join a group without being asked — *palam, baram*
join by tying — *-mbukseeŋge*
join in a discussion — *kwo- mar/ la pa*
join in to help — *-lae ki*
join in with someone and follow them — *-yose*
join into — *-ŋgalseeŋge, -ŋgalaken*
join into someone else's fight — *nama-iyabakes*
join together a number of items by putting a stick through them — *-tuurupis*
join together, band together — *-parse*
join together, unite — *-parlup*
join together tightly (by gluing) — *-riibi, -pasekap*
join with — *-gaaba, -pagaaba*
joined to — *-sekap*
joint — *mbuku-, seŋgaaŋa, sikiiri*
joint of the hand / arm — *nama- mbukuunu*
joke — *ŋeu, -kam ŋeu, sua ŋeuŋana*
journey — *pai*
joyful — *menmeen, menmeeneŋa-*
judge — *sua urpeŋana ka tomtom, tiiriŋana ka tomtom, tiiriŋana katuunu*
judgement — *tiiriŋana, kadoono urŋana*
Judgement Day, Last Day, end of the world — *mbeŋ kaimer*
juice — *suru-*
juicy (used of mangoes) — *suruunuŋa-, suruunu men, karriŋa-*
juicy, big, yellowish (used of sago grubs) — *mesmeezeŋa-*
July — *Karatete / Daudau mazaana*
jump — *-lu, -mikik, -morsop*
jump into an activity — *kete- gurukguruk*
jump into water — *-ndu*
jump over — *-lek*
jump right on top of — *-lu sala, ŋes sala*
jump to different topics of discussion, confuse a discussion — *-paŋoneŋ*
jump up from one's place — *burup*
jump up onto something — *keŋ sala, keŋ se*
June — *Muna, Daudau biibi*
just about to happen — *iŋgi, mabe, reŋreŋ, roŋroŋ*
just, only — *men, sorok, tau, ŋonoono*
just, right, righteous — *-ndeeŋe, ndeeŋeŋa-*

K

Kabi village — *Kabe*
Kampalap village — *Kampalap*

keep after someone — *kwo- ikamam, kwo ikanan, -maŋmaŋ, -maata kwo- pa*
keep alive, sustain — *-kis*
keep doing — *-kam -kam ma.., -kamam, -noknok, -kiskis, -tekteege, -zoogo*
keep doing something a long time — verb + *roro (-seeŋgeroro, -taŋroro, -mbutulroro)*
keep eye on — *mata- pa, -rekaala, mata-keltoto, -rekis*
keep for oneself (instead of sharing) — *-punraama*
keep in line on course — *-pakiiri, -biigi*
keep in mind — *-leŋkis, mata- iŋgal, -po se mata-, -po se ndomo-*
keep watch, guard (without being seen) — *-mbiyan*
keep water in one's mouth — *-ŋu*
keep, obey, abide by — *-to*
kernel — *kete-, ŋono-, putu-*
kettle, pot (general term) — *kuuru*
kick — *-pakat*
kick inside mother's womb — *-pakatkat*
kick one's feet around — *-parikrik kumbu-*
kidney — *ka- ipip*
kill — *-pun ma -meete, -kinmeete, -peke kete-, -teege siŋ pa*
kill secretly — *-punke*
kill, hurt, cause injury to — *-kam zaaba pa, -kam siŋ pa*
kina shell, pearlshell — *yooro*
kind, sort, type — *mataana*
kind, hospitable treatment of others — *kampeŋana, le- ŋger, welu, weelu*
kind, good — *kampeŋa-, ambaiŋa-*
kindle — *-payaryaara*
kindle a fire — *-ndou you, -segeere*
kindness, goodness — *kampeŋana, mbulu ambaiŋana*
kingdom of God — *peeze ki Anutu*
kiss — *-kan kwo-, -kan paŋa-*
kitchen — *you muriini, you teegeŋana muriini*
knee, ankle — *kumbu- mbukuunu*
kneel down — *-kan su, -lek kumbu- pa, -ŋgun kumbu- mbukuunu, -(m)but kumbu-*
knife — *buza, buza lutuunu*
knife (made of a pig's bone) — *kasmeeze*
knife (made of a seashell) — *sul, yooro*
knob — *mbuku-*
knock (on door) — *-tut, -pit*
knock accidentally — *-pambal*
knock down — *-palkeete*
knock down with a stick — *-balbut*
knock off — *-pameke, -sap, -kotke*
knock on, hit something — *-tarakoŋkoŋ*
knock out (teeth) — *-kot*
knot, make a knot — *wooro mbukuunu, -mbuk wooro*
knot, make a knot at the end of a thread, rope — *-mbukkaala*
know — *-ute, -wete*
know and do everything properly — *kosasa ipa ndeme- som*
know another person intimately — *ni- ilala ki, kuli- irou, kuli- imet*
know how to — *-ute*
know how to do magic — *-leŋ yaamba*
know (truly not know) — *-utekot som*
know, recognize, understand, perceive — *-kilaala*
knowing different magical practices — *lele-mbolŋa-, tomtom puŋa-*
knowledge — *ŋgar*
knowledgeable — *ŋgarŋa-*
knowledgeable about — *mata- ipeere pa*
Kovai area of Umboi Island, Kovai people — *Kumbai, zin Kumbai*
***kunai* grass** — *rie, re, ri*
***kundu* drum** — *kombom*

L

labour — *uraata, -kam uraata*
labour, struggle — *mbura- mbura-, mbura-pakpak, mbura- papiriizi, -pun mbura-*
labourer — *uraata ka-*
lack necessities, be poor — *-mbot ŋoobo*
lack strength — *mbura- imap, mbura somŋa-, -ŋguulu*
lackadaisical — *-pempem, mata- mburaana som*
lacking — *somŋa-, -yel, -ru zaala pa*
lacking authority — *za- somŋa-*
lacking flavour, bland (food made without salt or oil) — *kasakasaŋa-*
lacking status — *sorokŋa-, za- somŋa-*
ladder, steps — *ndeete*
ladle, dipper — *zoobo, niimi*
lake — *yok tatiliuŋana*
lament, song of grief — *lelaŋ, aisor*
lamp, torch — *kai*
lance, pierce, prick (verb) — *-kelpis, -ŋgal, -wenweene*

lance, prick (noun) — *penpeene, kiniŋniiŋgi*
land — *toono*
land at the base of mountains before swampy coastal areas — *kasek*
land between two branches of a river — *lele kuzuunu*
land on a beach — *sor lela, -korok lela*
landing area for boats — *maata*
landmark — *ŋgalaŋ, mbut, nabut*
language — *kalŋa-, sua*
language area of the Mbula people (on the eastern side of Umboi Island) — *Mbula*
language of wider communication — *kalŋa-biibi*
languid — *mata- pot*
lap — *soobo, suki-*
large — *biibi, magor, maanzi, kunaana*
large and fat (used of animals) — *tumkatŋa-*
larger — *zazaŋa-*
last, endure, stay — *-mbot*
last for a long time — *-mbot ma molo*
last a short time — *-mbot rimen mi imap*
last forever, eternally — *-mbot ma alok*
last — *kaimerŋa-, kaimer kana*
last bit of something that is left over — *tu-, mbule- tuunu*
last night — *mbeŋi*
last part of a certain dance type (before a different style is begun) — *saŋga*
last service for a dying person — *-turke mata-*
last year — *ndaama ta ila kek na*
last-born — *kaimerŋa-*
late afternoon — *rou, rou biibi, rou ka lele, zoŋ isula*
later — *kaimer*
laugh — *-seeŋge, -kam seŋge pa*
laugh oneself out of breath — *kaian ikam*
laugh at for a long time — *-seeŋgeroro*
laughing easily — *zoŋo- sikiŋa-, lele-kirkirŋa-, ŋgure- sirkirŋa-, sirpirŋa-*
laughing stock to (be a l.) — *-we ŋeu pa*
laughing, laughter — *seŋge*
law — *tutu*
lax, slack, not vigorous — *-pempem*
lay down something carefully — *-ur riŋa, riŋa mi -ur se*
lay down, put in horizontal position — *-pegeene, -pene*
lay hands on something — *nama- ise pa*
lay hands on someone to bless them — *nama- isalakaala*
lay one's head down — *-kiliigi, -pene*
lay out measurements for — *-kin*
laze around eating and not doing any work — *naŋnaŋ naŋnaŋ*
lazy — *beleegeŋa-, bolbolkuŋa-, lugoogoŋa-, -maol, maolŋa-, mata- ila lil, mburasomŋa-, maol punkeŋa-, -ŋgwol, ŋgwolŋa-, -ŋguulu, -paŋa bais, paŋa beleege, paŋa leeze*
lazy (make others lazy) — *-paŋgwol*
lead — *-kam peeze pa, -pamboro, -we ute-*
lead a group of people — *-pekeete*
lead a procession (ceremonial) — *-yaaru*
lead astray, mislead — *-pandel, -pasaŋsaŋ, -pasosor*
lead someone to do something — *-kam ma, -we kunkel pa, -yaaru*
lead someone to do something bad — *-kere, -wat, -sokere*
lead, guide someone to do something good — *-paŋgutŋguutu*
leader — *biibi, -we biibi pa, -we mataana pa, mboroŋan, peeze ka-, -we ute-*
leader (government) — *ute- putuunu*
leader, strong leader in the village — *kar zoŋoono*
leaders — *zin bibip*
leaf — *ro, ru-*
leaf (long) — *palaŋgan*
leaf or branch used as a mark — *sooŋgo*
leaf used as a sign to stop someone from revealing something — *kon miaana*
leafy vegetable (generic) — *zeere*
leafy vegetable types (see Semantic Fields)
leak, have holes — *-melpis, -milpis, -mipis*
lean against something — *-pandenden*
lean down/ lean over — *-tuundu*
lean on — *-pamarra, -ŋgat*
lean on its side, at an angle — *-sukuundu, -terre, -mbot ŋoobo*
lean on to something in order to sleep — *-peŋeene*
learn, study — *-kam ŋgar pa*
leave, go away — *-ko, -zem, -la le-*
leave alone, let be, abandon — *-zem, -zem ma -mbore-*
leave behind, abandon — *-zem, -baziriŋ, -tiyaara, -paserem, -luŋke*
leave space between — *-pas*

leave from, come out of, exit from — *-yooto, -pera, -pet*
leave inconspicuously, slip quietly away — *-pas, -beleu, -keut*
leave one's place — *-maŋga pa muri-, -pas*
leave one's position — *-su*
leave one's things without arranging them properly — *-semboron, -piri sorok*
leave other activities to devote oneself to something — *-zem itu- pa*
leave out something, leave someone behind — *-zem*
leave unattended — *-paserem*
leaven, yeast, with leaven/ yis — *yis, yisŋa-*
leaves and sticks attached to galip nuts — *raaga*
leaves on which food is served — *sau*
leaves used as a marker — *saŋgia, sooŋgo*
leavings — *tiene, gubuunu, kasaana*
leech — *ndeeme abal uunu kana*
left, left hand — *ŋas, nama- ŋas*
leftover, half-burnt firewood — *you ka kiliiti*
leftover food — *kwo- suruunu, kausuru-dargeene, ŋaara*
left-over food (last little bit) — *kini mbule tuunu*
left-over portion — *ka lwoono*
leg, foot — *kumbu-*
legacy, heirloom — *mata muriini / matamur*
legend — *kon ninŋana*
lei, flower decoration — *naŋnaŋ*
lemongrass — *lakiki*
length — *molo*
length of a house — *molo, ndi*
length of one's life, lifespan — *swo-*
lengthen — *-seeŋge*
lessen the effects of something (neutralize) — *-pasomkaala*
lesser, smaller than — *raurauŋa-*
lest — *ko, kokena*
let, allow, permit — *-zem, -pateke*
let alone, leave alone — *-mbore-*
let down, lower — *-maata ma isu, -tu ma isu*
let drift/ float away — *-pusur*
let go free — *-putke*
Let it be! don't worry about it — *Toŋgo!*
let one's hair grow long as a sign of mourning — *-ŋgun ute-*
let out, slacken the tension — *-peleŋ*
let, allow — *-pateke, -yok pa*
let, put something down — *-pundu*
lethargic — *mata- mburaana som, ŋwolŋa-, maolŋa-, patataŋa-*
letter — *ro*
level, straight — *keteeneŋa-, swoorokatŋa-*
level off, level out — *-pamozooro, -pasamaara*
Levite — *urum tuunu*
lewd, immodest — *naikikiŋa-, makikikŋa-*
liar — *pakaamŋa-*
lick — *-nem*
lick up and swallow — *-nemut*
lick with tongue (making a sound) — *-selemlem*
lid (of a pot) — *kuuru kwoono*
lie — *-pakaam, sua pakaamŋana, -kam kara*
lie and roll around on the ground — *-timbil*
lie crossways — *-pambaara*
lie down — *-keene, -su muri-*
lie down on one's back — *-keene mi kete- ise*
lie face down — *-keene mi kete- isula*
lie in wait for — *-saaŋa, -zaŋzaaŋa*
lie on top of each other — *-parkoto*
life — *mboti, mbotŋana*
lifespan — *swo-*
life that God gives, eternal life — *mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i*
life, give life (spiritual and physical) — *-payaryaara*
lift by folding — *-selek*
lift off (used of cloth, blankets) — *-palaala*
lift one's arm — *-kaaga bege-, bege- ikaaga, -kat bege-*
lift one's eyes up — *mata- pok se, mata- ise kor*
lift up — *-wit*
lift up and bend one's leg — *-mbut kumbu-*
lift up and carry in one's arms — *-suru*
lift up/ exalt someone's name or reputation — *-wit za-, -wit uru-, -we kwo- pa*
lift, pinch, snitch, steal — *-kem, -seket, -semboron nama- pa, -yapas*
light — *azuŋka, kai, mat*
light reddish brown (hair) — *-seseeze, seseezeŋa-*
light in weight, not heavy — *-marra, -potpot, potpotŋa-*
light, give off light — *-yaara*
light/ make a fire, burn — *-tun*
lighten, make less heavy — *-paraurau, -pamarra*
lightning — *bil, -kimit, lolo niini, mbil, mil, milmil*
light-skinned —*bedbeedeŋa-, puspuuzuŋa-*

like — *lele- pa, lele- be, mbura- pa*
like (be like something) — *ke, kei, kembei*
like that — *kena, ta kembeiŋana, ta kembena*
like this — *ta kembei*
like, really like something — *lele- imet pa*
lime powder (made of coral) — *kou*
limp — *-pa kelsuk*
line — *sisiraana, sisir*
line up — *-parooro*
line up two things with each other — *-parpon, ma ŋes, -ŋeete*
line used for squaring a building, fishing line — *yaaba*
line, string, rope — *re, wooro*
lineage — *siŋ, keembe uunu ta, u- tamen*
link arms or hands (in order to carry someone) — *-parmbaraata nama-*
lip — *zuru-*
lip protrudes a lot — *zuru- itepe*
liquid — *suru-, yok*
list — *-sinin*
listen — *-leŋ, -leŋ la, talŋa- ila*
listen and obey — *-kan la, -kan mar, -leŋ la*
listen carefully (to) — *-ŋgun talŋa- pa*
listen for pleasure — *-leŋ le-*
listen in secretly — *-leŋut*
Listen to me! Intj. — *Ou!*
Listen to this! Intj. — *Iŋgis!*
listen to, obedient — *mata- leŋleŋ, -leŋ la*
listless, apathetic — *mata- mburaana som*
litter, produce a big litter (pigs, dogs) — *-yaala, ŋge suruunuŋa-*
litter, rubbish — *musmuuzu, gedeeŋe*
little (singular) — *musaana, musaari, ri*
little (plural) — *munmun*
little bit — *ri, riŋa*
little bit that is left-over — *mbuleene, mbule tuunu*
little by little — *riŋariŋa, rukruk*
little nameless things — *ŋgirok ŋgirok, koroŋ soroksorok*
little, very little, tiny — *musaari, somto*
live, stay, be, exist — *-mbot*
live apart — *-parmbot*
live in poverty because of one's own laziness or lack of strength — *-ŋguulu, -biliu*
live off of someone — *-mbot se ki*
live together — *-mbot la mbata, -lup*
liver — *kete-*
living — *kalaŋa-, mata- yaryaaraŋa-, matmaataŋa-*
living water, life-giving water — *yok mata yaryaaraŋana*
living word(s), life-giving words, word of life — *sua mata yaryaaraŋana*
lizard (large-sized, skin is used for making drum heads) — *po*
lizard types (see Semantic Fields)
load of many things — *ogeoge*
loan — *mbun, dugduk*
loan, get a loan — *-kam mbun la/mar ki*
loathe — *lele- pa risa som, ŋgure- bulbul pa*
lobster — *mantai*
located on one side of something — *-pa pakaana*
locative preposition — *ki*
lock, close a door — *-kotkaala*
log — *ke pata-*
log that is to be made into a canoe — *wooŋgo*
log which no longer has bark on it — *mbol*
logs put together across ditches to make a bridge — *reete*
loincloth made of tree bark — *maala*
loincloth, wrap around — *kawaala*
loiter, loiterer — *bilbil, -wa le sorok, -we paŋaeŋae*
lonely, helpless — *mata- monmoondo*
long (singular) — *molo, moloŋa-*
long (plural), somewhat long — *mololo, mololoŋa-*
long time — *... ma molo*
long time ago — *muŋgu kat, muŋgu muŋgu, alok kek*
long and untidy (hair, grass in the yard) — *-supsup, -suŋsuŋ*
long dimension of something, length — *molo ki, ndi*
long for — *-kausiŋ la pa, -twer, -taŋmiili, -twermiili*
long, really long — *molo kenkenŋa-, molobi, molo aigen*
longing, express longing Intj. — *O yae!, O yalei!*
long-lasting — *alokŋa-, alok kekŋa-, aliŋgumoroŋa-, -mbot ma molo*
long-legged — *kumbu- molo*
look — *-re, mata- la, mata- mar*
look after — *mata- pa, -mboro*

look after a rejected child or an orphan — *-paara*
look after a woman's needs in childbirth — *-teege siŋ pa*
look after a child or young animal, baby-sit — *-kam peŋ pa, -peŋpeŋ ki*
look after children from another marriage — *-taara ke pa*
look after someone who is incapacitated — *-teegekat*
look after the meals of someone — *-re pa kopo-, -teege kopo-*
look after well — *-mbes ki*
look along — *mata- ito*
look around quickly — *mata- nesnes, mata-rikrik*
look at — *-geede, -maala, mata- ila, -re la pa, -tiiri*
look at indignantly — *-ŋa mata- putuunu pa*
look at intensely, stare — *mata- loolo pa, -geede*
look away from — *-piŋgis mata- pa*
look back — *mata- imiili*
look bad (appearance is bad) — *ruŋgu-isaana, mata- ambai som*
look carefully into a matter — *mata- pinin*
look down as a sign of respect — *mata- isu*
look down on, despise — *mata- (i)pasom, mata- ibelek pa, mata- repiili, -repiili*
look for — *-ru, mata- pinin, mata- ru*
look for a solution — *-ru zala- (pa)*
look for someone who is not present (but should be) — *-kir mata-*
Look here! Intj. — *Motom imar!*
look into a matter — *-pit*
look like — *ruŋgu- kembei (ta)*
look out, be aware/ wary — *-reki, mata- se, mata –ŋgal itu-*
look sideways — *mata- isukuundu*
look underwater for something — *-kuuzu*
look up to, respect — *mata- ikotse ki, mata-se ki*
look up, lift one's eyes up — *mata- se, mata-pok se, -toondo se*
look, glance at each other — *mata- parŋgal*
looking after, caring — *mboroŋana*
looking around and not concentrating — *mata- leŋaleŋa, mata- lawe lawe*
looking around helplessly — *mata- katkat*
looking sad — *mata- muŋaiŋai, mata-monmoondo*
looks, appearance — *ruŋgu-*
looped rope or vine put around one's feet to help in climbing up trees — *kiibi*
loose, get loose, become untied, free — *-purus*
loose, loose-fitting, too loose (used of clothing, ornaments) — *-ŋgoloŋgoloŋ, -moŋgongon*
loose, not be firmly attached — *-golok*
loose, not taut — *-moroobo, -morou*
loose interest — *ni- ilalae pa, mbura- pa som, -gesges pa*
loosen — *-paguruk, -peeze*
loosen a bit (a knot, loop) — *-paguluk*
loosen and take out, remove — *-seebe*
loosen from a stem — *-pameke*
Lord — *Biibi, Merere, Merre*
Lord's holy day, Sunday, Sabbath — *aigule potomŋana ki Merere*
Lord's supper — *pasa*
lose weight, become thin — *kuli- isu, -worwooro*
lose, mislay — *-pambiriizi*
losing one's footing — *-kam giris*
lost, doomed, perish, cease to exist — *-la le-*
lost, get lost — *-mbiriizi, -saŋsaŋ, -saŋsaŋ pa zaala, -pasaŋsaŋ*
lots of, large group, very many — *kakut kakut, iwal biibi, munŋaana ka tiene*
loud cracking noise — *pel*
loudly — *ma kalŋa- biibi, kalŋa- isala, -paŋarai sua/ kalŋa-*
louse — *kut*
louse egg — *leeze*
love — *lele- pa, lele- pa ilip, -ur lele- pa*
love each other — *lele- par pa*
love magic, do love magic — *nabel, -mbel*
love to listen — *talŋa- ituntun pa*
lover, boyfriend — *ka- tomooto*
loving — *lele-ŋa-*
low area, low-lying ground — *loobo, looboŋa-*
low tide — *magat*
lower a sail — *-pun le*
lower back — *sapala-*
lower jaw bone — *keskeeze*
lower oneself down — *-raaba*
lower or raise something by rope — *-tu*
lower the price of something, price lowers/ declines — *kado- isu*
lowermost / outermost purlin of a roof — *boboŋar*
low-pitched sound made by water (approaching rain, wind, flood) — *-toogo*

low-pitched sound , thud (made by something falling down) — *guruŋ guruŋ*
Luceana **tree (used as a shade tree for cocoa plants)** — *landoro*
luck — *mbuŋi-, siŋ, kuzi-*
lukewarm — *lugoogoŋa-*
lump (used of blood) — *kutu-, kutu- kutu-*
lumps of ground — *tontoono*
lumpy — *-mbuk, mbukmbukŋa-*
lung — *lolot (ka- lolot)*
lurch, walk unsteadily, stagger — *sursur, -tabirbir, -tarakoŋkoŋ, (-)tirikriigi*
lure — *-kam/-we kunkel, -kunkel, mban, -mban, -yakat*
lying — *pakaamŋa-*

M

machete — *buza*
maggots — *motmooto*
magic (do m.) by chewing betel-nut and spitting on people — *-seŋ, -zeŋzeŋ*
magic (do m.) in order to get information via a dream — *-keenelaama*
magic (harmful magic, sorcery) — *pu*
magic done using fetishes — *yaamba*
magic that prevents someone from hunting or fishing successfully — *-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa, -patubudu*
magic, know how to work magic — *-leŋ yaamba*
magic, work defensive magic — *-purai*
magic, work love magic using *salaŋ* plant — *-pasaana salaŋ*
magical fetish type (used to protect one's trees, garden etc.) — *napalis*
magical object/ fetish, practice — *kinzai, yaamba*
magical practice (can be either beneficial or harmful) — *konoŋai*
magical practise, chanting — *naborou*
magical ritual type — *nabel, nager*
magical spell, put a spell on — *-serke, -tutke, -zuurke*
magically prevent someone from bearing children — *-pakaala*
magically protect — *-urkaala*
magician who knows how to do weather magic — *tomtom pouŋana*
magician, one who knows magical practices — *naborouŋa-, puŋa-, purairaiŋa-, yaambaŋa-, zeŋzeŋŋa-, lele- mbolŋa-*
main part of the body — *ŋono-*
main part of an event — *ŋonoite/ŋonoaite*
main point of talk, heading — *sua mataana/ sua naana/ sua uteene*
mainland — *toono uunu*
mainstay, backer, supporter — *ka- siili, silou*
make, manufacture — *-kam, -karakiti, ŋgaraapi, -ur, -urpe, -po, -pun*
make a hole in something — *-kelpis, -tarpis, -patokooro, -petepis, -mbenpis, -kir*
make an appointment — *-mbut nol, -ur nol*
make arrangements for — *-urpe zaala pa*
make fun of — *-peŋeu, -kam ŋeu*
make fun of someone by singing — *-mbokarra*
make nauseous (used of foods containing a lot of oil/grease) — *-suat kete-*
make noises (by hitting something) — *-tarakoŋkoŋ*
make noises like one is about to cry (of babies) — *-ŋeŋeŋ*
make one feel cold — *-patekeege*
make one's way through the forest not following any path — *-kas, -ŋgorŋgor, -sagoogo*
make possible, make a way for something to happen — *-we zaala pa*
make scratches in something — *-parris*
make someone to do something — *-maŋmaŋ, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ, -segeede, -sokere*
make sticky — *-pokapkap*
make to grow — *-putum*
make to be nice/ attractive — *-pakaibiim, -peŋgeeze*
malaria — *mete nomnom kana*
Malaysian apple (=Tok Pisin *laulau*) — *puke*
male — *tomooto*
male children (future supporters of the clan) — *urum kumbuunu*
male sex organ, penis — *kuti-*
malign — *-pasaana za-, -pasaana uru-*
malnourished — *kopo- wokwok, kopo- putput*
man — *tomooto*
man who cares for a boy during a circumcision ceremony — *mos*
man whose brother or sister has died — *kuliiŋi*
manage, look after — *mata- pa, -mboro*
Mandok Island — *Madoogo*

mango — *we*
mangrove — *ukar*
mangy — *meseksekŋa-*
manifest, make manifest, reveal — *-peeze, -swe*
manioc, cassava — *manioka*
manner — *mbulu, zaala*
manufacture — *-kam, -karakiti, ŋgaraapi, -ur, -urpe, -po, -pun*
many — *boozo*
many and different kinds — *bozboozo, matakiŋa*
many, very many — *ka tiene, munŋaana, munŋaana ka tiene/ kelek, sorok som*
map — *toono kuinuunu*
marbled — *zelzeeleŋa-*
March — *Turgom / Aiyo buzaana*
mark of ownership — *kilalan*
mark something — *-kam/ -ur kilalan pa, -mbut saŋgia, -po sooŋgo, -pokaala,*
mark that something is reserved or restricted — *sooŋgo*
marked Theme/Topic introducer — *ina*
market — *nol, nol muriini, nol uunu*
marriageable age, old enough to marry — *ruŋgu- irao pa ula, ruŋgu- ki/pa ula, swo- ki ula*
marriage — *ula*
married person — *ulaŋa-, kusiiniŋa-*
marry before one's older sibling has married — *-woolo sala ute-*
marry, get married — *-woolo*
marvel at — *-kam ŋgar pa ma -rao som, ŋgar imap, kwo- itaanda pa*
mash — *-kuŋ, -mumu, -pamumu*
mask type (rare) — *kon ubuŋ ubuŋ*
mask, outfit used in the *Tumbuan* dance ceremony — *nakanmut*
masked persons (first ones to appear in the *Nakanmut* dance) — *aikos, airapon*
massage — *-suulu, -mbim popooro*
mass (a mass/large group does something) — *kakut kakut*
mast (in a canoe) — *palyaara*
master — *biibi*
mat types — *mi, mi kununŋa, mi paum, mi pasaana, panpan ki kataama, panpan kumbin, panpan par*
match, fit — *-ŋeete, -rao pa*
match, be up to, be equal to — *kado-*
mate, good friend — *toro-*
mate, mating (used of animals) — *-no, -kam borau, -sala ŋwa-*
matter, issue — *koroŋ, sua*
matter (it doesn't matter = Tok Pisin *maski*) — *toŋgo*
mature (way of thinking) — *ŋgar imbol*
mature physically — *kaibiŋa-*
May — *Ro mataana*
may, can, permitted — *irao, -rao*
maybe, may, might, perhaps — *ko*
me — *yo*
meal (big, prepared for everyone) — *kini biibi, saŋarŋana*
meal (generic) — *kini*
meal (not a very big meal) — *temen*
mealtime — *kini kanŋana*
mean, intend — *lele- iur pa, -paata ka-, -so/-sombe*
meaning — *(ka-) ŋgar, (ka-) uunu*
means for something — *-we zaala pa*
measure — *-kin*
measuring — *kinŋa-*
measuring stick, measurement — *kin*
meat — *buzur, maza-*
meat from near the hips, tenderloin — *saŋa-*
meat from near the lower jaw — *swaaga*
meddle in — *-semboron, kwo- mar pa, -sei le-*
mediate — *-pazal sua, -urpe sua*
medium-sized — *lokolokoŋa-, raurauŋa-*
medium-sized (used of pigs) — *sama, baadaŋa-, opas, kwaazaŋa-*
meet each other — *-parndeeŋe, -parse ki*
meet each other at a certain spot — *-parpandeeŋe*
meet, gather together — *-lup, -marraama, -rourou*
meet, have a meeting — *-lup, -mbutul*
meet, run into someone — *-mbekes, -ndeeŋe, -se ki-*
meeting (general term) — *lupŋana*
meeting house, place — *lupŋana muriini*
meeting of a smaller group of people to solve a problem — *mbutulŋana*
melody — *ŋger*
memorial — *mata- muriini, matamur*
memorial, get a memorial of a deceased relative or trading partner — *-kam ute-*
men who have married sisters call each other — *le- mbor*
mend, patch up — *-sesekaala, -siiti*
men's house, clan house — *urum*

menstruation — *siŋ ikam, le- puulu*
mentally disabled — *nagaraŋa-*
mention — *-so, kwo- (i)teege*
mercy — *muŋaiŋana*
Mercy Seat (in the Tabernacle, Temple) — *sanaana reegeŋana muriini*
mercy, have mercy on — *-muŋai, lele-imuŋai*
mesh — *maata*
mess up — *-paŋgwol, -pakaukau, -pasaana, -pakankaana, -palaulau*
mess up (talk) — *-pandelndel, -pakalaulau, -pasaana, -piŋgis*
message — *sua, kalŋa-*
messenger — *konor*
messenger, apostle — *ŋgoŋana*
Messiah — *Krisi, Mesia*
midday — *aigule palakuutu, aigule palmaŋ*
middle finger — *nama- lutuunu mala*
middle of a river — *yok lwoono*
middle of the road — *zaala keteene*
middle part, middle segment (used of bodies, rivers, roads, trees) — *lwo-*
middle, be in the middle — *-peete lukutuunu*
middle, middle of — *lukutuunu*
middle-born — *lwoonoŋa-*
midrib of a coconut leaf — *kiniŋniiŋgi, sasar*
midrib of a leaf, stem — *kiini*
midst, in the midst of — *mazwa-*
midway, on the road — *zaala lwoono*
midwifery, act as a midwife — *-papepe*
might, perhaps, may, maybe — *ko*
milk — *tui*
mill around, people are milling around in a village — *kar kopo- iseleeŋge*
millipede — *ŋgumim*
millipede (small) — *ŋgumirmir*
mimic, imitate — *-kam kon patwen, -patwen, -poto*
mimicking — *patwenŋana*
mind — *ŋgar, mata-*
mind, have two minds about something — *dadaru ikam, lele- iwe ru, -teege tete ru*
mind, to be of one mind — *lele- tamen, -lup lele-, -parlup lele-*
mingle different things together — *-zeele*
miracle — *uraata biibi, mos*
miracle worker — *mos katuunu*
miracles, work miracles — *-tooro mos*
mirror — *natiloŋa*
miscarry — *-we siŋ, -su le*
miserly, stingy, cheapskate — *kete- borbor, kete- koroŋŋa-, kete- molo mete, kete-rokokaala, mata- konŋa-, nama- lululŋa-, -rutruutu, ute- imbol, ute- patŋa-*
mishandle, mistreat — *-kam bakai pa*
mislead, lead astray — *-luŋ, -pandel, -pasosor, -pasaŋsaŋ*
misrepresent what someone has said — *-pabeleu mia-, -piŋgis sua*
miss someone whom you expect to be present — *-kir mata-*
miss something, be in need of — *-ru zala- pa*
miss, long for — *-twer, -twermiili, -kam kausiŋ pa*
miss, miss target — *nama- abaataŋa-, ma aus, -kam supuuru*
mist, fog — *ŋauŋau*
mist, vapour, steam — *ka- bubuŋ*
mistake — *sosor*
mistake, make by mistake — verb + *ŋoobo, -kam ŋoobo, -sosor*
mistreat — *-kam ŋoobo mbulu pa, -kam ŋoob-, -kam bakai pa*
mistreat by words — *-kam sanaana pa*
mistreatment — *bakai*
mistress — *ka- moori*
misunderstand — *-leŋ ŋoobo*
misuse money — *-pasaana pat*
mix different things together — *-ŋgeeme*
mix up people, be mixed up about someone — *-kus*
mix up something with liquid — *-paŋoneŋ*
mix up, twist talk — *-pabogboogo, -piŋgis, -peleembe sua*
mix, mixed, mingle different things together — *-zeele, zelzeeleŋa-*
mix, stir in — *-sabeleu*
mix, turn — *-tooro*
mixture of different food items in a basket — *silŋan kiri*
mock — *kwo- ibelek pa, kwo- ipasom, -pamiaŋ, -peŋeu, -repiili, -pakarra, -piri sua repiiliŋa- pa*
mock by singing — *-mbokarra*
mock, laugh at — *-seeŋgeroro, -kam seŋge*
mockery (expresses mockery) Intj. — *Ywee!*
moderate, easy, not too difficult — *-marra, marraŋa-, -raurau, raurauŋa-*
moderate, subside — *-su*

moisten, make wet, cool — *-pawizis, -pembeeze, -paluumu*
molar — *waŋ*
mould — *-mbuuzu*
mould on surface — *lumtutu*
mouldy spots in clothing — *-ŋgaltiti*
money — *pat, ro*
month, moon — *puulu*
more — *-lip, ten, tomen*
more of something — *gegeene*
more than expected, a lot — *zaza, paagapuk*
morning — *mankwoono, mbeŋbiana*
morning star — *Birae*
mortar (large, used for mashing food) — *kuŋ*
mortar (small, used for mashing betel-nuts) — *kuŋkuŋ*
mosquito — *nomnom*
most — *ma ilip*
Most High God — *Anutu kor kana kat*
most important part — *ŋono-*
mother — *na-, (anaŋ, nom, naana...)*
mother (my mother) — *naŋgoŋ, anaŋ*
mother pig/ pigs — *ŋge naana/ nanan*
mother, new mother who has just recently given birth — *aipina, moori aipinaŋa-*
mother-in-law — *rwo- mooribi*
mothers, older women in the village — *zin kolmanan*
motion to come — *-koolo*
motion with one's eyes — *mata- kelwai pa*
mottled with two colours — *balutŋa-*
moult, shed skin or shell — *-lu*
mountain — *abal*
mountainous — *abalabalŋana*
mournful tune — *lelaŋ, aisor*
mourning taboo, observe mourning customs — *-ŋgun muuŋgu*
mouse, rat — *kuzi*
mouse type animal — *aimus, polop*
mouth, talk, opening, lid — *kwo-*
mouth (inner part, palate) — *galaplaaba*
mouth is bulging (with food, betel-nuts, etc.) — *kwo- putput*
mouth of a river — *yok kwoono*
mouth open in astonishment at — *kwo- itaanda pa*
move — *-pa, -ko, -la*
move a bit — *guruk, ruk, ruk ten, -siri*
move a burden from one place to another — *-pete*
move a lot of things — *-pekes*
move across — *-paala, -yabakes*
move a group to another place — *-pekeete*
move around inside mother's womb — *-mbulmbuulu*
move aside — *-laŋgis, -piŋgis, -la ndel*
move away secretly — *-keut, -beleu ma pos/ ŋos/ sam*
move back and forth — *ila imar, -mbiŋbiŋ*
move back and forth, dance — *-rak*
move back, reschedule (to later time) — *-seke*
move/ push back and forth — *-pambiŋbiŋ*
move behind something — *-pa ndeme-*
move by — *-rik*
move by pushing — *-zuuru, -puzuuru*
move by using hands and legs, swim — *-yaago*
move directly without hesitation — *kuŋkuŋ, kaŋkaŋ*
move forward to sooner time — *-seboogo*
move hands/ flippers/ fins/ wings back and forth — *kol, kolkol*
move in curved direction — *-beleu*
move in darkness — *-zugutgut*
move one's feet, fidget — *-parikrik kumbu-*
move oneself from one place to another — *-ziri, -ziriri*
move or travel in some vehicle — *-ko pa*
move out of the way — *-laŋgis, -la ndel, -piŋgis*
move over from one thing to another, sideways — *-ŋes lae, kakes lae*
move quickly — *-loondo, wis, res*
move restlessly — *rikrik*
move slowly floating on the water — *soksok*
move slowly little by little — *rukruk*
move slowly without strength — *-zamzam*
move something a bit — *-paruk, -paguruk*
move something from one place to another — *-siri, -zirri*
move something out of the way — *-suraŋ*
move something using a lever — *-sibil*
move together in a big group — *dudut, -meke, -mokoogo, -keete*
move towards the speaker — *-mar, -se, -su*
move, escort someone to a new location — *-pamboro*
move, shift around — *-mirri*
Mt. Langila, an active volcano on the western tip of West New Britain — *Laŋla*
much — *boozo*
much, do too much — *zaza, paagapuk*
much, very much — *biibi (kat), sorok som*
mucus of nose — *ŋuru-*

mud, muddy area, swamp — *tiiŋgi, karoozo*
muddy — *-tiŋtiiŋgi, tiŋtiiŋiŋana*
muddy place caused by pigs wallowing — *zubup*
muddy, dirty (water) — *muunduŋa-*
muddy, make muddy — *-patiŋtiiŋgi*
muddy, poorly drained — *karoozo*
mull over — *lele- iurur (pa)*
multicoloured — *-ŋgaltiti, ŋgaltitiŋa-, parrisŋa-*
multiply — *-masak, -pamasak*
multitude, myriad, very many — *iwal, munŋaana ka tiene, munŋaana kelek, (ta) munŋaana men, munŋaana ma munŋaana*
murder, assassinate — *-teege siŋ, -punke, -pun ma imeete*
murky — *-ŋgalapitpit*
murmuring — *ŋunuŋ ŋunuŋ*
muscle cramp — *mozo-/ura- ikam keŋ*
muscular — *karwaaŋga, peeŋge*
mushroom (general name) — *tiili*
mushroom type (inedible, has a bad smell) — *mboolo*
mushy — *-pepep*
music type, dance types — *Lou, Kai, Sia, Nakanmut, Abutum, Bokoi, Aiyu*
much — *-biibi*
must — *bela, kozo, kozo ko, -rao*
my — *tio, -ŋ*
myriad — see **multitude**

N

nag, pester, be after someone — *kwo- ikanan, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ, -maata kwo- pa, -mbuulu kwo-, -pazonoogo*
nail — *kiruŋu*
nail shut — *-punkaala*
nail together — *-pun*
Nakanmut **dance costume (long grass used in the lower part)** — *gini*
naked — *kabaŋbaŋŋa-, ni- (imbot) sorok*
name — *za-*
name (associated with one's land) — *pisis*
name someone or something — *-paata zaana be*
name standing (for election) — *za- imender*
nameless little things — *koroŋ sorok sorok, ŋgirok ŋgirok*
namesake — *za-*
nape, back of the neck — *ka- bolboolo*
narrow — *-gogoomo, ŋgomgomŋa-*
narrow, make too narrow — *-pagogoomo*
nasal mucus — *mbeumbeu*
nasty — *bakaiŋa-*
native of Papua New Guinea (in contrast with Europeans and Asians) — *tomtom*
nauseating, disgusting — *ŋgure- bulbul pa*
nauseous, about to vomit — *kopo- isoloonŋgo, kete- salaklaaga*
navel — *pese-*
near each other — *-pargarau*
near to — *-garau*
near, nearby — *kolou, kolouŋa-*
nearly finished, complete — *-mapmap, -raurau*
nearly full — *-bombokou*
nearly, almost — *rimen mi*
neatly and well (do) — *mata- kombo pa*
neck muscles — *leke-*
neck, throat — *ŋgure-*
necklace made of flowers, lei — *naŋnaŋ*
necklace made of shells, pendant — *mosmoozo*
necktie, belt — *pus*
need, be in need, poor — *-mbot ŋoobo pa*
need, be in need of something — *-ru zala-*
needle — *sor*
needle made from the stems of plants — *susuaŋ*
negative, no, not — *som, siom*
negative counterfactual, if not ...then — *pepe so, be/so(mbe)...so*
negative perfect, never — *zen, pasa zen*
negligent — *mata- sorok, mata- imeete pa, -keenemeete*
negotiate concerning business matters — *-kam roukeeli, -kam mburooŋo, -ŋgeele mburooŋo*
neighbour — *wae-, wal ta timbot kolouŋana*
nephew (sister's son) — *wo-*
nephew (brother's son) — *lutu-*
nervous, anxious — *kete- kutkut, kopo- rru*
nervous, make nervous, make jumpy, frighten — *-pakoikoi, -pamoriri, -pamoto*
nest (used of pigs, birds, bandicoots, crocodiles) — *ŋgini*
nest of sago grubs — *kiri*
nest of termites — *meteke*
nesting hole — *gaaza*

net (general term) — *pu*
net bag (= Tok Pisin bilum) — *kaari*
net for catching prawns/crayfish — *kiizi*
net container (filled with dried nuts or tobacco) — *pooro, pooroŋa-*
neutralize (lessen the effects of something) — *-pasomkaala*
never before, never yet — *pasa zen*
never stop, never ending — *-mapmap som, -ur metŋana som*
new, become new — *popoŋa-, -we popoŋa-*
next (Sunday/ year) — *Sande/ ndaama ta matanda i*
next day, then — *mankwoono mini, to...; aigule toro, to...*
next sibling (born later) — *ndeme-*
next to, beside — *-mbot zilŋa- uunu*
nice, good-looking, attractive — *ambaiŋa-, kaibiim, sembe-, tektekŋa-*
nice, make attractive/ nice — *-pakaibiim, -peŋgeeze*
niece (sister's daughter) — *wo- moori -*
niece (brother's daughter) — *lutu- moori-*
night people (robbers, criminals, etc.) — *mbeŋ ka-*
nightmare, bad dreams — *(kuinu-) -miu sanaana*
ninety nine — *tomto paŋ lamoro mata mi paŋ*
no one, not one — *tasa ...som*
No way! Intj. — *Mm-m!, Waa!*
no way forward, no chance to do something — *zaala imun*
nod off to sleep — *-tur, kwo- pot*
nod one's head in agreement — *ute- kat*
nod to someone — *ute- suk la pa*
noise made by a chick when it is about to break its egg — *-kam kikik*
noise, make noise — *-kam kuruŋ kuruŋ, -kam orooro, -yo orooro, ŋonoŋ ŋonoŋ*
noises made by the stomach when one is hungry — *kopo iŋgor*
nominalising suffix — *-ŋa- (-ŋoŋ, -ŋom, -ŋana, -ŋan,* etc.; ex. *marŋana, mbotŋana)*
nominalising suffix (irregular, only occurs on a few forms) — *-i (*ex. *mboti, pai)*
nominate somebody for an office — *-pamender za-*
***noni* plant** — *nanun*
noon — *aigule palakuutu, palmaŋ*
noose — *wooro seembeŋana*
northeast wind (comes from West New Britain) — *kaagu*
northern part of the Mbula language area — *meleebe, kar meleebe*
northwest wind (during December- April) — *iwaara, yoara*
nose — *kuzu-*
nose decoration — *ŋooro*
not — *som, siom*
not a thing — *sa som*
not able — *ma som, irao som*
not at all, not a bit — *kot som, risa som, som kat*
not being something — *somŋa-*
not consider/ not care about/ not be concerned about — *-leele som, -nin som*
not good if — *kokena*
not properly, not too good — *pe som*
not recognize one's own wrongdoing (have a seared conscience) — *-kanamaala itu- som, -kilaala som*
Not so! (indicates polite disagreement) — *Soom!*
not understand — *-kankaana pa, -kilaala som, -kam ŋgar pa som*
not yet, negative perfect — *zen*
not yet (and it is still going to be a long time before it happens) — *zeen*
notched (leaf) — *pereezeŋa-*
nothing — *kosasa som, sa som*
nothing, for nothing, in vain — *sorok*
notice — *sua sotaaraŋana*
notice something when it is just beginning to happen — *-ŋalili*
notify — *kwo- ila, kalŋa- ila pa, -sotaara*
nourish — *-pombol kuli-, -kis kuli-*
nourishment — *kini, tambar*
November — *ŋese / Mbui potpot*
now — *iŋgi, koozi, buri*
Now I know this! (surprise) Intj. — *O!*
Now it is good!, At last you did it well! Intj. — *A ina buri!*
now something is going to happen — *iŋgi be*
now, just now — *buri, kozokek*
numb — body part + *kusiksik, -konye, nama-/ kumbu- metmeeteŋana/ -metmeete*
nurse a child — *-piwin*
nursing mother — *piyamyamŋa-, pemyamŋa-, payamŋa-, aipina*
nut — *pwo-, ŋono-*
nut of a *galip*/ *Canarium* almond tree — *kaŋar*

nut of a *komkom* palm — *ansau*
nut of a *sekseege* tree — *ku*
nut of a betel-nut/ areca palm — *mbu*
nut that is sprouting — *pir*
nut/ seed of a breadfruit — *kiliizi*
nutritious — *kini mbolŋa-*

O

obedient — *-leŋleŋ sua, mata- leŋleŋŋa-, kumbu- leŋleŋŋa-*
obey — *-leŋ la sua, -kan la, -kan mar sua, -to sua/ kalŋa-*
object verbally — *-segeede sua, -zooro*
obligated — *irao,-rao, le- uraata*
obligation (to provide something or ceremonially honour someone) — *buga-*
obligations, consequences — *toŋana, toyaŋana, ka tiroono, pekelŋana*
observe, look at, watch — *-geede, -maala, mata- la, -re*
observe a situation passively without getting involved in it — *-geede men*
observe a taboo as a sign of grief — *-ŋgun muuŋgu, -sapaara*
obsidian stone (black volcanic glass) — *yar*
obstacle, something that causes one to hesitate from doing something — *dugduk, mbukuunu, seryaŋ*
obstinate, stubborn — *talŋa- ipampam, -maŋmaŋ, ŋgar imbol, -parpar, ute- imbol pa, -zeizei, -zooro*
obstruct — *-ŋgunkaala, -pakaala, -pakaala zaala pa, -pumun zaala, -sekaala*
obtain the release of someone — *-weene*
obtain under false premises — *-watke*
occasion (be the occasion of someone doing something) — *-we kunkel pa, -we uunu pa*
occupation — *uraata, mbombo*
occupy someone's place — *-pakaala muri-*
occur — *-pet*
ocean, sea — *tai*
ocean-related — *tai ka-*
o'clock — *zoŋ mataana ikam*
October — *Manpur / Mbui rekrek*
octopus — *kuriiti*
of — *ka-, ki, le-*
offend — *-pasaana lele-*
offended — *-ŋu, lele- iŋgis (pa), -ur ŋgis pa, lele- sa pa*
offence — *le- mbukuunu, sosor*
offer, make an offering, offer something to spirit beings — *-patoron*
offering, collection — *patoronŋana*
offering plate — *pelpeele ki Merere*
offering, give an offering, collection — *-piri kolekta*
officiate at a marriage ceremony — *-powoolo*
official (from outside the local community) — *menderŋa-*
officials — *zin bibip, ute- putuunu*
offspring — *lutu-, popoŋa-*
offspring that take one's place when one dies — *kelŋa-*
offspring, one's biologically conceived child (derogatory term) — *suru-*
Oh boy! Intj. — *Yoo!*
Oh if only... Intj. — *Yalei (O yalei!)*
Oh! Intj. — *O yalei!, O!*
Oh my! Intj. — *O yae!, Waii!, We!*
Oh no! Intj. — *Waii!, Opopop!, Weii!*
Oh sorry! Intj. — *Ooi!, Yalei (O yalei!), Eeraa!, Eraa!*
oil — *ŋgere*
oil, good smelling — *ŋgere kuziiniŋana*
oil-less, dry — *guma*
oily liquid that is yellow or tan in colour — *ŋgaara*
oily, shiny (skin) — *-ŋgeremreeme, ŋgeremreemeŋa-*
old — *muŋguŋa-, aliŋa-, pasaana*
old and strengthless, wrinkled — *kuli- ikeukeu, kuli- imorou*
old and worn out (used of baskets, sleeping mats, stringbags) — *mataataŋa-*
old worn out mat (derogatory term for lazy, useless person) — *mi pasaana*
old, ancient, very old — *aliŋa-, aliŋgumoraŋa-, alokkekŋa-*
old, in the old days — *muŋgu*
old, older (indicates respect for one's elders) — *bi (zaanabi, maandabi,* person's name + *bi,* etc.*)*
old, older than behaviour indicates — *alimbaŋa-*
older (out of several people) — *kolman, kolmanŋa-*
older female — *kolmanan*
older male — *kolman*
older people of a clan — *urum tuunu*

older sibling, older brother, cousin — *to-*
older sister — *to- moori*
older than — *-muuŋgu*
olive — *olib*
omen — *kilalan, patooŋoŋana*
on — *la, sula, sala, lela, lae, su, kete-, ŋwa-*
on account of — *pa*
on hand to help — *-mender pa*
on the basis of all that, therefore (joins large discourse portions) — *takena (ta)*
on the verge of something happening — *iŋgi be, mabe, reŋreŋ, roŋroŋ*
on top of — *-se, -sala*
on top of, come upon — *-salakaala*
on top of each other — *-parzalla*
once, one time — *lwoono ta*
once for all — *pataaŋa*
once upon a time — *lwoono ta*
once A happens...then B — *A, tonabe B*
one — *ta, tasa*
one, not single one — *sa som*
one (classifier used when counting coconuts etc up to 3) — *se, si*
one after the other — *-parto, toŋa toŋa*
one by one — *tataŋa*
one characterized by certain behaviour — *katuunu (*ex. *mos katuunu, kampeŋana katuunu, azuŋka katuunu)*
one hundred — *tomto lamata*
one responsible for ('papa' of) — *katuunu, tama-, tu-*
one responsible for someone else's doing wrong — *laŋula, besla*
one side and the other side — *pakaana pakaana*
one thousand, four hundred — *munŋaana*
one, just one — *tamen, tamen ŋonoono*
one...the other — *ndel ... ndel, ta...ta/toro*
oneself, by oneself — *itu- tamen*
only — *men*
only one, one and only — *itutamen, itutamenŋa-, tamenŋa-*
oozing, bleeding — *-matata*
open (book, basket) — *-peele*
open (done to doors) — *-sol, -kaaga*
open a bit, slightly open — *-maŋaŋ*
open area in front of houses — *mbum*
open one's eyes — *mata- ikam pak, mata- ipeere, -peere mata-*
open one's mouth to speak — *kwo- ikaaga*
open (out in the open, public, visible) — *-mbot mat*
open sea, deep sea — *mozo, tai lukutuunu*
open up, widen opening — *-raaŋga*
open with effort, manage to get open — *-pakaaga*
open, become open — *-kaaga, -kam kak, kakaagaŋa-,*
open, become open again — *-kam pus*
open, unscrew — *-kinkaaga*
open, untie (knots) — *-putke*
open-handed — *nama- welweeleŋana, naraiŋaŋa-*
opening, mouth — *kwo-*
openly (speak openly) — *-so kat(kat)*
opinion — *ŋgar, -re kembei*
opportunity, chance — *zaala ipet*
opossum — *kendeere*
opossum type — *semseeme*
oppose, be against — *-kotoraama, -selaala, -petekat kwo-, -seebe kaiwo, -zooro*
opposite/ other side of a body of water — *mbaaga*
oppress — *-koto, -seeze mata-*
or — *som, siom*
or (used when listing something) — *o*
or not (used in alternative / yes-no questions) — *som som, siom siom*
ordain — *-ur, -ur pa uraata*
order one's superiors around — *kwo- (i)sala ŋwa-*
order, give an order — *kwo-ikel, kwo- imbol, -ur sua*
ordinary, not special — *sorok, sorokŋa-*
ordinary people — *iwal biibi, zin kar kan*
ordinary person, not famous — *uru- somŋa-, za- somŋa-*
orientation of a house or dead body — *nakene, kene*
origin — *u-, maata*
originator — *-mbuk mataana pa, -we maata pa, -we mataana pa, -kam muuŋgu, -we uteene pa*
orphan — *moondo*
other/ opposite side of a body of water — *mbaaga*
otherwise...might — *ko, kokena*
Ouch! Intj. — *Aleei!, Ei!*
our (EXC) — *-yam (nomo-yam), tiam*
our (INC) — *-ndV (nama-nda), kiti*
out of — *pa*
out of breath — *kete- ipas, kete- meke, kete- nono, -yaŋyaaŋa, -zaban, kaian ikam, ŋgure- imun, -wat kete-, kete- borbor*

out of sight — *ma pis, pos, sam*

outer garments — *mburu mat kana*
outer part of a coconut or tree trunk — *ka-kurkuuru*
outermost edge — *ziigi*
outrigger — *saama*
outrigger boom — *teke*
outrigger canoe — *wooŋgo saamaŋana*
outrigger peg — *petete*
outside — *mat, matŋa-, mat kana*
outside a fenced area, village — *siiri ndemeene*
outside (work that is done outside) — *uraata mat kana*
outsider — *leembe, zimelŋa-*
outskirts of the village — *kwa uunu ki kar*
outwardly, in appearance only, not a real thing — *ka- woono*
outwards (go outwards) — *-pera*
over and over again, repeatedly — *tapaara, toto*
over there — *taŋga*
over there (far away) — *taŋgaa*
over, on top of — *ŋwa-, sala*
overburden — *-papata*
overdo, do too much — *-kam ma zaza,* verb + *zaza*
overgrown, uncut area — *su*
overgrown, thick — *mbaŋbaŋ, mbuŋbuŋ, mbuŋmbuŋŋa-, -supsup*
overhear — *-leŋut, talŋa- ikam, talŋa- ileŋ*
overhear something and then tell it to other people — *-ŋa sua*
overseer, elder — *mboroŋa-*
overshadow — *-salakaala, -zukkaala*
oversized, loose fitting — *-moŋgongon, -ŋgoloŋgoloŋ*
overtake, pass by — *-kotzaala, -kosal*
overturn — *-palketaanda, -tapel*
overturn/ root up earth (used of pigs) — *-sus*
overweight — *-barbaara*
overwhelm, overshadow, come upon — *-salakaala*
own, have (ownership or transfer of edible things) — *ka-*
own, have (ownership or transfer of non-edible things) — *le-*
own interests/work — *kopo- tiene*
own, self — *itu-*
owner — *katuunu, tamaana*

P

pacify — *-paluumu lele-, -pamormor, -patoron, -pembeeze lele-*
pack, crowd — *naiwol, nanoreŋan, uunuŋan*
pack up all one's belongings — *-yauyau*
package of nuts (tied up nicely) — *sek*
package / something sent to someone — *seŋgeri*
packet of crushed *galip* nuts — *aduŋ*
packet — *zaraaba, sek*
packet of sago (medium-sized) — *ŋgul*
paddle (noun) — *peeze*
paddle (verb) — *-peeze, -wezweeze*
paddle vigorously swinging the paddle around — *wekwek*
paddling style — *puze*
page, leaf — *ruunu (*see *ru-)*
pain in one's side — *ka- wer itimbil*
pain, experience great pain — *-karaŋeeze*
pain, feel pain, hurt — body part + *iyoyou*
pain, Ouch! Intj. — *Aleei, Ei!*
pain/ hurt, painful — *-yoyou, yoyouŋana*
painful death — *meeteŋana sananŋa-*
paint face marks on someone — *-beede mata-*
pairs, do something in pairs (holding each other) — *-parŋgeere*
pair, in pairs, in twos — *ruŋa, ruruŋa*
pair of baskets (used in counting *galip* nuts, root crops) — *moŋo*
pair of fish, two fish — *luluunu*
palate — *galaplaaba*
pale yellow skin colour — *weŋgaara*
palm frond — *sulpaaŋga, palpaaŋga*
palm leaf sheath — *mbukul*
palm of the hand — *nama- keteene*
palm types (see Semantic Fields**)**
pandanus mat — *mi*
pandanus types — *paanda, pok, anraŋ, ŋunruk*
pant — *-wat kete-, -yaŋyaaŋa*
paper — *ro*
paper money (opp. of coins) — *ro, roŋa-*
parable — *sua pambaaraŋana, sua tooroŋana*
paralysed hand — *nama- meeteŋana*
parched (throat) — *ŋgure- ikerekere*
parent-in-law — *rwo- + bi, za- + bi*

parents — *tama- ma na- (bizin)*
parrot type (green) — *ŋerek*
parrot type (red) — *bolwe*
parrot type (small, green and red) — *nembukunu*
partially, not properly — *supuuru*
partner — *guraaba, kado-*
part-whole — *koroŋŋa-, lwo-, pakaana, suruunu*
pass along gossip to someone else — *-seket kao, -ŋa sua*
pass by — *-kotzaala, -kosal, -pasal*
pass on one's skills — *-yo mbuŋi- pa*
passive (accepting whatever happens) — *nagaraŋa-*
Passover feast — *(lupŋana biibi ki) Pasoba, Pasoba ka kini*
past, in the past — *muŋgu*
pat (with the palm of one's hand) — *-peeze*
patch up, mend — *-siiti, -sesekaala, -sirimkaala, -zeebekaala, -zilkaala*
path, road, way — *zaala*
path inside a planted area — *loloomo*
path that one usually follows — *kumbu-zalaana*
path that someone has followed — *zala-*
paths branching off in different directions — *zaala naman naman, zaala lwon lwon*
patient — *kete- -meete, kete- biibi, kete-meeteŋana, lele- iluumu*
pattern, design — *tooro (toolo), mer, mos, musi-*
pause, stop — *-mender, -ur metŋana*
pause, do slowly (speak, walk) — *-peteki*
papaya/ pawpaw (wild, edible) — *ŋgeŋ*
pay a fair price or wage — *-ŋgiimi kat*
pay attention to — *mata- imar, mata- ila pa*
Pay attention to this!, Here! Intj. — *Iŋgis!*
Pay attention! Intj. — *Hai!*
pay back — *-kot, -pekel, -pokot*
pay for — *-kam kadoono ila, -ŋgiimi*
pay for a wife — *-ŋgiimi moori*
pay homage to, kneel down to honour — *-kan su, -lek/ -mbut kumbu-, -ŋgun kumbu- mbuku-*
pay off the expenses to someone who has looked after your child — *-kamut*
pay one's share — *-giibi nama- pa, -giibi pa ndomo-, -piri ndomo- pa*
pay ransom — *-weene*
pay taxes — *-piri takes, -giibi takes*
pay up — *-pemet mbun, -kot mbun*
pay, buy — *-ŋgiimi*
payback, punishment — *ka- kadoono, yeeleŋana, -ka mbaara, pataŋana pokotŋana, ka- ŋgeelŋaan*
payment — *kado-*
peace from an unpleasant sound — *talŋa-iluumu*
peace, be at peace, calmed down — *kete-iluumu/isu, lele- iluumu/- isu*
peace and calm after a fight, storm — *taun*
peace (give inner peace) — *-paluumu lele-*
peaceful talk/ speech — *sua luumuŋana*
peaceful — *lele- ambai, lele luumuŋa-, lele-potorŋa-*
peaceful person — *tomtom lululŋa-, luumuŋa-*
pearlshell — *yooro*
pearlshell decoration — *yoro(n)diŋ*
peck at (used of birds) — *-tarkatkat*
peel — *-kis, -sek*
peel off, come off (used of skin, bark) — *-lu, -malalaala, -kam pok*
peelings, rubbish — *busbus*
peep — *-mbiyan, -pekeele*
peer at — *mata- ikam be ipis*
pen, fenced in area — *siiri*
penalize — *-ur kadoono pa*
penalty, punishment — *kadoono, mbaara, yeeleŋana, pokotŋana*
penetrate — *-ru pa, tiŋ, -zil*
penetrate along the surface — *-ziili*
penetrate firmly into something — *-ŋgeete*
penetrate something while moving parallel to its surface — *-izi*
peninsula — *toono zuruunu*
penis, male sex organ — *kuti-*
penetrate deeply and hold firmly — *-keraama*
people — *tomtom, wal*
people from every place — *karkari*
people living near a beach/ on the coast — *sousou uunu kan, zin tai kan*
people of the law, Pharisees — *zin tutu kan*
people who are different from black- skinned people — *tubudu*
people who normally live in a village, resident — *kartu*
people who take care of a baby/ infant — *tuyeete*
pep, have pep — *siŋ iloondo*
perceive — *-kilaala, -kam ŋgar pa kek*
perfect (good) — *ambai komboono*
perfect aspect — *kek, ket*

perfect, full, whole — *munŋa-*
perform a miracle — *-tooro mos*
perform ceremonial obligations — *-kam buga-*
perform love magic on someone — *-mbel*
perhaps, might, may, maybe — *ko*
perhaps (said in reply to questions: 'Maybe, but I do not want to commit myself') — *Sai!*
period of time — *mazwaana, gor, gorgor, gorok*
perish, cease to exist — *-la le-, -mbiriizi*
peritoneum — *ka- kolou, lala*
perk up — *-payaryaara mata-*
permanent mark, scar — *mbel, mbelŋana*
permanent resident — *kartu*
permit, give permission — *-yok pa, -pateke, -zem*
permitted, allowed — *irao, rao*
perplexed — *-kam ŋgar boozo, -kam ŋgar pa ma -rao som*
persecute — *-seeze mata-, -kam pataŋana pa*
persist — *-tekteege, -noknok, -kiskis*
persist in asking — *-wi kinkin, -winaana*
persist in talking — *kwo- kiskis*
persistent — *kaisiigiŋa-*
person (dark-skinned) — *tomtom*
person coming for the first time to a village — *kwapu*
person from another area (derogatory term) — *komboono*
person that has just been talked about — *anoŋ, tobe/toobe*
person who defecates or urinates too close to houses — *molmolŋa-*
person who introduced various magical practices to people living in Moŋo village — *Konoŋai*
person who is always trying attract members of the opposite sex — *mata- inono, mata-nonoŋa-*
personal behaviour which is bad — *napis*
personally made by someone — *nama-muriini*
persons (more than one) — *wal*
persuade — *-ŋgal lele-*
persuasive, incisive talk — *sua mataanaŋana*
pester — *-pasepeele, -paseŋeeŋe, -pazonoogo, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ*
pester verbally — *-mbuulu kwo-*
pestle — *aitar, kuŋ niini, ndapndap niini*
pet, fondle — *-mbuulu, -teege ŋono-, -zom*
Pharisees — *zin tutu kan*
phases — *ka- komo-*
phlegm — *ka- ŋaono, ŋe naana*
pick — *-kendeke, -kin*
pick off, remove, take out — *-kinsek, -pai*
pick up, pick out — *-pei, -peikat*
pick up with fingertips or tongs — *-kipin*
pick up and carry on one's arms — *-suru, -zururu*
pick up and throw away — *-korok, -sepet*
picky, be picky — *-kitiini, -peleele*
picture — *kunu-/ kuinu-/ koinu-*
piece — *pakaana, suruunu*
piece (tiny) — *tipi-, kimbiŋa-*
pierce — *-ŋgal, -kelpis, -kuruumu*
pierce through — *-petepis, -milpis*
pig (domestic that has gone wild) — *zazuubu*
pig that is very large which does not bear young any more — *uumbuŋa-*
pig, pig meat, animal — *ŋge*
pigeon types — *mandun, mbalmbal, utu*
pile up, heap, pile of things — *-ndou, ndoundouŋana*
pillow, headrest — *kiliigi*
pimple (has some pus inside) — *sombor*
pimply — *mbukmbukŋa-*
pin down, hold in place — *-seraama*
pincers of a crab — *zoŋo mat kana*
pinch — *-kenut, -mberut*
pinch (used of ants) — *-pit*
pinch, snitch, steal — *-kam kuumbu pa, -kem, -kemut, -seket, -semboron nama-pa, -yapas*
pinching (in the habit of pinching people's things) — *namaanaŋa-*
pineapple — *painap*
pioneer — *-kan sok*
pipe along which water runs, gutter — *yok nder*
***pitpit* (wild sugarcane)** — *boboŋ, tuumbu*
pity, expresses pity Intj. — *Ooi!*
pity, feel pity for — *lele- isaana pa, lele-imuŋai*
pity, get someone to feel pity — *-pamuŋai lele-*
placate — *-paluumu, -potor, -urpe lele-, -pembeeze lele-, -patoron*
place — *kar, lele*

place (informal) for gathering — *naliu*
place under water (where creatures live) — *gaaza*
place where something is normally found — *muri-*
place carefully — *-pombot*
place for settling disputes — *sua urpeŋana muriini, tiiriŋana muriini*
place in a swamp where food can be planted in times of drought — *uugu, aitol, lele aitolŋana*
place or time of mourning — *baibai*
place of worship — *suŋŋana muriini*
place on — *-ur -se/ se/ -sala/ sala*
place to sit when pounding sago — *botiau*
place where dead people go — *andewa*
place where sacrifices are performed — *patoronŋana muriini*
place with the remains of a dead person — *leebe*
placenta (womb) — *pikin muri-*
placenta, part of the placenta that stays in the uterus after childbirth — *melmuk*
placid — *maneneŋa-, nagaraŋa-*
plain view — *malaŋ keteene, mat*
plain, flat area — *lele keteeneŋana, pelketeeneŋana, lele zalŋana, lele potorŋana, swoorokatŋana*
plain, bland food (not made with oil) — *guma*
plait, braid, weave — *-perek*
plan/ plot evil for someone — *-sil ka- sua, -mbuuru, -tut ka-, -paata ka-, -ŋgeele ka- kiizi, -mbuk ka- kiizi*
plan how to distribute food — *-kam mos*
plan to do something to someone — *-paata ka-*
plan, have plans for, prepare for — *lele- iur pa, mata- iur (mos) pa, -ŋgeele*
plant — *-paaza, -ŋgun*
plant (yams) — *-lu*
plantain, cooking banana (general term) — *pin, pin ki you*
plantation — *woleene, leene/ lene*
planting time for taro (around March-April) — *buudu*
platform — *mbalia, koror, paara, parpaara*
platform on an outrigger canoe — *wooŋgo ka kaata*
platform on which people are carried during ceremonial occasions — *mbaraata*
play — *-mbuulu lele, -zoogo lele*
play (guitar) — *-pun gita*
play a drum — *-se kombom*
play a drum softly — *-patiŋtiŋ*
play a part (in a drama) — *-toombo kunuunu, -patwen*
play a wind instrument — *-wi*
play house — *-pariuriu le-*
play shoes — *kakuk*
plead, beseech — *-taŋ, -taŋroro*
please oneself — *-kam ma irao lele-, -to itu- lele- men*
pleased — *lele- ambai, lele- ndabok*
pleasurable — *mbuyeeneŋa-,* verb + *le- (-re le-, -so le-, -wwa le-, -we le-)*
plenty — *biibi, boozo, boozo ŋana*
pliable — *mbeezeŋa-*
pliable, make pliable — *-pembeeze*
plot — *mbuuruŋana, kiizi*
plot against — *-mbuuru, -mbuk ka- kiizi, -sil ka-, -ŋgeele ka kiizi, -paata ka-, -tut ka-*
plough — *-taara toono*
pluck out — *-kelpet, -pai, -tatut*
plug — *zeeze*
plug one's ears — *-zeeze talŋa-*
plug up — *-zeeze, -zeezekaala*
plump (chubby) — *ndekndekŋa-, tumkatŋa-*
plunder — *-yautiŋgiiri, -yo*
plunge down under water — *sabum sabum, kabum kabum*
plural marker (for kin terms) — *bizin*
plus (in numerals after 40) — *kwoono*
pneumonia — *yaŋyaaŋaŋana, ŋe*
point — *mataana*
point to — *-sara, -twi nama-, -ur nama- ila ki*
pointed — *-wilwil, wilwilŋa-*
poison someone — *-pakan*
poisonous — *sananŋa-*
poisonous snake — *mooto sananŋana, kananŋana*
poisonous vine used for fishing — *naamba*
poke up at something with a stick in order to get it to fall down — *-kelke*
poke, wake up someone — *-pai*
pole (used for punting canoes) — *te*
pole a canoe away from an obstacle — *-keltapaara*
pole used for carrying things — *siŋ*
police — *menderŋa-, wok wiini*
politeness marker in questions — *irao*
pollinate (vanilla plants) — *-powoolo*
pond (small) — *yok talŋgumŋana*
ponder — *-kam ŋgar boozo pa, lele- iurur*
poor — *sorokŋa-, le- koroŋ somŋa-, ra*

pool of water in a stream that has nearly dried up — *yok kopolwoono*
poor [thing] Intj. — *Raa!, Eraa!, Oraa!*
poor eyesight — *mata- isaana, mata- mbeŋ*
poor treatment (treat poorly) — *-kam bakai*
poor X (feeling sorry for) — *-mbel*
poor-tasting — *baiŋa-*
poorly-sounding drum — *panapana*
pop (popping noise) — *-kam pakpak*
pop up — *ŋgok ma ise, -pit, pok se*
porch of a clan house — *urum ka pooto*
pork — *ŋge*
portent — *kilalan, patooŋoŋana*
portion — *lwoono, pakaana, suruunu*
position — *kene, muri-*
possess, take control of people (used of spirit beings) — *-ru pa, -zeebe, -loondo pa*
possible, not too difficult — *irao, -marra, marraŋa-, -raurau, raurauŋa-*
possible, make possible — *-ur zaala, -we zaala pa*
post of a house — *kitiimbi*
post of a fence — *tiili*
pot for cooking — *kuuru*
pouch of marsupial animals — *pelpeele*
pound — *-tut, -tutmumu*
pound (in a wooden bowl) — *-kuŋ*
pound, pulverise (sago) — *-guugu*
pound starchy pudding — *-ŋgal wak*
pounding instrument — *guugu, kuŋ niini, aitar*
pour down (rain) — *-dodot ma isu*
pour liquid into a container — *-kes*
pour out (water, sand, gravel etc) — *-liŋ*
pour out carefully — *-pereere*
pout — *zuru- imbuk, -kam nazur*
power — *mbura-, -mbot la nama-*
powerful — *mbolŋa-, keskeezeŋa-, mbolkeŋkeŋŋa-, mbura-ŋa-, mbura-keskeezeŋa-*
powerful talk, incisive talk — *sua mataanaŋana*
practice self-restraint — *-gabiizi itu-, kete-(-)meete, -pun kete-, -suulu kete-, -tut kete-, -yaraama itu-*
praise — *-pakur, kwo- imbeeze, kwo- ipakur, -we kwo-, -wit uru-, -wit za-*
prawn, crayfish — *ŋgereeme*
prawn, male (which has pincers) — *ŋgereeme kwiili*
pray — *-suŋ*
pray for something bad to happen to someone, curse — *-suŋ sanaana, -suŋ sosor*
prayer, worship — *suŋŋana*
praying mantis — *tarkamkaamba, tarkoŋkoŋ, tarakamkaama, koŋsiloŋkaboŋ*
preach — *-kam mos, -soyaara sua ki Merere*
precede — *-muuŋgu*
precious — *koroŋ ŋonoono, ndomo-ŋa-*
precipitous, steep — *sipkatŋa-, ŋgutŋguutuŋa-, kiskatŋa-*
pregnant — *kopo-, kopoŋa-*
pregnant (but not yet visibly so) — *-kir*
pregnant (used of animals) — *ndapi*
pregnant (visibly so) — *-kunkuundu*
pregnant couple — *kapkaabaŋa-*
preoccupied with — *-zem itu- ila ki*
preoccupy, take up one's time, control — *-yaraama*
preparation — *urpeŋana*
prepare — *-urpe, -karakiti, -paraama, -paraurau, -paraŋraŋ, -urpe zaala pa*
prepare (be in process of preparing) — *-urur be ...*
prepare a garden area for planting — *-ndou kuma*
prepare oneself to fight, get ready to attack — *-pulul*
prepare the way for someone, make a way — *-pazal zaala pa, -urpe zaala*
presence, in the presence of — *la mata-*
preserve (used of trees) — *-patar*
preserve by smoking over a fire — *-laskaala*
preserve, hold something back — *-ŋgun*
press — *-mbim*
press against and squeeze — *-mbim popooro, -mum*
press down — *-nun*
press down into and turn — *-kelut*
press/ urge someone to do something, put pressure on someone — *-kam kunkel pa, -maŋmaŋ, -ŋgomaŋmaŋ*
prestige — *uru-/ za- biibi*
prestigious — *za-ŋa-, uru-ŋa-*
pretend — *-pakaam, -luŋ, -kam napaala*
pretend not to notice (someone in order to conceal something) — *-reebekaala*
pretend to be young and pretty again — *-ŋor kaibiim*
pretend, act like one is important — *-pakaka itu-, -pakur itu*

pretty — *atektekŋa-, kaibiim*
prevent from doing — *-peteke, -pakaala, -sekaala, -lil, -pakaala zaala pa, -biigi, -kam biŋbale, -ŋgun, -patuktuk, -yalele, -yaraama, -we dugduk*
prevent magically (a woman from marrying or giving birth) — *-ŋgun moori*
prevent other things from growing (used of trees, grass, weeds) — *-ŋgalut*
prevent someone from doing something by crying — *-taŋkaala*
prevent someone from doing something by staying with them — *-kisraama*
prevent, stop someone from saying something — *-pitkaala, -kankaala*
previous — *muŋguŋa-*
prey — *mboŋ*
price (to be paid) — *kadoono*
price which a seller desires — *ŋgomo*
'prince' — *merere*
'princess, queen' — *mernan*
prison — *ruumu sanaana*
private, not to be talked about openly — *kukŋa-, turkeŋa-, turkeŋa zeeze*
problem — *pataŋana*
procedure — *nakene, nankin, mbulu, tutu*
proceed forth from — *-yooto*
procession, parade — *yaaruŋana*
proclaim — *-paŋarai, -soyaara sua*
produce — *-peebe, -piyooto, -urpe*
produce, be in process of producing (used of fruits, nuts) — *-pu, ni iŋgal, pin ikwaara, painap iur ŋonoono*
produce new leaves — *-putun ruunu, -pekel ruunu*
produce results — *-ur / -piyooto ŋonoono*
productive — *ŋonoonoŋa-*
program — *ka peeze*
prohibit — *-potom, -ŋgalsek*
prohibited — *ŋgalsekŋa-, potomŋa-*
prohibition — *ŋgalseki*
prohibitive 'don't' — *pepe*
promiscuous — *-wwa le- sorok, salasalaŋa-, mata- meŋa-, mata- sananŋa-*
promise, agree, agreement — *-mbuk sua pa, sua mbukŋana*
prompt, incite to do wrong — *-kere, -kuru kopo-, -kuru lele-, -kuru sua, -ŋgal kopo-, -pesese, -piyou, -segeede, -sokere*
prop — *silo, ŋgat, silou*
prop up — *-ŋgat*
properly — *kat, -ndeeŋe*
prophet — *Merere kwoono, Anutu kwoono*
propitiate — *-patoron*
propitiate, atone for sin — *-reege sanaana*
propose — *-pamender sua*
prostitute — *moori zaala lwoono kana*
protect — verb + *kaala (-menderkaala, -pakaala, -kamkaala, -peenekaala, -poroukaala, -sekaala,* etc.*)*
protect (using wings or hands) — *-kuubu, -kuubukaala*
protect by complaining, making fuss over it — *-ŋooŋokaala*
protect by covering oneself — *-kunkaala*
protect by fencing — *-daadakaala, -siirikaala*
protect by surrounding — *-we siiri pa*
protect from a current in the water — *-peenekaala*
protect magically — *-urkaala*
protect something by putting a cross or sticks as marks — *-pambaarakaala*
protect something from theft by putting something dangerous near it — *-saaŋa*
protection — *seraara, sooŋgo, ur*
protection (be under someone's protection and authority — *(kopo-) mbarma-*
protrude (of lower lip) — *zuru- itepe*
protruding — *mbukmbukŋa-*
protruding part of something — *zuru-*
protruding stomach — *kere- indu*
proud — *-pakur itu-*
***Proverbs* (the book in the Bible)** — *Sua Tutŋana*
provide company for — *-gaaba, -partwen*
provide food — *-teege kuli-, -teege/ -teegekaala kopo-, -re pa*
provide people with something they need — *-pamai*
provide someone with something — *-parao*
provider, provide for — *tu-, -we tu- pa*
provision, make provision for — *-paraama*
provocation, temptation — *watŋana*
provoke — *-kuru kopo-, -kuru lele-, -ŋgal kopo-, -pamalmal kete-, -pas kete-, -pasiksik lele-, -pasiŋsiŋ mata-, -pesese, -tok, -wat*
prune — *-peseebe, -sebut*
pry off — *-kelko*
***Psalms* (the book of *Psalms* in the Bible)** — *Mboe (Suŋŋana kana)*
puberty, end of childhood (applies to boys) — *meeze iŋgal*

public display — *piyootoŋana*
public, become public — *-se mat, -pet mat, sua imaraaza, sua imapaala*
publicly say something (indicating bad talk) — *-so mat keteene*
publish, make public — *-peeze, -piyooto*
pudding (made of oily nuts and mashed tapioca, taro, bananas) — *wak*
puddle — *lapot*
puff out one's chest (expresses pride) — *-sara ka- mbooro*
pull — *-yaaru*
pull a net around in a circle so that the fish can't escape — *-raarakaala*
pull and twist off using one's fingers — *-kenut*
pull aside, lift off — *-palaala*
pull back into place (something that has gone out of joint) — *-tak*
pull back, closer — *-pelek*
pull down and break off — *-seebe*
pull forcefully — *-yakat*
pull from different corners — *-parmaata*
pull in string, rope — *-lek*
pull off — *-kinsek, -pai, -piili, -sal, -tatut, -yapuras, -yapuzun, -yasureege, -yaseebe*
pull off, strip off (leaves) — *-sal, -kin*
pull off meat from bones — *-kinpaala*
pull off using a hook — *-kokat*
pull off with one's teeth — *-ŋgorsek*
pull off, remove (leaves from the ribs/stems from palm fronds) — *-ŋgiu*
pull off, remove midrib from a palm leaf — *-pai*
pull on, jerk on, yank on — *-tak*
pull open (one's eye) — *-peere*
pull out a piece of skin — *-saaza*
pull out/off — *-pameke, -pas, -tatut, -yapuzun*
pull someone away from what they are doing — *-yakat*
pull something down — *-ya*
pull something tight — *-daada*
pull through — *-yo la*
pull up — *-maata ma ise/ isala, -tu ma ise/ isala, -pas*
pull up clothing — *-selek*
pull up with roots — *-puru*
pulp — *kasaana, kis*
pulsating — *-kam kutkut*
pulse — *kete- kutkutŋana*
pulverise — *-kotmumu, -mum, -guugu*
pumice, light lava — *pot, potpot*
punch a hole into something — *-petepis*
punish — *-ur kadoono pa*
punish by hitting with something — *-balis*
punish, chastise — *-ŋgal mata-*
punishment — *kadoono, mbaara, yeeleŋana*
punishment (experience punishment) — *-re kadoono pa*
punishment (physical) — *balisŋana*
punting pole for a canoe, punt — *te, -te*
puny — *katuktukŋa-*
puny and not edible (used of nuts,) — *ugi-*
pupa, pupae — *deede, dedeede*
pupil of the eye — *mata- keteene*
pure, clean — *-ŋgalaŋ, ŋgalaŋŋa-, -ŋgeeze, ŋgeezeŋa-*
purify, clean — *-pus*
purple — *totoŋa-*
purpose, do on purpose — *-paata ka-*
purpose, in order to — *bekena, be, naso*
purse — *kautu ki pat*
pus (in the eyes) — *mata- tektek*
pus under skin — *-sepoobo*
push — *-keltapaara, -kuundu, -mbim, -pambiŋbiŋ*
push (down or away) — *-pusuk*
push, move gently — *-to*
push against each other — *-parzalla*
push aside — *-suraŋ, -zuuru*
push away one by one — *-yautapaara*
push back — *-pimiili*
push by accident causing something to fall — *-pambal*
push down, hit against — *-ŋgor(ŋgor)*
push down, throw down, wrestle down — *-pakiliŋ*
push downwards gradually — *-nun*
push each other — *-parzooro*
push hot stones away using a stick — *-ŋgariŋ*
push inside — *-daaba, -padaban, -kelzeebe, -zeebe*
push into/ through — *-pizil*
push off from the shore — *-puzuuru*
push one's way past/ through — *-zorzooro, -serseere*
push open (done to doors) — *-sol*
push over — *-pamuzu*
push someone to do something — *kwo- ipusuk, -maŋmaŋ*

push something in the water — *-pusur, -pasur, -puzuuru*
push something causing it to slide down a slope — *-pakuruuzu*
push something down into the water — *-kelzuuru*
push the bow of a canoe away from something with a stick — *-ŋgaltekeere*
push together *galip* nuts on a flat surface (and then crush them) — *-ser*
push up earth (used of root crops) — *-kwaara naala*
push, make way through — *-swaaga, -swaana*
push, place a plant into soft ground — *-pakuru*
put — *-kam/ -ur* + motion verb *(la, se, sala, su, sula)*
put a mark at a crossroads — *-mbut saŋgia*
put a needle through, interlace — *-ziili*
put a paddle deep into water — *-kuru*
put a taboo mark on something to reserve — *-riskaala, -mbukkaala, -kamkaala, -po sooŋgo la*
put a taboo on — *-potom*
put against — *-pagaaba*
put an end to something (living) — *-kinmeete*
put an end to, cut off talk, work — *-pemet sua, -petekat sua, -petekat nama- mi kumbu-, -yembut*
put around something — *-pabeleu, -rooro, -roto, -roorokaala*
put ashes, lime, white dust on someone's skin — *-tut kou*
put aside, reserve — *-patar, -potom*
put away out of sight — *-urke*
put buttock decorations on someone — *-pasosooro*
put beeswax on a drumhead — *-pakan*
put both arms around, embrace — *-sou*
put closer together — *-ndin, -ndon*
put further apart — *-pas*
put down, despise, scorn — *-repiili, kwo-ipasom, mata- ibelek*
put forth fruit — *-ur ŋonoono*
put forth new branches — *-salundu*
put forth smoke — *-kumuundu*
put full weight of something on something else — *pataŋa- ise*
put hands crosswise — *-peteŋgis*
put in a straight line — *-parooro*
put inside — *-zeebe*
put into a lying position — *-pegeene*
put into a sitting position — *-pambutul*
put into a standing position — *-pamender*
put into different places — *-pambulel, -ur kiŋa*
put into the ground, plant — *-paaza*
put into office, install — *-pamender*
put into someone's hands (for them to care for) — *-ur ila nama-*
put a magical spell on someone — *-zuurke, -surke, -serke, -tutke*
put more and more into something, fill up — *-padaban*
put on (clothes) — *-loondo pa, -rupa, -yo mburu ila ni-, -zeebe*
put on a good image — *-pakaka itu-*
put on a show — *-kam napaala*
put on grass skirt — *-potou*
put on loin cloth — *-kawaala, -pune*
put on rafters — *-siel*
put on top of — *-ur se, sala, -ur sala ŋwa-, -salakaala*
put on, slide on — *-zun*
put one arm around — *-taukaala*
put onto a string — *-tuuru*
put out a lot of smoke — *-rambuuzu*
put out on display — *-pamaala*
put out to dry — *-san, -paraaza*
put somebody into a deep sleep — *-pametmeete*
put something across something else — *-pambaara*
put something inside, fill up — *-daaba, -padaban, -zeebe*
put something over one's shoulder and under the opposite arm — *-pagege*
put something small into something big — *-pakuluŋ*
put something through a hole — *-kuru, -pakuru*
put something to stand — *-suŋgun, -pamender*
put things close together — *-ndin*
put to be first, start with — *-pumuuŋgu*
put to bed — *-pegeene, -peŋeene*
put two things together — *-parap*
put up for sale — *-ur ŋgomo*
put/ join together — *-ŋgalaken, -ŋgeere*
python — *ŋarap*

Q

quarrel, quarrelling — *-ŋooŋo, ŋoŋi, -parselaala*
quarrelsome — *kaoŋa-, ŋoŋooŋoŋa-, zorzooroŋa-*
quarry, prey — *mboŋ*
quench thirst — *-pembeeze ŋgure-*
question — *-wi, wiŋana*
quick, quickly — *karau, loŋa, loloŋa*
quick in understanding — *lele- iraurau*
quick to speak — *kwo- karau karau pa*
quick (too quick), too hasty, rush too much — *kete- gurukguruk, -paguruk, -kam aras aras, -serseere*
quickly do something — *nama- karau pa*
quickly move — *wis*
quickly snatch — *karau lae pa*
quicksand — *maaŋga dubupŋana*
quiet, calm, not reacting — *kete- biibi, -lul nama-, -maane, maneneŋa-, -ur ni-, -yapat*
quiet someone down — *-pamaane*
quietly, without making noise, not loud — *mos, mosŋa-, kalŋa- mosŋa-*
quietness, calm — *taun, lele ikam kiŋ*
quit — *irao, -map, palak, rimos*
quit/ stop doing — *-zem, -zem itu- pa*
quite a lot, quite many — *boozo ŋana*
quiver(ing), wobbling — *riŋriŋ ikamam*

R

race — *londi*
radiate — *-yaara*
raft for crossing water — *naloŋloŋ, raŋraŋ*
rafter — *lo*
rafters on which thatching is tied — *siel*
rage at — *-ŋerŋer, -su ma -se pa, -yes, -yespokpok*
ragged — *mataataŋa-*
raging and ranting, railing — *siloolo isala*
rain — *yaŋ, yaŋ isu*
rain drops are coming down one by one — *yaŋ ŋgalŋgal*
rain tapers off — *yaŋ kumbu mbinbin*
rain, first drops of rain — *yaŋ ikiriuriu*
rain, get rained on — *yaŋ ipun*
rain, heavy rain — *yaŋ mosoolo, yaŋ nagotgot*
rainbow — *za*
rainy and wet — *lele kopo sirsir*
raise from the dead — *-pei, -pai, -pamaŋga, -paŋga pa meeteŋana*
raise one's arm — *-kaaga bege-, -kat bege-, -wit nama-*
raise one's voice — *kalŋa- isala, kalŋa- keteene, kalŋa- biibi, kwo- ise*
raise, hold high — *-wit (sala), -pityaara*
rake — *-kor*
rake something small and light with quick movement — *-yautapaara*
ramble — *-wa bilbil*
rampage (be on a r.) — *-kam siloolo*
ransack — *-yautiŋgiiri*
ransom, get someone released — *-weene*
rape — *-mbuulu, -raaza, -pasaana*
rapids — *serre, serere*
rash, react too quickly — *-kan kete-, lele-tataŋa, kete- pitpit, kete- guruk guruk, -kam aras aras*
rat (general term) — *kuzi*
rat type (reddish brown) — *polop*
ration, restrict — *-kinin*
rattan, cane (=Tok Pisin *kanda*) — *teene*
rattle on — *-yo kwo-, -yo ŋgele, -yo sua, kwo- perper sorok*
rattles (made of *ti* tree nuts) — *kakaaba*
rattling noise (made inside of something hollow) — *guluk guluk*
raven — *aŋkor*
raw fruit (fallen down) — *ŋgalpeene*
raw, not ripe — *mbitiŋa-*
raze, demolish — *-yaŋgwiiri, -reege*
reach down — *nama- su pa*
reach the top of something — *wek sala*
reach towards — *nama-* + motion verb *pa*
reach, arrive — *-pet*
reached by a message — *sua ikam*
react too quickly — *kete- pitpit, kete- guruk guruk*
reaction to receiving bad news unexpectedly — *lele- kasmos*
read — *-paata*
reading — *paataŋana*
ready (ripe) for harvesting — *-(gub)guubu, -maduo, mazaana, -metmet, murumŋa-, reŋreŋ, -sar*
ready for marriage — *ruŋgu- irao pa ula, ruŋgu- ki/pa ula, swo- ki ula*

ready to do something — *mata- iurur, -zaŋzaaŋa, -rere be, reŋreŋ be*
ready, get ready, make ready — *-paraurau, -paraŋraŋ, -urpe*
real, reality — *ŋonoono*
realization of something Intj. — *Iŋgi sa...na!, Oo!*
realize — *-kilaala, ŋgar ipet (pa)*
realize, feel — *-yamaana*
really — *kat, ma tau, ŋonoono*
really big — *biibi kat, magor, magorŋa-, maanzi*
really, not really — *pe som*
rearrange the position of things or people — *-pabeleu*
reason — *uunu, ka- uunu*
reason why B happened is A — *A ta B*
reasonable — *-raurau, raurauŋa-*
rebel against — *-zooro, -zorzooro*
rebellion, stubbornness — *zooroŋana*
rebellious — *talŋa- ipampam, talŋa-pampamŋa-, zooroŋa-, zorzooroŋa-*
rebound, bounce back — *-serpok, -sirpok*
rebuke, scold — *-kam sua pa, -ŋasaara, -ŋaserem, -yaamba, -ŋeres*
recall — *mata- ila, mata- ila ise*
recall pleasant memories of the past — *-kausiŋ la pa, -twermiili*
recede (water) — *-maaga, -muzuuru*
recede, go down, deflate — *-miizi*
receive — *-kam le-, -kam ka-*
receive pay/ wages — *-teege le- kadoono*
recent time, recently — *neeri, neeri ŋonoono, neeriŋa-*
recent, very recent, not old — *buriŋa-*
recently completed action — *a, ga*
recently, just recently, just now — *kozokek*
receptive (make r.) — *-pembeeze*
reciprocal, each other — *-par-*
recognise — *-kilaala*
reconcile — *-lup lele-, -urpe lele-, -urpe sua, -parurpe lele-*
reconciliation — *sanaana urpeŋana*
record names, take a census — *-kam za-, -ur za-*
recount — *-pit, -sinin*
recount evidence to prove a claim to a piece of land — *-pit tutu pa toono*
recover from sickness — *ni- ambaimbai*
recover from a serious illness or unconsciousness — *mata- ipit se*
rectum — *mbule- tuunu*
red and swollen (used of people's skin) — *-samburiiti*
Red Sea (in the Bible) — *Tai Siŋsiŋŋana*
red, reddish — *-siŋsiŋ, siŋsiŋŋa-*
reduce, alleviate pain — *-paluumu yoyouŋana, -san yoyouŋana*
re-establish — *-pamender mini*
reflection, shadow (also image, picture) — *kunu-, kuinu-, koinu-*
reflector, mirror — *natiloŋa*
reflexive-emphatic pronoun, 'self' — *itu-*
refrain from doing something — *-sapaara*
refrain from taking action — *-geede men, -gabiizi itu-, -lul nama-, -ur ni-, -yaraama itu-*
refrain, restrain, keep on course — *-biigi*
refresh — *-payaara, -payaryaara mata-*
refresh with a bit of food — *-koto kete-, -teegekaala kopo-*
refreshed — *kuli- ila muriini*
refreshments before the real meal is served — *yaumismis*
refuge, shelter, protection — *ur*
refund — *-pekel, -pimiili, -pokot*
refuse to acknowledge, deny — *-watkaala*
refuse to do what has been requested — *-segeede sua, -tit ŋgele, talŋa- imun*
refuse to give something — *-ruutu, -pateke som*
refuse to accept something — *-peleele, -tit, -tit ndomo-*
regarding — *ina/ na*
region — *lele, toono pakaana*
regret — *lele- ipata pa*
regret for not having done something in time — *-twer molo katŋana*
regulation — *tutu*
reject — *-peleele, -piri ndeme- pa, -pizil ndeme- pa, -tit*
reject, hesitate to agree — *-laŋgis, -rere pa*
reject, not pay attention — *-piŋgis mata- pa, -turke mata- pa, -pizil ndeme- pa, -piŋgis ndeme-*
rejoice — *menmeen*
related to, associated with — *ka-*
relation — *soŋa-*
relationship, have an close relationship with someone — *kuli- imet pa, kuli- irou, ni-ilala ki, -pargarau*
relative, cousin — *toŋmatiziŋ, le- tomooto*

relatives (more distant blood-relatives) — *keembe uunu tamen, poko- bizin, siŋ tamen, u- tamen*
relatives (female) — *le- tamori*
relax — *kete- su, tiro- imbeeze*
reliable — *ndemeereŋa-, mata- seŋa-*
relief from listening to an unpleasant sound — *talŋa- iluumu*
At last! (expresses relief or happiness at the end of some hardship) Intj. — *Ulei!*
relieve (pain, thirst) — *-paluumu, -palomo*
relieve burden — *-kam kete-, -uulu*
religion — *suŋŋana*
relocate — *-pamboro*
reluctant — *gesgesŋa-, -keke pa, -parsiki pa, mata- parsiki, mbura- pa som, lele- pa som, ni- pa som, -laŋgis, mata- bazzi*
rely on — *-pase, mata- ise pa*
remain in the village out of respect — *-melek*
remain silent — *-maane, kwo- imun*
remain still — *ur ni-*
remainder, last bit of something (useless) — *sirkat*
remains (after edible things have been removed) — *kasaana*
remains of something — *kepe-*
remember — *mata- iŋgal, mata- ikam la pa, mata- ila, mata- ila ise, mata- ise pa, mata- imbol*
remember again — *mata- imiili*
remind — *kwo- iŋgal*
remind someone of their obligations — *-toya*
remote, completed action — *o, go*
remove — *-kelko, -kiili, -kinke, -niimi, -pai, -pamekeende, -pas, -piili, -reege, -seebe, -tatke, -weene*
remove extra growth that hinders a plant from growing well, prune — *-peseebe*
remove hot cooking stones from food once it has been cooked — *-pi, -piindi*
remove sin — *-mus/ -ziiri sanaana*
remove, strip off (skin, bark) — *-sek*
remove the flesh of a fruit — *-seko*
remove the inner core of a vine — *-pin wooro*
remove the new shoots of taro, yam — *-kitik*
remove the skin of coconuts, husk — *-keeze*
remove, pull out by twisting, wiggling — *-pameke, -pamekeende, -keende*
remove a heap — *-swaaga/ -swaana*
remove, separate using fingers — *-kinpaala*
renew, refresh — *-payaryaara*
renewed, refreshed — *kuli- ila muriini*
repair (machines, roads etc.) — *-urpe, -karakiti, -ŋgaraapi*
repay — *-kot, -pekel, -pokot, -roupekel*
repeat exactly — *-poto*
repeat oneself — *kwo- imiili*
repeatedly — *toto, taparpaara, -noknok*
repeatedly go to someone — *-pazonoogo, -pasepeele*
repel, drive away by waving — *-laala*
repent — *-tooro lele-*
replace — *-kel, -pekel, -kam muri-*
replacement — *kelŋa-, pekelŋana*
reply (with a nod) — *-tur la*
reply to — *-pekel kwo-/ kalŋa-/ sua*
report — *uraata- tiene, ka mbol, uru-*
represent someone — *-kam ruŋgu-*
reprimand, reproove, scold — *-mbim, -ŋasaara, -ŋgal mata-, -yaamba, -yes, -yespokpok*
reproduce and multiply — *-masak*
reproof — *pazalŋana, sua pazalŋana*
reputation — *uru-, za-*
reschedule to a later time — *-seke*
rescue, deliver — *-kamke, -tatke, -weene, -uulu*
resemble — *ruŋgu- kembei (ta)*
reservation — *rogo*
reserve — *-patar, -ŋgun, -potom, -roogo, -roogokaala, -sokaala, -urkaala, -ur lae*
reserve for oneself — *-patarpi*
reserve for some purpose — *-mbukkaala, -kamkaala, -roogokaala, -riskaala*
reserve, be/wait in reserve — *-saaŋa, -zaŋzaaŋa*
reserved — *patarŋa-, roogoŋa-, rogo*
reside, be a resident/ citizen — *-tu, -we kartu*
residue — *tiene, kis*
resign oneself to — *-zem itu- ila ki*
resist — *-seebe, -segeede sua, -zooro*
resolute — *-mender mbolŋana*
resolution, determination — *kaisiigi*
resolve a conflict — *-urpe lele-, -urpe sua*
resolved, determined — *lele- imap (i)la pa, lele- imbol pa, lele- imet, ŋgar imbol*
respect — *le- ŋger, mata- ikotse ki, mata- se ki, -pakur, -pou*
respect and therefore stay in the village — *-melek ki*

respectful — *powouŋa-, ŋgerŋa-, le- ŋger*
respectful forms of address — name + *bi,* kinship term + *bi,* death name + *bi*
respond to — *-pekel kalŋa-, -pekel kwo-, sua, -pimiili sua, -tur la*
respond too quickly — *-kan kete-, kete-guruk guruk*
response — *pekelŋana*
response to a question meaning 'I do not know' or 'I do not want to say'. — *I-i!*
response to a call Intj. — *Oi!*
responsibility (have r.) for something — *-mbot la nama-, le- uraata pa*
responsible for something that has happened — *-we uunu pa*
responsible (make responsible, assign responsibility for something that has happened, blame) — *-ur uunu ise / imar*
rest — *kete- su, -pun su, -ur mata-, -punraama*
rest in order to show respect — *-melek*
rest, lean against — *-pandenden, -patenten*
resting place, camp site — *naliu, saapu*
resting time — *kuumbu*
restless, always going somewhere — *kumbu-paipaiŋa-*
restless, busy — *rikrikŋa-, nama-/ kumbu-/ mata- rikrikŋa-*
restore — *-pamender mini, -urpe mini*
restrain — *-yaraama, -biigi, -gabiizi, -kisraama, -pun kete-, -koto itu-*
restraint, restriction — *ŋgalseki, sapaari*
restrict in eating, ration — *-kinin*
restrict oneself, follow taboos — *-kam sapaari, -sapaara pa*
restrict, prohibit — *-potom, -ŋgalsek*
results of work — *uraata tiene, ŋonoono*
result, consequences — *ka- ŋonoono, ka-zoŋoono, toyaŋana*
resurrect — *-pei, -pai*
resurrected (from death) — *burup ma -maŋga*
resurrection — *maŋgaŋana kizin wal meeteŋan*
retain, keep in mind — *mata- kiskis*
retaliate for — *-pokot*
retaliation, retribution — *mbulu pokotŋana, mbaara, ka- yeeleŋana, ka- pokotŋana, pataŋana, kadoono,*
return — *-miili, miiliŋana*
return something — *-pimiili, -pekel*
return without delay — *-sagoogo*
reveal — *-peeze, -piyooto, -putke, -soyaara, -swe (ma ipet mat)*
reveal one's inner thoughts — *-swe lele-*
reveal secrets — *kwo- iswe, -raaza sua, -paraaza sua*
***Revelation* (The Book of Revelation in the Bible)** — *Sua Turkeŋana*
revenge — *mbulu pokotŋana*
revive — *-payaara, -payaryaara*
revolting, revolted — *buzaana, ŋgure- bulbul pa*
reward — *kadoono ambaiŋa-*
rib cage — *siel (ka- siel)*
rib of a coconut leaf — *kiniŋniiŋgi*
rib, dry rib of a sago palm frond — *rabak*
rice — *maaŋga, peende*
rich — *mbio uunu*
rid, get rid of, send away — *-ziiri, -ser*
riddle — *sua pambaaraŋa-*
ridge (of a roof) — *ŋgeele*
ridicule — *kwo- ibelek pa, kwo- ipasom, -pasom, -peŋeu, -piri sua repiiliŋana pa, -repiili*
right — *-ndeeŋe, ndeeŋeŋa-, -zal*
right after that (conjunction) — *mana*
right away — *burup, loŋa, pataaŋa, buri*
right beside, next to — *zilŋa- uunu*
right hand, right side — *nama- woono*
right here — *tis, tiŋgis*
right in front of — *kere- uunu*
right in front of one's own eyes — *mata-keteene*
right now, this moment — *buri ŋonoono*
right up — *koŋsala*
right, go just right — *ila ma ŋek, -ŋeete*
right, have a right to, be authorised to — *za-pa*
righteous — *ndeeŋeŋa-*
righteousness — *mbulu ndeeŋeŋana*
rigid — *-keke, -mbol, mbolŋa-*
ring finger — *nama- lutuunu mboono*
ringing ears (trouble with hearing) — *talŋa-ikam kik, talŋa- itaŋ*
ringworm (skin disease) — *napelpel*
rinse — *-puri, -ri, -lili*
rinse off, rinse out — *-ŋgalke, -yelke*
rip off — *-saaza*
rip up, tear up — *-pasapasa, -raaza*
ripe — *mazaana, -maduo, -maza, -metmet, karriŋa-, napilipŋa-, murumŋa-*
ripe to touch, feels ripe — *abe, bur*
ripe and juicy Malaysian apple — *ŋgepŋa-*

ripe, nearly ripe — *-lolo*
rise — *-se, -maŋga*
rise again from the dead — *-maŋga mini pa naala*
rise up, burst into view — *pok ma ise*
rising up — *maŋgaŋana, seŋana*
risk oneself — *lele- imet pa, -ur itu- ila zaaba kwoono, -ye kuli- pa*
Ritter Island — *Kurkur*
river, stream, water — *yok*
river mouth — *yok kwoono*
river valley — *ŋgoloobo*
rivulet — *yok lepeene*
road — *zaala*
road that someone has travelled — *zala-*
road, on the road — *zaala keteene, zaala lwoono*
roadside — *zaala zilŋaana*
roast (food that is wrapped in leaves over an open fire) — *-tuumbu*
roast (on hot ashes) — *-las*
roast food partially — *-salaulau, -laskaala*
roast on hot stones — *-to*
roast on hot stones without leaves on top — *-to rekrek*
roast over a fire — *-neene*
roasted *galip* nuts+ vegetables (wrapped up in leaves and put on hot stones to cook) — *kodaaŋa, aduŋ, tetekat*
robust, strong — *kuli- ikiiri, kuli- imbol*
rock — *-mbukil, -pambukil, -pamirri*
rock a child to sleep — *-nene, -panene*
roe, eggs of a fish — *mbara-*
roil, make muddy — *-pamunmuundu*
roll along on top of something — *-sekeege*
roll around on the ground — *-timbilmbil*
roll something — *-patimbil*
roll up (paper, tobacco) — *-pel, -lul*
rolled up tobacco leaf — *yaboro*
roller (wooden) — *luŋ*
rolling area (hills and valleys) — *lele dogodogoŋana*
roof of the mouth, palate — *galaplaaba*
roof, thatching — *kooto*
rooster, chicken — *antare, man, tatariigi*
root around in the ground — *-sus*
roots of a tree (underground) — *ura-*
roots of a tree (above ground) — *uka-*
rope — *wooro*
rope (classifier used to count small fish or shellfish strung together) — *tuuru*
rope (strong, heavy) — *re*
rope, belt tied around one's waist — *pus*
rope used for armbands — *kiri ka teene*
ropes for carrying firewood — *tuugu*
ropes, vines that are small — *worwooro*
rosewood (Tok Pisin *nar*) — *ŋanramba*
rot — *-buuzu, -murap*
rotate — *-tooro, -patokooro*
rotten — *buzaana, buzbuuzuŋa-, murapŋa-*
rough, bumpy surface — *mbuŋarŋar*
rough sea — *tai duubu mete, tai isaana*
round — *-kombo, kombokomboŋa-, mbooroŋa-, tatiliuŋa-*
rouse oneself to action — *-tiyaara ka- pit-, tiyaara itu-*
roused — *tiro- ise*
rout in a battle — *-kas*
row (a boat) — *-ŋgooro*
rub against — *-lamlaama, -mben, -ŋguraŋ, -ŋguuru, -tombooro, -toŋgooro, -tuŋguuru*
rub against each other (friction) — *-parmbekes*
rub in one's hands — *-mbuulu*
rub something on to something else — *-suulu*
rubbish — *busbus, musmuuzu, roprop, gedeeŋe*
rubbish leftover from a ceremonial event — *nasakirkir*
rudder — *peeze*
ruffle (paper) — *-pamiwi*
ruin — *-kam ma -saana, -kam zigzik, -pasaana*
ruin someone's reputation — *-pasaana uru-, -pasaana za-*
ruined, become ruined — *-saana*
rule over, govern — *-kam peeze pa, -mboro*
rule, ruling, law — *tutu*
ruler — *peeze ka-*
rules for work, household rules — *nakene, tutu*
rumble, growl (used of stomach) — *-ŋgwor*
rumbling sound — *guruŋ guruŋ*
rummage through — *-rupetpet, -yautiŋgiiri*
rumour — *sua miiri, sua sorok, sua usomŋana, sua ŋono somŋana*
run — *-ko, -loondo*
run, flow (used of liquids) — *-reere*
run after someone — *-loondototo, -keto*
run aground — *-leege, -soolo sala*

run away from — *-ko, -kunkat*
run away from danger — *-koki itu-, -koki ute- putuunu*
run down (used of liquid running on someone's skin) — *-reerepaala*
run into — *-soborou sala, -se, -porou sala*
run into each other — *-parse, -parndeeŋe*
run quickly — *res ma -la, wis ma -la*
running — *kowoŋa-, londi, loondoŋana*
running, flowing (of liquids) — *reereŋa-, rereereŋa-*
rush — *kuŋkuŋ, -piyar*
rush and therefore do carelessly — *-paguruk, kete guruk guruk, -kam aras aras, -yagorak*
rush to attack — *sur ma -la, sursur*
rush to get ahead of others — *-serseere*
rushing sound — *-toogo*
rushing water — *serre*
rustle, blow in the wind — *-kalkal*
rustling sound — *birum birum, gorok gorok*

S

Sabbath — *aigule potomŋana, aigule potomŋana tabe ketende su pa i, kuumbu potomŋana*
sacrifice — *patoronŋana, tomba*
sacrifice to — *-patoron*
sacrifice oneself for — *-ye kuli- pa*
sad — *lele- ipata, lele- isaana*
sad, on the verge of crying — *lele- imormor, lele- tiŋisŋiizi*
sadness, longing Intj. — *A ra!, A raa!*
safeguard (as a hen does to her chicks) — *-kuubukaala*
sag, sag down — *-tapur, -ndu*
sago (sago palm, =Tok Pisin *saksak*) — *meene*
sago (cooked but is now cold and sticky) — *meene ŋguuluŋana*
sago boiled with coconut oil and salt — *meene pulaŋana*
sago cake (really big that is wrapped up) — *meene par*
sago grubs (edible) — *welŋan*
sago hammer — *guugu*
sago palm leaf thatching — *kooto*
sago palm stalk — *meene kiini*
sago palm types — *meene olo, meene mok*
sago starch — *meene siŋiini*
sago thatch (the first line) — *labaon*
sago thatching (numeral marking three lengths) — *yaambabi*
sago thatching (numeral marking two lengths) — *luluunu*
sago trap (made of a black palm frond sheath, where sago starch is collected) — *kil*
sago, small portion of wrapped up sago — *meene zaraaba*
sail (using wind as power) — *-yaara*
sail in order to do trading — *-kwai*
sail of a canoe — *le, wooŋgo ka le*
sailing (trading trip) — *kwaiaiŋana*
Sakar island — *Tabolou*
sale — *ŋgiimiŋana, ŋgomo*
saliva — *toptoobo*
saliva (white or red) — *kauzi-*
salt in the air, salt spray — *asir, sikiri*
salt, saltwater — *tai*
saltwater mixed with freshwater — *kuruk*
salty — *taitaiŋa-*
same — *raraate, raŋraŋ, tamen*
sand, dust (on the road) — *ululu*
sand (of river), sandy area, sandy riverbank — *maaŋga*
sand (of seaside), gravel — *magargaara*
sand (really black sand) — *bolezoŋoono*
sand, make smooth — *-pazamaaga, -pot, -yamus*
sand-fly — *muŋgingin, baraŋisŋis, barasŋis, nama gubguubu*
sandy islet with no trees — *penpeende*
sap (of trees and plants) — *siŋi-*
sap of a sago palm — *meene ŋuruunu*
sap/ resin of a *zim* tree (used as putty) — *zim*
Satan — *Sadan, Tomtom Sanaana, Watiiŋi*
satiated, satisfied (stomach) — *kopo- bok, kopo- isaana, -rao, ŋak*
satisfied — *lele- ambai pa*
satisfy — *irao lele-, -sooŋo, -posop lele-*
save, reserve for — *-potom, -ur lae pa*
save someone from possible death — *-kamke, -we tu- pa, -uulu*
saviour, helper — *ulaaŋa*
saw — *-teete*
say — *-so, -sombe*
say one thing and do another — *mia-bogboogo, -luŋ sua*
say something bad to someone — *-giibi/ -piri sua sananŋana pa*
say publicly in a loud voice — *-soyaara, -paŋarai*

say taboo words to insult someone — *kwo-isosor pa, -so sua sosor, -kam kombol*
say that something is reserved — *-sokaala*
say together as a group — *-lup kwo-*
say with a loud voice — *kalŋa- isala, -paŋarai sua/ kalŋa-, -so ma kalŋa- biibi*
scab — *mbakere*
scabies — *mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana*
scale (of a fish) — *ŋgauli-/ ŋgalwi-*
scale fish — *-kurik, -no, -saaba, -swiili*
scar — *mbel, mbelŋana, zaaba kwo muri-*
scare — *-pamoto*
scared — *-moto (ka-)*
scarred (used of animals) — *kalkaalaŋa-*
scarred, a scar on one's face — *paŋa- yooro*
scatter (be scattered) — *-kam pirik, -ko pirik, -ko papirik, -ko kiŋa(kiŋa), -ko leŋaleŋa, -mozooro*
scatter (scatter a group) — *-kamreege, -kamyaara, -kotyaara, -yaŋgwiiri*
scatter, sprinkle by throwing — *-tiyaara*
scattered, spread around — *-miriŋriŋ*
scent (strong) — *kuzirieŋa-*
scent, smell — *kuzi-*
scheme, plan — *mata- iur mos pa, lele- iur*
scheme, plot — *-mbuuru, mbuuruŋana, -paata ka-, -tut ka-*
school building — *pauteŋana ka ruumu*
school of fish — *ye ndunduuruŋan*
scold — *kwo- ipun, -mbim, -so la ni-, -su ma -se pa, -ŋaara, -ŋasaara, -ŋaserem, -ŋeres, -ŋgal mata-, -yaamba, -yes, -yes pokpok*
scoop out, scoop up — *-niimi, -no, -ro, -se*
scorch — *-kailes, -neene*
scorched (burnt on the surface) — *-kalakoikoi, -koikoi, koikoiŋa-*
scorn, scoff at — *kwo-ipasom, mata- ibelek, mata- repiili, -pamiaŋ, -pasom, -repiili*
scorn, sneering Intj. — *Yeaa!, Ywee!*
scornful speech — *sua repiiliŋana*
scorpion — *zirkuumbu*
scrape — *-mburus, -no, -ŋgursek, -swiili*
scrape off (using a seashell) — *-kurik*
scrape off soot from food — *-kerker*
scrape, grate, shred — *-keere, -kerre*
scrape, scratch — *-mesek, -pamesek, -kinsek, -ŋguraaza, -ŋgursek*
scraper, scraping device made of metal — *natoŋ*
scraping shells — *leege putuunu, tuai, zuru*
scratch — *-kiraaza, -ko, -kotaata, -ŋgursek, -ŋguraaza, -pamesek*
scratch around for food — *-taata*
scratch/ itch oneself — *-kiriu*
scratched or diseased (used of skin) — *-mesek, meseksekŋa-*
scrawny, very thin (animal) — *saŋeete, koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa-, koŋkoŋŋa-*
scream — *kwo- sanaana, kalŋa- sanaana, -yak, -ŋarakrak*
scream back — *-ŋaarakaala kalŋa- / kwo-*
scream, cry — *kwo- ŋeŋeŋŋa-, taŋtaŋŋa-*
screech (parrot) — *-kaaza*
screech, squeal (pig) — *-mboros, -weeze*
screw up one's eyes — *mata- ikam be ipis*
scribes (in the Bible) — *zin ŋgarŋan ki tutu*
scrotum — *lembe-*
scrub — *-tombooro, -ŋguraŋ, -ŋguuru, -tuŋguuru*
scrub, clean — *-pot*
sea (open sea) — *mozo, tai lukutuunu*
sea bird types — *ndiili, kanae*
sea cow, dugong — *laboi*
sea cucumber types (see Semantic Fields)
sea urchin types — *sarwok, barbaara*
sea, ocean — *tai*
seal, beeswax — *bigil ŋonoono*
seal, close — *-pokaala*
search amongst rubbish — *-taata*
search carefully — *-pitiiri, -rupetpet*
search for — *-ru, mata- ru*
search from many places — *-tiirigeege*
seared, be burnt, be seared — *-koikoi, -kalakoikoi*
seared conscience (does not recognize one's own wrongdoing) — *-kanamaala itu- som, -kilaala sosor ki som*
seaside — *peende, tai*
season for bearing fruit is over — *-masaur, -pit*
season, time for something — *gorgor, leene, mazwa-, mbasaŋa-, nol, swo-*
seat for pounding sago — *mbuleŋse, bodzeo*
seat of emotions, 'heart', 'insides', like, will — *lele-*
seaweed types — *nalewa, murmur*
second — *-we ru pa, ma ru*
second growth garden (food crops growing in an abandoned garden) — *rumul*

secret, hidden (not public) — *keŋa-, kukŋa-, turkeŋa-, zeezeŋa-*
secret, keep something secret — *-bapkaala, -kankaala, -kotoraama, -watkaala*
secret, make to keep secret — *-kankaala*
secretive — verb + *-ke* (*-turke, -luŋke, -punke, -watke,* etc.)
secretly — *ki keŋana*
section — *lwoono*
section of sugarcane — *teu ka wol*
security — *seraara, mbiyan*
sediment in water — *muundu*
seduce — *-mban mata-, -tok, -wat, -yaaru*
see, have eyesight — *-re, -re lele, mata-ipeere*
see clearly — *-rekot*
see from distance — *-re la pa*
see out of the corner of one's eye — *mata-kunduunu ikam*
'see stars', feel acute pain — *pitik iporrou la mata-*
see things done in secret (used of God) — *-reke*
see to another person's needs (for food, etc) — *-mboro, -re (pa kopo-)*
see with one's own eyes — *-re kat ki/ pa mata- (keteene)*
see, spot something new — *-ŋalili*
seed — *putu-, pwo-, iwe-*
seed of *komkom* **palm (edible)** — *ansau*
seedling — *iwe-, lumbu-, seeme, yuugu*
seek — *-ru, mata- pinin*
seek attention, Listen to me! Intj. — *Ai!*
seek a solution — *-ru zaala pa*
seek one's own advantage — *-kam ŋgar pa itu- men, -serseere*
seek to remember — *mata- iŋgal, -po se mata-, po- se ndomo-*
seeming to be something (but behaviour shows different), be only outwardly — *woono*
seize, grab, catch — *karau lae pa, -kis, -siibi, kek sala*
select, choose — *-peikat, mata- pinin*
self — *itu-*
self-confidence — *-sara ka- mbooro, -pakur itu-, -pase pa itu-*
self-controlled person — *lele- tapeeleŋa-, -yaraama itu-*
selfish — *kausisŋa-, -kam kausis pa, mata-konŋa-, kete- borbor*
sell — *-kam ŋgomo, -ŋgomoono*
semen — *buzi-*
semen (euphemism) — *yok*
send a message — *kwo- ila, -kam sua ma ila, kalŋa- ila*
send back — *-pimiili*
send back a message — *kwo- imiili*
send flying — *-pirie, -palaklak*
send someone — *-ŋgo*
send someone away, dismiss — *-ser*
send someone on their way — *-ur* + horizontal motion verb
send something — *-seŋgeere*
send something (something sent) — *seŋgeri*
senior cousins — *toŋa- bizin*
sense something — *-yamaana, kuli- ikam, -kanamaala (itu-), ni- ikanamaala, kuli-ikilaala la pa*
sent one for certain job, messenger, apostle — *ŋgoŋana*
separate — *-yembut, -tatut, -ut*
separate, break off from (relationship) — *-tatut, -map pa, -met pa, -yembut*
separate from, separated — *-mbot ndel pa, -mbot ru*
separate from (coconut flesh detaching from the shell) — *-supup, -moko*
separate into different groups — *-pitpeleele*
separated, become separated — *-mekeende, -mukurkur*
separated, severed completely — *put*
September — *Manmbule mamaaza / Man pur*
sermon — *mos*
servant — *mbesooŋo, ŋgoŋana*
servant woman — *mbesooŋo moori*
serve — *-mbeeze, -loondo*
serve food on plates — *-ŋgal kini*
service, serving — *mbeezeŋa-, mbesooŋo, welu, weelu*
set (used of moon setting) — *-ndu*
set (used of sun setting) — *-sula*
set a price — *-ur kadoono*
set a time for something to happen — *-mbut/ -mbuk nol, -ur nol*
set aside, reserve — *-patar, -po sooŋgo pa, -potom, -roogo, -roogokaala, -sokaala, -ur lae*
set free — *-peeze, -putke, -weene*
set in order, fix — *-karakiti,-ŋgaraapi, -urpe*
set up a barrier — *-ŋgat*
set up a net — *-raara*
set, be set, be established — *-mender*

settle (a problem) — *-urpe sua/ pataŋana, -urpe lele-*
settle down — *ur ni-*
settle in — *-ur muri-*
settle in a new place — *-ur u-*
settle temporarily in some place — *-tu*
seven ('five and two') — *lamata mi ru*
seventeen ('two fives and one (five) and two') — *lamoro mata mi ru*
seventy — *tomto tel laamuru*
sever — *-tatut, ma put, -yembut*
several — *pakan*
severe — *kekeŋa-, mbolŋa-, sananŋa-*
sew up — *-sese*
sew up (roof thatching) — *-ŋgal kooto*
sex (have sex) (euphemism) — *-keene, -parre*
sex, have sex with — *-mbuulu, -sala ŋwa-, -ye, -parkap*
sexual guidance on one's wedding night — *parkapi*
sexually aroused — *ni- ise, tuntuŋana ise pa, -tuntun*
sexually explicit and insulting talk — *kombol, sua kombolŋana*
immodest, brazen — *naikikiŋa-, salasalaŋa-*
shade, give shade — *-ur nerekou, -yaabakaala, -we ur pa*
shade, protection — *narenren, nerekou, ur*
shadow — *kunu-/ kuinu-/ koinu-*
shady place to sit under — *nerekou, narenren*
shake — *-kat, -murur, -pambukil, -tir, -tok, -yel, -yelkatkat*
shake (as in epileptic fits) — *-kadat*
shake hands — *-teege nama-, -parkat nama-, -parteege nama-*
shake off — *-tir, -tirke*
shake one's head back and forth in disapproval of something — *ute- mbiŋbiŋ*
shake something in order to straighten it, shake water off — *-tiyaara*
shake something inside a container in order to mix it well — *-yelkatkat*
shaking — *kat, katkat, kutkut*
shaking (with fear) — *riŋriŋ ikam*
shaky, not steady — *-tirikriigi*
shallow area in ocean where reef is near the surface of the water — *magat*
shallow spot in the middle of the sea — *lasa*
shallow water — *magat, magatŋa-*
shaman — *tomtom naborouŋa-, puŋa-, yaambaŋa-, zeŋzeŋŋa-*
shame someone, cause someone to feel ashamed, bring shame on someone — *-pamiaŋ*
shame, embarrassment — *miaŋ*
shame, make fun of, mock, deride — *-pakarra, -pamiaŋ, -peŋeu*
shame, shameful — *pamiaŋŋa-*
shame, , embarrassed, shy — *ka- miaŋ, kuli-ikam miaŋ, -miaŋkaala, mata- koikoi*
shape — *ruŋgu-*
shape, hew, carve — *-sap*
share — *-parkam, -rai, -yar, -war -parrai*
share, portion (one's share of something) — *ndomo-*
share, divide out equally — *-ziriŋ*
shared, to be shared, sharing — *raiŋana*
shark — *koro*
sharp-tongued — *keze- keke*
sharp, pointed — *mataana, mataanaŋa-, -wilwil, wilwilŋa-*
sharpen — *-twooro*
shatter, by hitting — *-kotyaara*
shave with obsidian stone — *-no*
shave with razor — *-yal*
shaven off, hairless — *komok*
shavings, shaving used as spoon — *paaga*
she/he/ it — *i-, ni, ini*
shear (wool, fur of sheep), cut hair — *-pup*
sheath of betel-nut/ coconut palm frond — *mbukul, kolou*
sheath of black palm frond — *kil*
shed for storing things — *saŋarai*
shed skin, moult (used of snakes, crabs, trees) — *-lu*
sheep — *sipsip, tomba*
sheer, steep — *sipkatŋa-, kiskatŋa-ŋgutŋguutuŋa-, taraŋgatŋa-*
shelf — *parpaara*
shell blade (used for garden work) — *naloŋa*
shell knife (for peeling vegetables) — *sul, yooro*
shell of a coconut (dried up) — *mbooro*
shell of a coconut (after the flesh has been scraped out) — *kurkuuru*
shell of a large clam (used for feeding pigs) — *zwor*

shell of a *leege* **shellfish (used as weights for fishing nets, or as a scraper)** — *leege putuunu*
shell of a small clam (used for peeling root vegetables) — *tuai*
shell of a crayfish — *garba-*
shell used as a dipper — *niimi*
shellfish (see Semantic Fields) — *peŋendi, buzur putun putunŋan*
shells used as decorations in headbands — *mburmbuuru, zaara*
shelter (temporary) — *saŋarai, beeze, ur*
shelter/ cover with wings — *-kuubukaala*
shepherd — *mboroŋan kizin ŋge/ sipsip*
shepherding — *mboroŋana*
shield (ceremonial, used in dances) — *golo*
shield (used in fights) — *siŋgiao, kaboŋ*
shield, protect — *-poroukaala, -sekaala, -peenekaala*
shift — *-mirri, -siri*
shift around — *guruk, -muzik*
shift from one side to another — *-seke*
shift one's location — *-ziri*
shift, move to another place — *-siri, -yabakes*
shin — *kumbu- ndomoono*
shine, radiate, gleam, glitter — *-yaara, -kilili, -milmil*
shine brightly into someone's eyes — *-kelyaara, -pakululu mata-*
shine, make to shine — *-piyaara*
shining, shiny, glittering — *killiŋa-, milmilŋa-, ŋgeremreemeŋa-, yaryaaraŋa-*
shiny, smooth, dry and slippery — *-zamaaga*
ship — *wooŋgo tubudu*
shiver — *-murur*
shiver with cold — *ni- itekteege/-tekeege*
shivers go up one's spine — *kuli- sarakrak*
shocked — *kete- ikam keŋ*
shoo/ drive away, repel — *-laala*
shoot (with bow and arrow, gun) — *-peene*
shoot an arrow — *-ser peene lutuunu*
shoot with slingshot — *-teembe*
shooting star — *ndwaaza, kundua*
shore, beach, coast — *sousou, peende, piindi, tai uunu*
shore (good landing spot where boats can come ashore, =Tok Pisin *pasis*) — *maata*
short — *katŋa-, katuktukŋa-, ri*
short in height, short-legged — *kumbu-katŋa-*
short of breath — *-yaŋyaaŋa, kete- ipas, -wat kete-*
short of something, lack — *-yel pa, -lil pa, -tat, -mbot ŋoobo*
short tempered, easily infuriated — *lele-tataŋa, kete- kembei ta lai aras, lai arasŋa-, ŋerŋerŋa-*
shorten, make more concise — *-pelek*
shorter than — *-miili pa*
shot, give an injection — *-ŋgal, -kuruumu*
should — *irao, -rao*
shoulder — *rege-*
shoulder blade — *ŋgereeze*
shoulder joint — *rege- sukuunu*
shout — *-boobo, kalŋa- isala, kalŋa- biibi ma -so, -so ma kalŋa- biibi, -wooro, -yukyuk*
shout in ceremonial context — *-yooto, -siriini, -loolo*
shout at (in anger) — *-mbim, -ŋaara, -wooro la*
shove into — *-kelzeebe, -zeebe lela*
shove through a hole — *-pakuru*
show — *-pamaala, -patooŋo, -piyooto, -so, -swe*
show favour to, show kindness — *-kampe*
show mercy to — *-muŋai*
show off — *-kam napaala, -kam pakurŋana, -pakaka itu-, -pakur itu-*
show off by giving away a lot — *-kam seu*
show one's teeth (smiling, grinning) — *zoŋo-ŋirŋirŋa-, zoŋo- isir, -mum seeŋge*
show solidarity — *-posou, -lae ki*
show up, appear — *ber* + motion verb, *-pet*
shred — *-keere, -teete*
shriek — *kalŋa- sanaana, kwo- sanaana*
shrink — *-selul*
shrivel — *kuli- imorou, -mulul, -pilkaala, -tukuugu, kuli- morourouŋa-*
shrug one's shoulders — *rege- suk, -suk rege-*
shuck, husk, remove — *-piili*
shudder in fear — *kuli- isarakrak, -murur*
shuffle around — *-mirri, -muzik*
shun someone (because of a quarrel), — *-we seryaŋ, -mbot molo pa*
shut, close — *-kotkaala, -pokaala, -pumun*
shuttle stick on to which rope is wound (used when making the mesh of a net) — *sigen*
shy, timid, afraid — *mata- koikoi pa, ka-miaŋ*
sibling (of same parents) — *partoŋa-*
sibling, younger cross-sibling — *lu-ri*
sibling, same sex and older — *to-, to- moori*

sibling, same sex and younger than the speaker — *tizi-, tizi- moori*
siblings-in-law — *iwa- bizin*
sick, be sick, get sick — *-bayou, mete ikam, mete ipun, mete ipasaana, meteŋa-, melekŋa-, -saana, -su*
sick of listening to something — *talŋa- (i)yoyou pa*
sick of, tired of — *-gesges, ni- gesges pa*
sick person — *mete, meteŋa-*
sick to one's stomach, feel nauseous — *ketenono, kete- salaklaaga, kopo- isolooŋgo*
sick, feel that one is getting sick — *kulikarambitmbit/ -karambenmbete*
sick, not feeling well — *salaulau ikam*
sickly person — *meteteŋa-, metemeteŋa-*
sickness — *mete*
sickness (gynaecological) — *mete kizin moori*
side — *zilŋa-, keze-, orka-*
side of a hill — *lele paŋaana, dogo*
side of body (under the rib cage) — *gili-*
side of face — *paŋa-*
side path — *zaala leleene kana*
side-tracked in a discussion — *kwo- yabakes, kwo- ikakes*
sideboard of a canoe — *wooŋgo ka ndi*
sides of hills, mountains, riverbanks — *dogo*
sieve — *ruŋ*
sigh in disgust — *-yataaŋa*
sight, in the sight of — *la mata-*
sign, portent, omen — *kilalan*
sign of mourning — *muuŋgu*
signal with one's eyes — *mata- pambaara, mata- kinmeete, mata- ikolom*
significant — *uru- ŋa-, za-ŋa-, biibi, ŋonoono*
significant amount — *sorok som*
signify to, be an omen, be a sign of something — *-pakilalan, -patooŋo, -we kilalan pa*
silence, silent — *lele ikam kiŋ, -miŋiŋ, taun isu*
silent — *-maane, -yapat*
silent, keep silent about something — *-kotoraama*
similar to — *kei, kembei*
simple, easily understood idea — *ŋgar potpotŋana/ rauraunana*
sin — *sanaana, sosor*
sincerely — *raama lele-*
sinful — *sananŋa-*
sing (used of birds) — *-taŋ, -koolo*
sing (songs) — *-mbo (mboe)*
sing with a high pitch — *-ŋeele*
singe, burn the hair off — *-neene*
singing someone's name (in anger, shame) — *-patilili*
singing voice — *kalŋa-, ŋger, nager*
single, unmarried person — *metetŋa-*
***singsing,* ceremonial dance** — *naroogo*
sink down into mud or loose sand — *-dubup, -padubup, -pun zubup*
sink under water — *-mon*
sink, make sink under water — *-pomon*
sinking (too heavy to float) — *monmonŋa-*
sinuous, winding — *-keloogo*
Sio area — *Sigaaba*
sir — *biibi*
sister (older) — *to- moori*
sister (younger, opposite sex) — *lu-ri*
sister (younger, same sex) — *tizi- moori*
sisters, female relative — *le- tamori*
sister-in-law — *iwa- moori*
sit — *-mbutul*
sit around doing nothing — *-mbomboore-*
sit bending one's legs — *-madada*
sit close together — *-ŋeeŋe, -mbutul la mbata*
sit cross-legged — *-put*
sit down — *mbule- (i)su, mbule- (i)se*
sit down to rest — *-pun su, -punraama*
sit on eggs, incubate, brood — *-pereebe, -pereebekaala*
sit with someone a long time and keep them from working — *mbule- kisraama*
sitting area (in clan house where men sit and talk) — *urum ka pooto*
sitting around, meeting — *mbutulŋana*
six ('five and one') — *lamata mi ta*
sixteen ('two fives and one (five) and one') — *lamoro mata mi ta*
skilled in doing handcrafts — *nama- mosŋa-, mata- mosŋa-, mata- mbolŋa-, nama-keteene pa, nama- mbinimbini, musiiniŋa-*
skilful person from whom others can learn — *mos katuunu*
skills, pass on skills — *-yo mbuŋi-*
skin and bones, very thin — *koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa-, -mbinbinŋa-*
skin discoloured by disease — *balutŋa-*
skin disease (itchy burning sores) — *rel*
skin disease (probably smallpox or yaws), painful sores — *sakusaku, kolekole*

skin disease, ringworm — *napelpel*
skin gets scraped off — *-mesek*
skin, have strong skin — *kuli- imbol*
skin, bark, surface — *kuli-*
skin, remove/ strip off the skin — *-sek*
skinny — *-koŋkoŋ, koŋkoŋŋa-, koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa-*
skip away (stones thrown along the surface of water) — *-pilsek*
skull — *ute- putuunu*
sky, space — *saamba, maŋaanaŋana*
slack, loose, deflated, sag — *-borbor, -moroobo, -tapur, -kapkaaba*
slack in doing, not do vigorously — *mata-imeete pa, mata- pot, -pempem*
slacken the tension — *-peleŋ*
slander — *-ŋgal sua pakaamŋana pa, -pasaana za-, -pasaana uru-*
slanted, not straight — *-ŋgis, ŋgisŋa-*
slap — *-peeze*
slap one's chest — *-pespeeze kete-*
slave — *mbesooŋo sorok*
'sleep' in one's eyes — *mata- tektek, mata tiene*
sleep soundly, be in deep sleep — *-keenemeete, -zemke itu-, -keene ŋor(ok)*
sleep soundly on one's back with one's arms and legs spread out — *-mataaŋa*
sleep very lightly and see something — *-keenetondo*
sleep without a fire nearby — *-tutluumu*
sleep, go to sleep — *-ur mata-, -su muri-*
sleep, lie in horizontal position — *-keene*
sleep, sleeping position — *keeneŋana, kene*
sleeping of a newly-wed couple — *parkapi*
sleepless, not able to sleep — *-kennekaala mata- som*
sleepy — *mata- ikam sanaana, mata-isaana, mata- ŋenŋeene, mata- ipata, mata- siŋiini ila muriini zen*
sleepy, make to feel sleepy — *-paŋenŋeene mata-*
slender — *-koŋkoŋ, koŋkoŋŋa-, mbinŋa-*
slice — *-pal, -kaaza*
slide along, feel one's way — *-zuŋarŋaara*
slide away — *-zuuru*
slide down — *-kuruuzu*
slide down by itself — *-muzuuru*
slide something down by pushing it — *-pakuruuzu*
slide something on or off — *-zun, -yapuzun*
slide under the skin (a splinter) — *-ziili*
slime (of aibika plant) — *was ka marwoono/ barwon barwon*
slime on an eel, a fish, yam, tapioca — *umbu-, ŋaono, ŋgursaana*
slingshot — *tembe*
slip, slide — *-sipir, -sipirpir, -yasipir, -kam giris*
slip away — *-beleu ma pos, ŋos, -pas-, -top*
slip away, out of hand — *wos ma -pilsek*
slip into tightly — *ila ma ŋek*
slip off (being loose) — *-muzun*
slip something to someone secretly — *-pabeleu*
slippery — *giris giris, -sipirpir, sipirpirŋa-, -zamaaga*
slippery (make slippery) — *-pasipirpir*
slipping and sliding and trying to keep one's balance — *-sursuuru, -kam giris*
slit gong (=Tok Pisin *garamut*) — *ŋgaraama*
slither — *-kelogloogo, -zilzil*
slope — *dogo, lele paŋaana, ndomo-, ndomoonoŋa-*
sloppiness, carelessness — *baŋase*
slow — *-maata ki, -naunau, -peteki, -punramraama, -yo nama-/ kumbu-, yomyom-, -zwar*
slow in fulfilling one's responsibility — *mata-imeete pa*
slow in getting going, sluggish — *maolŋa-, (mata-) badaanaŋa-, mata- potŋa-, mata raambaŋa-, mata ramraamaŋa-, mata-pataŋgitŋgitŋa-, mata- meeteŋa-, -ŋgwol, ŋgwolŋa-, ŋguuluŋa-, patapataŋa-*
slow in giving — *lele-/ nama-/ kete-meeteŋana*
slow in growing — *-mbolkeete, -tum karau som*
slow, patient in reacting — *kete- biibi, kete-(-)meete/ meeteŋa-*
slowly — *riŋa, riŋariŋa*
slowly, without strength do something — *-zamzam*
slug — *ŋgekereene*
sly thoughts — *ŋgar bozboozo*
smack one's lips — *-mismis kwo-*
small — *ri, munmun, musaana, musaari, kaisuluklukŋa-, katuktukŋa-*
small amount — *biibi som, ri, rimen, riŋa*
small in size — *tutukŋa-*
small of the back — *sapala-*
small trees, new growth — *kaskas*
smaller — *-miili pa, raurauŋa-*

smallest, tiny — *somto, somtoto*
smash into small pieces — *-kotmumu*
smear, spread, rub — *-moono*
smear dirt on something — *-patiiŋgi*
smear oneself (decorate) with different colours — *-moŋ*
smear, run down on someone's skin — *-reerepaal-*
smeared with mud — *-tiŋtiiŋgi*
smell — *kuzi-*
smell — *-yoozo, kuzu- iyoozo, -kam kuzi-, kuzu- ise, -toŋou*
smell of fresh fish — *kuzi- ndaara, kuzi-mboŋboŋ*
smell of roasted pork — *goi*
smile — *zoŋo- isir, -mum seeŋge*
smite, smote, strike, hit — *-pun*
smoke (a cigarette or cigar) — *-kan koi, -maata koi*
smoke or heat up food for a short time — *-laskaala*
smoke (from a fire) — *you ka koi*
smoke rises from a fire — *-kumuundu*
smoke (dry out over a fire) — *-paara, -kut*
smoke, tobacco — *koi*
smoked fish — *ye kutŋana*
smooth (be smooth) — *-sipir, -zamaaga*
smooth off (a piece of wood) — *-sipke*
smooth, make smooth, sand — *-pazamaaga, -pot, -yamus*
snack — *yaumismis*
snag, get snagged on — *-kokat, -koleege*
snail types — *ŋgekereene, mbembe*
snake (general term) — *mooto* (see Semantic Fields for snake names)
snake (mythical) — *boboŋar*
snake-like creature found in rivers — *yok naana*
snap in two — *-met*
snap loose — *-kam keŋ*
snap off by twisting — *-ke, -keende*
snap off using one's teeth — *-ŋgorkat*
snap off with fingers — *-kin*
snap off, twist off — *-pit, -seboogo, -kat*
snappish — *lai arasŋa-, ŋerŋerŋa-*
snare, make into a snare — *-seembe*
snare, trap — *kilis*
snarl, tangle, wrap around — *-kau, piu*
snarl at, snap at, talk angrily — *kalŋa- ŋerŋer pa, -ŋerŋer pa*
snatch — *karau lae pa, -kemut, nama- ise pa*
snatch and grab — *-sasaara, -yasasaara*
snatch away — *-karau lae pa, -koki, -san*
sneak away, sneak off, slip away — *sam su, -beleu ma pos, ŋos, -pas*
sneer at — *kwo- (i)pasom, -repiili*
sneeze — *-martu*
sneezing caused by smoke — *-kurzan*
snitch, pinch — *-kem, -kemut, -seket, -semboron nama- pa, -yapas*
snore — *-mbaara*
snorkel, swim under water — *-pitik*
snot — *mbeumbeu, ŋuru-*
snout — *ŋge zuruunu*
so — *kena, tabe, tana*
so, really (expresses emphasis) — *ma tau*
so that when... — *beso*
so that — *mibe*
so, and so, therefore (something that is expected to happen) Conj. — *tabe*
soar, climb up (used of arrows, aeroplanes) — *-mbenben*
soar, glide (birds) — *-tabaaba, -ral*
sobbing — *mata- tiŋisŋiizi, -tiŋisŋiizi*
sober up (after having been drunk) — *mata-ambai, mata- ikam pak*
soft — *-mbeeze, mbeezeŋa-,-mamam, mamamŋa-, mbirirŋa-, -murap, murapŋa-, pedegdeegeŋa-, -pepep, pepepŋa-*
soft and long (used of hair) — *lumlumŋa-*
soft and ripe (used of fruits) — *abe, bur, -mbur, purpur*
soft spot in a baby's skull — *kinkin*
soft wood that is easy to hew — *mok*
soft, clayish (used of ground) — *bomaŋa-*
soft, soggy, swampy, watery — *dubupŋa-, monmonŋa-, -mbirir, mbirirŋa-, pedegdeegeŋa-, tiŋgiŋa-*
soft ground that is good for planting — *murapŋa-, purpurŋa-*
soften — *-pembeeze, -pubuuzu*
soften someone's heart — *-pamuŋai lele-, -pembeeze lele-*
soil oneself — *-mbelmbel, -yopenpeen*
soil, ground, land, earth — *toono*
soldier — *malmal ka-, zaaba ka-*
sole (bottom of the foot) — *kumbu- keteene*
solid, strong (ground) — *kitiktikŋa-, mbolŋa-*
solve/ resolve a problem — *-urpe pataŋana*

some — *pakan, sa, tasa*
something — *koroŋ, sa, kosa, kosasa*
something belonging to everybody, communal property — *koroŋ ki lupuuŋu*
somewhat, ..ish — *tenten*
son — *lutu-*
Son of God (biblical term) — *Anutu Lutuunu*
Son of Man (biblical term) — *Tomtom Lutuunu*
song — *mboe/ mboyo/ mbuye*
song of grief, or song sung in order to keep people in rhythm — *lelaŋ*
song of mourning, sorrowful — *aisor*
son-in-law — *rwo-*
soon, not long and then — *molo som, molo som to, rimen to*
soothe — *-pagerger, -panene, -nene, -pamormor lele-, -potor, -suulu*
soothe (animals) — *-pun mormor, -pabarau*
soothe by stroking — *-suulu*
soothing talk — *sua potorŋana*
sorcerer — *tomtom naborouŋa-/ puŋa-/ yaambaŋa-, zeŋzeŋŋa-*
sorcery — *pu, yaamba, koroŋ ki toono*
sorcery, work s. — *-kam yaamba, -kam pu, -mbuk kunu-, -mbuk mbura-, -pasaana, -po*
sore — *mbeete*
sore eyes — *mata- isaana*
sore throat — *ŋgure- iwidit, ŋgure- itautau*
sorrow, sympathy Intj. — *O yalei!, O yae!*
sorrowful tune — *lelaŋ, aisor*
sorrowful, sad — *lele- ipata, lele- isaana*
sorry, feel sorry for, sympathise with — *-mbel-, lele- imuŋai, lele- isaana pa*
sorry, make to feel sorry — *-pamuŋai lele-*
sorry, regret — *-twer, -twer molo katŋana*
sort, kind, category, type — *mataana*
sort out, categorise — *-pitpeleele, -ziriŋ*
soul (the part of a person that lives after death) — *kunu-, kuinu-, koinu-*
sound of something flying off — *-kam piŋ*
sound angry — *kalŋa- ise*
sound of singing — *mbauŋ*
sound of something snapping or being broken in two — *-kam kek*
sound which something typically makes — *kalŋa-, -taŋ*
sound, flapping sound — *-kam babur babur/ burbur*
sound, make a high-pitched noise (used of pigs, bats and eels) — *-weeze*
sound, make a loud cracking noise — *-kam puk*
sound, make a low pitched noise — *ŋgure- ikam ŋuk, -pum*
sound, make a low-pitched thudding noise — *ŋuŋ su*
sound, make a noise like 'kak kak' — *-kakak*
sound, make a rattling noise inside something) — *-pagulukguluk*
sound, make a splashing sound — *pou la, poupou*
sound, make the sound "tut' (made by pidgeons) — *-tut*
sound, noise made by strong wind — *-mbul*
sound, rumbling sound of thunder — *guruŋ guruŋ*
sound, squeaky or creaky noise (caused by friction) — *ŋekŋek*
soundly asleep — *-keenemeete, -zemke itu-, -keene ma ŋor(ok) kat*
soup — *yambon*
sour, acidy — *menel, menelŋa-*
sour, fermented — *-booŋo*
source of a river — *yok kunduunu/ uteene*
source, beginning, base, basis — *u-*
soursop tree — *kun tubudu*
southeast wind, monsoon (blows during June-August) — *re*
southwest wind (not a strong wind) — *daudao*
sow seeds — *-tiyaara*
sow (mother pig) — *ŋge naana/ ŋge nanan*
space between buildings — *silke*
space between two things — *mazwa-, mbasaŋa-*
space to enter, to be — *zala-*
space above, open area — *maŋaana*
space, wide open space in the middle of the village — *kar keteene, mbum*
spacious, big — *leleeneŋa-, biibi*
spare, not leave out — *-leele, -potom*
sparks from a fire — *you maŋgiliini*
spasm, jerk — *-kam kat/ katkat, -kat, kiriŋ kiriŋ*
spatula (made from pig's shoulder blade) — *ŋgereeze*
spawn (fish, frogs etc) — *-peebe*
speak — *-so, -zozo*
speak about something for long time — *kwo- keŋkeŋ pa, kwo- itekteege, kwo- molo kenkenŋana*

speak about something indirectly — *-pambaara sua, -so baba*
speak against each other — *-parseebe*
speak approvingly of — *kwo- imbeeze pa, -pakur*
speak badly to someone — *-piri sua sananŋana, -kam sanaana pa, -giibi sua sananŋana*
speak briefly — *kwo- katŋana*
speak candidly, plainly, frankly — *-riŋriŋ put, -so katkat*
speak figuratively, in parables — *-tooro sua, -ur sua se ki, -pambaara sua*
speak firmly, forcefully — *-kam kekeŋana, kwo- kelkel, kwo- keke*
speak harshly to — *kalŋa- bakai pa, kalŋa-ŋerŋer pa, -so sua kekeŋana*
speak in a whisper, softly, quietly — *kalŋa-musaana, kalŋa- isu, -mburum*
speak in general, covering the real issue — *-so sua baba*
speak inappropriately — *kwo- isosor*
speak insincerely — *mia- ibogboogo, -so (sua) raama lele- som*
speak kindly, gently — *kalŋa- iluumu, -kam sua ambaiŋana, -so sua luumuŋana*
speak loudly — *kalŋa- ise, isala, kalŋa-keteene men, kalŋa- biibi, kwo- isala*
speak on someone else's behalf, speak for someone — *-we kwo-*
speak openly to someone — *-so la mata-*
speak or read with difficulty — *kwo- ipata*
speak out not having thought through matters properly — *-giibi sorok sua, -so sorok*
speak publicly — *-soyaara*
speak respectfully to in-laws — *-miaŋkaala*
speak sharply/ strongly to — *kalŋa- ŋerŋer pa, kwo- ikan, keze- keke, kwo- ikel*
speak the same dialect as someone else — *-ur ŋgure- raate, kalŋa- tamen*
speak to each other — *-parso*
speak unintelligibly — *-pakaukau sua,*
speak using profanity/ offensive language — *-piri sua kombolŋa-, -piri sua sanaana, -so sua mat keteene*
speak with difficulty, not fluent — *kwo- ipata pa sua*
speaker, announcer — *soŋaaŋ*
speaking in tongues (biblical key term) — *-so sua pakaukauŋa-*
spear — *-kuruumu, -ŋgal*
spear — *marakete, izi, izi pam, izi taraŋgo*
spear (using a vertical motion) — *-up*
spear something and hold it in place so it can't get away, pin down with a spear — *-seraama*
spear gun — *peene ponok*
speech — *sua, kalŋa-, mia-, kwo-*
speech problem, defect — *mia- gorgor, mia- metŋa-, mia- tutu, -yaŋgelŋgeele, sua ilegleege*
speechless because of fear — *ŋgelbuk ikam*
speechless, surprised — *-ŋa nama-*
speed up — *karau karau, -poloondo*
spell, magic — *naborou*
spell, work a counter-spell — *-purai*
spherical, round — *kombokomboŋa-*
spider types — *kundua, kolopu, kankwok*
spider web — *kolopu tiene, kundua tiene,* etc.
spill all over (small objects) — *-mozooro*
spill out, over — *borok, boros, -werek, -miliŋ, -miyaara*
spill something accidentally — *-pamiliŋ*
spin around — *-paŋgilliti*
spinal cord — *tembel*
spine — *ndeme- kiini, ka- mooto*
spinster — *moori naana*
spirit — *bubuŋa-*
spirit (bad/ evil spirit) — *bubuŋa- sananŋa-*
spirit (ground spirit, associated with particular places or natural features) — *undu, tubudu*
spirit (Holy Spirit) — *Bubuŋana Potomŋana*
spirit (some unusual thing is credited to a ground spirit) — *undu urŋa-*
spirit (water spirit) —*yaŋoyaŋo, zin yok lwoono kan*
spirit associated with darkness — *zugut naana*
spirit of a dead person, ghost — *kon, kunu-*
spit, spit on — *-kiziu*
spit at — *-kiziulaala, -kiziukaala*
spit out — *-luai*
spittle — *kauzi-*
splash into water, splash water at each other — *-kuuzu, -parkuuzu, kabum kabum*
splash causing water to bubble — *-kam duboolo, -kam muniŋniŋ*
spleen — *ka- piyaryaara, piryaara*
spleen illness — *wer ikam, ka- wer itimbil*

splinter, tiny piece of something — *tipi-*
splinter, feel a splinter inside one's skin — *-leleele*
split — *paalaŋa-*
split in half — *-kotpaala, -supaala, rek*
split into pieces lengthwise, split open, cut open — *-paala*
split into two pieces — *-supaala ma mbeu*
split up into small pieces — *-tarpaala*
spoil — *-pasaana, -yasureege*
spoil by cutting, deface — *-tarndetndeete, -sipke*
spoiled — *-saana*
spokesperson — *-we kwoono pa, soŋaaŋ*
spontaneous, hasty — *kete- guruk guruk*
spoon, ladle — *zoobo*
spot/ notice something appearing — *-ŋalili*
spotted, have spots — *-ŋgaltiti, ŋgaltitiŋa-*
spouse — *kusi-, wae-*
sprain, twist, go out of joint — *-mbekes*
spray saliva out of one's mouth — *-pures, -pureskaala*
spread out — *-biriŋ, -miyaara, -moso, -mozooro, -mureege, -rak, -san, sua imaraaza, -yaara, -yar, -yarkaala*
spread out (a mat, blanket, clothing) — *-san, -sankaala, -war, -warkaala, -yar, -yarkaala*
spread out (used of vegetation) — *-zaara*
spread out a net — *-raara, -waaza*
spread out one's wings — *-tir*
spread out something to make a sealed surface — *-sankaala, -warkaala*
spread out — *-burakraaga*
spread, smear on — *-moono*
spring, bound, bounce — *-keltapaara*
spring (water running) — *yok, yok lepeene*
spring (bubbling up) — *yok bukbukŋana*
sprinkle — *-tiyaara*
sprout on its own — *-ndom, ndomŋa-*
sprout, come into view — *perper*
sprout, have new shoots — *-salundu*
spurn, reject — *-tit, -pizil ndeme- pa, -piri ndeme- pa*
spy, spy on — *-reut*
spy (one who spies) — *pautu*
spy (spying to find pigs) — *man*
squander, fritter away, waste — *-paŋgiriŋ, -pasaana, -yaŋgwiiri*
square-shaped — *orka- orka-ŋa-*
squat — *-madada*
squawk — *-kaaza*
squeaky, creaky sound — *ŋek*
squeal — *-mboros, -suulu, -weeze*
squeeze — *-bibiizi, -mbim, -piizi*
squeeze a *galip* nut out of its skin — *-pu*
squeeze and cause to spurt out — *-mbimyaara*
squeeze by pressing — *-mum*
squeeze into a tight place — *-parbibiizi*
squeeze out, stub out — *-kinmeete*
squid types — *mbornaŋ, nus*
squirm — *-yaago*
stab — *-kuruumu, -up, -ŋgal*
stabilize — *-kipiiri*
stack up — *-ur sala ŋwa-, -ŋgas, -ndou, -putun*
staff, walking stick — *tete*
stages, steps, phases, aspects — *komo-*
stagger, walk unsteadily, lurch — *sursur, -tabirbir, -tarakoŋkoŋ, (-)tirikriigi*
stagnant, not be flowing — *-ŋgwol, ŋgwolŋa-*
stain — *-mbelmbel*
stake for sago trap, tongs — *kipin*
stalk, pursue stealthily — *-kam kuzi-, -renaana,*
stalk, stem (of a plant) — *kiini, kinkin*
stamp on, tread on — *-paramut, -paraama*
stand — *-mender*
stand around and stare at — *-mender roro*
stand around something — *-mender papiliu*
stand by in order to replace — *-mender, -saaŋa*
stand firm — *-mender mbolŋana, -paraama*
stand in a line — *-rooro*
stand on one's head — *-ŋgun ute-*
stand on one's toes and strain to see — *-yaaga*
stretch oneself and turn trying to make oneself more comfortable — *-libliibi*
stretch one's neck to see — *-yaaga ŋgure-*
stand over — *-mender sala*
stand something up — *-pamender, -suŋgun, -ŋgun, -petete, -pender*
stand up — *-maŋga, -mender*
stand up for — *-mender pa, ndomo- pa*
stand up straight, be vertical — *-ŋgutŋguutu*
stand, be (used of water) — *-pot*
standby and watch over — *-mborraama*
star — *pitik*
starchy foods made with *galip* nuts mixed in — *korokete, tetekat*
stars, see 'stars' — *pitik iporrou la mata-*
stars used to reckon the years — *ndaama*
starchy foods — *kini*

stare at — *-geede, mata- keltoto, mata- loolo pa, -repe*
watch, keep eye on someone — *mata- -rekis*
stare/ glare at in anger — *mata- iyaara pa, -ŋa mata- putuunu pa*
start — *-maŋga, -pamaŋga*
start a discussion about something — *-pityaara sua /kao, kwo- ila pa, -pei sua*
start a fight, attack first — *-giibi nama-, -kamyaara pa malmal, -pei malmal*
start a fire — *-ndou you*
start a new phase of the action — *-maŋga*
start doing something too quickly — *-kan kete-, kete- pitpit*
start something, be the first to do something, initiate — *-kam maata, -mbuk mataana pa, -muuŋgu pa, -pumuuŋgu, -we mataana pa, -we uteene pa*
start something for no reason — *-segeede*
start talking about something else — *kwo- iyabakes pa sua toro*
start with — *-pumuuŋgu*
start, startled, jump — *-mikik, -morsop, kete- ikam keŋ*
starter, seed, seedling — *iwe-*
startle someone — *-pamorsop, -pamurur, -paguruk*
startled — *-morsop*
startled and frightened Intj. — *Yeei!*
startled and run away (used of pigs) — *-kurus*
starve to death, feel very hungry — *-meete sipir, kete- bilbil, katarra iko kete-, -meete supuuru pa ka- kini*
stash away out of sight — *-turke, -urke*
statue — *ruŋgu-*
stay, be, live, exist — *-mbot*
stay apart — *-parmbot molo, -parreege*
stay at home (not walk around) — *-melek*
stay awake, stay up at night — *-pamaata*
stay away from someone — *-mbot molo pa, -we seryaŋ*
stay behind — *-mbore-*
stay behind, separated from others — *-mekeende*
stay close to — *-sekap, -mbot kolouŋana, -parsekap*
stay in the sun too long — *-palas*
stay put — *-ur ni-*
stay together — *-mbot la mbata*
stay with — *-mborraama*
stay with someone for a long period of time — *-turaama*
stay around, hang around — *-koliuliu*
steadfast, steady — *tuŋtuŋ, ma tuŋ*
steady, support, strengthen — *-putuundu, -posou*
steady, make steadfast — *-kipiiri, -palot*
steal — *-kem, -kemut, -kam kuumbu pa, -seket, -semboron nama- pa, -yapas*
steal something small — *-kemut, -seket*
stealing, theft — *kuumbu*
steam (which is visible) — *ka- bubuŋ*
steam different plants in order to get a good smelling decoration — *-ruk*
steam treatment — *-tunpaara*
steam, cook by steaming — *-kailes, -lut, -to bubuŋ*
steep, very steep — *kiskatŋa-, sipkatŋa-, taraŋgatŋa-, ŋgutŋguutuŋa-*
steer — *-kam peeze pa, -teege peeze pa*
steer, turn the wheel — *-ŋgolop, -tooro*
steer, put back on course — *-biigi*
steering wheel, paddle — *peeze*
stem — *beze-, kiini, mata kweene*
stem of a sago palm frond — *meene ka sulpaaŋga/ palpaaŋga, meene kiini*
stem where a cluster of fruits or nuts are joined together — *korkooro*
step down from one's position/ office — *-su*
step down into water — *-ndu*
step of a ladder — *ndeete niini*
step on and crush with one's toes/foot — *-kelut, -palamuuzu*
step on something — *-padaaga, -paramut*
step on something to hold it in place — *-paraama*
step over — *-lek, -molo*
step, sink into mud — *-padubup*
steps, ladder — *ndeete*
steps, make steps — *-tarndetndeete*
steps, stages, phases — *ka komo-*
stern, back of a canoe, boat — *mbuleene*
sternum — *ndiŋ*
stick, piece of wood, tree — *ke*
stick (connects the two booms of an outrigger canoe) — *saama kaimer*
stick (for carrying things) — *simber*
stick (for hitting) — *balbut*
stick (for stirring) — *beleu*

stick (for supporting yam plants) — *keeze, silo*
stick (pointed, used in a trap) — *kulumbo*
stick (put in the ground to mark a border) — *mbut*
stick (rubbed to make fire) — *mben*
stick (sharp, planted in forbidden areas) — *tuuzu*
stick (sharp sticks inside of palms — *ndara-*
stick (sharpened) for breaking ground, husking coconuts — *aro, yoozo*
stick (to which sago thatching is sewn) — *ro*
stick (to which a pig net is tied) — *ululu*
stick (used for driving fish into a net) — *tambun*
stick (used for handling hot stones) — *ŋgariŋ*
stick (used for lifting grass, branches, etc. off the ground) — *gubut*
stick (used for mashing, pestle) — *kuŋ niini, ndapndap niini*
stick, stab, pierce — *-kuruumu, -ŋgal, -up*
stick fast to — *-sekapkap*
stick into and stir — *-kelut*
stick into the ground — *-ŋgun, -suŋgun*
stick something into something else — *-ŋin*
stick to — *-pokapkap, -sekap*
stick with someone — *-rekis, -sekap*
sticks and leaves — *roprop*
sticky — *-lote, loteŋa-, sekapkapŋa-, tektekŋa-, siŋiiniŋana*
stiff jaw — *keze- (i)kes, keze- keke*
stiff (used of joints) — *-keke*
stiff and numb joints (due to rainy weather) — *-kepkep*
still, keep on — *men*
still, quiet — *-ur ni-, -maane*
stilts (used to walk in mud) — *taŋtuŋ*
stimulate — *-payaryaara, -pese, -purru, -pei kete-, -pei ŋgar*
sting — *-patuntun, -ŋgal, -yes*
stinging hairs — *momoozo*
stinging nettles (=Tok Pisin *salat*) — *looto, kuzilooto*
stinging tree — *looto kuriimi*
stingray — *par*
stingy — *mata- kon pa, mata konŋa-, -lul nama-, nama- lululŋana, kete- rokokaala, ute- imbol pa, kete- borbor, kete- koroŋŋa-, kete- molo mete*
stir and squeeze wet sago pulp to release the starch — *-yaala*
stir someone into doing something — *-pasiksik lele-, -kere, -payaara, -kuru kopo-, -kuru lele-, -pei kete-, -pesese, -sokere, -ŋgal kopo-, -segeede*
stir to anger — *-pas kete-, -patuntun lele-, -pakarra*
stir up people to talk a lot — *-piyo kao, -piyou kwo-*
stir up thinking — *-pei ŋgar*
stir up water make it muddy — *-pamuundu*
stir, stir in — *-sabeleu, -tooro*
stoke a fire, stir up fire — *-segeere*
stomach — *kopo-, kopo- lumbuunu*
stomach growling — *kopo- mbeereŋa-, kopo- iŋgwor*
stomach is filled with different kinds of food — *kopo- ka mbaŋbaŋ*
stomach is full — *kopo- bok, kopo- isaana, -rao, ŋak*
stomach organ — *pepeebe*
stomachache, cause a stomachache — *kopo- iyoyou, -kaara kopo-*
stone — *pat*
stone axe head — *mbombo*
stone used when crushing *galip* nuts — *pulaŋ, ndim niini*
stone (sharpening stone) — *men*
stonefish — *neu*
stop, stand, come to a halt — *-mender, tuŋ*
stop at, end at — *-miili su*
stop, come to an end, finish — *-map, -met*
stop, discontinue, bring to an end — *-pemet, -yembut*
stop, prevent, hinder — *-peteke, -lil, -petekat nama- mi kumbu-, -punmeete*
stop, quit doing something — *-zem, rimos, palak*
stop breathing — *kete- ikam kuŋ kek, -pas*
Stop it! Intj. — *Hait!, Hai!, Irao! Ndabok!*
stop one's anger — *-pun kete-*
stop repeating something — *kwo- iluumu*
stop someone from revealing something — *-pitkaala, -kankaala*
stop someone who is walking — *-pamender*
stop talking about/ to — *kwo- izem*
stop up one's ears — *-zeeze talŋa-*
stop-and-go motion — *tuktuk*
storage area (for food) — *diditu, didi unu*
storage place, cupboard — *silaŋ*
storage platform in a house, shelf — *parpaara*
store — *ruumu ŋgomo kana, diditu*

storm at sea — *duubu, miiri ma duubu*
storm surge, unusually high tide (also tidal wave) — *nonor*
story — *mbol, kon ninŋana*
story line — *sua zala-*
straight — *-zal, zalŋa-, -ndeeŋe, ndeeŋeŋa-*
straight and level — *swoorokatŋa-*
straight and tight — *ndeŋ*
straight to (directly) — *kaŋkaŋ, kuŋkuŋ*
straight to the target — *ma koŋ, ma tiŋ, ma pok, ma alala*
straight towards someone or something — *-koŋuru, -paŋuru, -loondoŋuru*
straighten, make straight, fix — *-pazal, -karakiti, -ŋgaraapi, -paswooro-, -pi, -swooro, -urpe*
straightening — *pazalŋana, urpeŋana*
straightforward speaker — *kwo- ketekete pa sua, -so katkat*
strain at, struggle — *-kam kinkiini, mbura-papiriizi, mbura- pakpak, mbura- mbura-*
strain to look — *-yaaga, -yaaga ŋgure-*
strange, different — *ndelŋa-*
stranger — *leembe, tomtom surŋa-*
stranger with no relatives living nearby to help — *zimelŋa-*
strap of a string bag — *kaari ka kweene*
stray from — *-paŋoobo, -saŋsaŋ*
streak of lightning — *lolo niini*
stream, flow, run — *-reere*
strength, power — *mbura-*
strength (do with all one's strength) — *-ke tiro-, -ke nama-, mbura- pakpak, mbura-papiriizi, mbura- mbura*
strengthless, strength fails — *mbura- imap, ni- isaana, mbura- isu mi tiro- imukurkur, -biliuliu, zamzam ipun, kuli- ibeleege*
strengthen, support (physically/ emotionally) — *-palot, -pombol, -silou, -kipiiri, -kis kuli-, -pombol kuli-, -teege kuli-, -posou, -putuundu*
strengthen with food — *-koto kete-*
stretch out — *-parmaata*
stretch out a net — *-raara*
stretch out one's hand — *-sara nama-, -semboron*
stretch out, extend, straighten (one's limbs) — *-swooro*
stretcher — *mbaraata, ke poŋana*
stretchy — *parmaataŋa-, dadaadaŋa-*
strict, hard — *mbolŋa-, kekeŋa-*
strike — *-balis, -kan, -kot, -pun, -rou, -tut*
strike (used of lightning) — *-peene*
strike forcefully — *-likat, -yaper*
strike with a stick — *-balbut*
string bag/ netbag, string for making a string bag — *kaari*
string beads, put a string through beads — *-kes*
string things together on a rope — *-tuuru*
stringy, fibrous — *moreeneŋa-, morenmorenŋa-, uranuranŋa-*
stringy part of something, fringe, tassle, tuft — *more-, wooro tumbuunu*
strip off — *-kelko, -sek*
strip off (leaves) — *-yazuumu, -tiizi*
strip used for making mats, bags — *mi*
striped — *parrisŋa-, palkat(kat)ŋa-*
stripes, make stripes — *-parris*
strive — *mbura- papiriizi, mbura- pakpak, -kam se ki mbura-, -kam kinkiini/ kinkin*
stroke — *-suulu*
stroll for pleasure — *-wwa le-*
strong — *-mbol, mbolŋa-, -kelkel, mata-ŋonoono, mbolkeŋkeŋŋa-, mbura-ŋa-*
strong alcoholic drink — *yok mbolŋana*
strong and healthy — *mbura- biibi, kar zoŋoono, karwaaŋga, kuli- imbol, tiro-ikiiri, tiro- imbol, tiro-ŋa-, tomtom us*
strong fibres inside wood, meat — *uranuran*
strong speech, words — *sua mbolŋana, sua mataanaŋana*
strong-flavoured / having a strong taste — *-peeze*
strong-headed (stubborn) — *ute- mbolŋa-, ŋgar imbol*
strong, hard — *kekeŋa-, ŋgorŋa-, patŋa-*
strong, powerful — *mbolŋa-, mbolkeŋkeŋŋa-, mataanaŋa-*
strong, tight — *tuŋ, ndaŋdaŋŋa-*
structure to help pull logs — *paara*
struggle — *mbura- mbura, mbura- papiriizi, mbura- pakpak, -porou, -pun mbura-*
stub out — *-kinmeete*
stubborn — *kaisiigiŋa-, kete- patŋana, ute- imbol pa, ute- mbolŋa-, ŋgar imbol, zorzooroŋa-, talŋa- ŋgungun*
stubbornness — *kaisiigi, zooroŋana*
stuck and not knowing what to do next — *mata- tuktuk, mata- katkat*

stuck, get stuck — *-ko, -leege, -ti, -soolo sala, -tu*
stuck, get stuck, be unable to do something, be hindered, be prevented — *-tat, -yel, zaala imun, -lil*
stuck, get stuck in one's throat — *-leege ŋgure-*
studs, framing timber — *temboŋ*
studs (from the ground up to the roof) — *gungun*
study — *-kam ŋgar pa*
stuff inside, put inside — *-kelzeebe, -daaba, -padaban*
stumble — *-sursur, -mel, -sursuuru*
stumble into something — *-tutkat*
stumble over — *-soborou sala*
stumble, lurch, walk haltingly — *-tarakoŋkoŋ, -taratenten*
stump, last bit of something — *tu-*
stumped (be stumped and not know what to do) — *ŋgar imap, -ru zaala pa*
stunned — *lele- ikam keŋ, kete- ikam wek*
stunted(ness), not growing well — *ka-beleege, beleegeŋa-, mbolkeeteŋa-*
stupid — *-kankaana, borauŋa-, kankaanaŋa-, nagaraŋa-, -talli, talliŋa-*
stupid speech — *sua kankaanaŋana*
stutter — *sua ilegleegi, -yaŋgelŋgeele sua, -mimi*
subdue, subjugate — *-koto, -yaraama*
subdued — *mata- isu*
submerge, sink — *-mon*
submissive — *mata- leŋleŋ, -leŋ la sua*
subsection boundary within a garden area — *nabut*
subside, ease, abate — *-raurau, -su*
succeed — *iur ŋonoono*
succinct (make succinct, concise) — *-pelek*
suck — *-keeŋge, -semsem*
suck in, inhale — *-sen*
suck on (mangos) — *-sus*
suckle — *-piwin*
sudden, surprise — *pamururŋana*
suddenly (used to introduce surprising events in narratives) — *molo som na, ...*
suddenly come (wind, storm) — *-pol katkat*
suddenly and quickly do — *bil pa tamen*
suddenly see, unexpectedly see, spot someone — *mata- pokpok pa*
suffer consequences, get back at — *-se ka-, -re kadoono pa, -pakaara ka-, -re ka zoŋoono*
suffer famine — *-kan peteele, peteele ipun*
suffer from thirst — *-karakyaaga, miri, ŋgure- mamaaza/ itautau*
suffer greatly — *mata- siŋiini isu, -baada pataŋana biibi*
suffer physically — *ni- iyoyou, -karaŋeeze*
suffering — *pataŋana, yoyouŋana*
sufficient — *irao, kek, keŋkeŋ kat, ndabok, ndemeereŋa-*
sugar glider (marsupial, flying opossum) — *sikomkom, sikomsikom, simkom*
sugar, sugarcane — *teu*
sugarcane (wild, =Tok Pisin *pitpit*) — *tuumbu*
suggest an idea — *-piri ŋgar*
suggestive, Try it! — *-toombo ten*
suicidal, commit suicide — *-ur geezeŋana pa itu-, -pasaana itu-*
suit — *-ur ambai pa*
suitable — *ambai pa, kinŋa-, irao pa*
sulk — *-ur ŋgis pa, -ŋu*
sullen — *mata- muŋaiŋai, ŋgumtur ikam*
sun — *zoŋ*
sun (as a time indicator) — *zoŋ mataana*
Sunday, Sabbath — *aigule potomŋana ki Merere, aigule tabe ketende su pa i*
support, secure against — *-ŋgat*
support, strengthen — *-palot, -parse, -pombol, -posou, -silou, silou, suluken, siliken*
support (become supporter or helper for someone) — *-we silou pa*
support by holding under one's arm — *-wiliŋ*
support, supporter, help — *siili, silou*
sure-footed — *kumbu- irokiskis toono*
sure-handed — *nama- alalaŋa-, bakŋa-*
sure, make sure that — *-re la pa*
sure, make sure to remember — *-po se mata-, -po se ndomo-*
surf zone — *kur*
surface, pop up, come up — *-pit se, pok se*
surface, skin, bark — *kuli-*
surface of the ground, reef, water — *keteene*
surface of the ground — *toono keteene/ kopoono*
surface of water — *yok kuliini, kuliyeete, ŋgauliini, ŋgalwiini, keteene*
surpass — *-lip*
surprise — *-pamurur, pamururŋana, -pamorsop*
surprise and approval Intj. — *Yo barau!*
surprise Intj. — *Wai!, Waitas!, Eeron!, Ee anaŋ!*

surprise with realization Intj. — *Iŋgi sa...na!*
surprised — *-murur, kete- imurur*
surprised at seeing someone — *-mata-pokpok pa*
surrender to — *-zem itu- ila ki*
surround — *-kaukau, -ku, -papiliu, -mender roro*
surround with something — *-liukaala, -siirikaala, -roorokaala*
surveillance — *mbiyan*
suspect — *-suk sua pa, lele- iur sorok*
sustain, fortify — *-kipiiri, -kis, -pakiiri*
sustain, sustainer — *-we tu- pa, tu-*
swallow — *-teene*
swallow food quickly, gulp down — *-sabeleu, -won*
swamp — *tiiŋgi*
swampy, muddy — *aitolŋana, dubupŋana, karoozo, tiiŋgiŋana*
swap (swap places, things) — *-pabeleu*
sway — *-mbukil, -pamirri*
swear, use bad language, curse — *kwo- isosor pa, kwo- kombolŋa-, -piri sua sosor, kwo-sananŋa-*
sweat — *uze*
sweat pouring — *uze ipun, uze ipooro*
sweating with fear — *ndoŋdoŋ ikam*
sweep, be swept away — *-sabeleu, -sur, -yaŋgwiiri*
sweep with a broom — *-siiri*
sweet potato (=Tok Pisin *kaukau*) — *serembat*
sweet, pleasant talk — *sua mbuyeeneŋana-*
sweet, good tasting — *namutŋa-*
sweetness (fatty, oily) — *mbuyeene, mbuyeeneŋana-*
swell — *pirpiiri ikam, -sar, -suŋsuŋ*
swelling — *sarŋana, pirpiiriŋana, piripiriŋana*
swelling goes down — *-miizi*
swim against a current — *-piri wo*
swim under water — *-kilkiili, -pitik*
swim, swimming — *-yaago, yaagoŋana*
swim on the surface (snakes etc.) — *-saaza*
swindle — *-watke*
swing around in a circle — *-paŋgilliti*
swing back and forth — *-piŋpiŋ, -pabil*
swing one's hand — *-sambar*
swing someone by their arms — *-babal*
swing, rock a baby — *-nene*
swing, swinging — *-maye, mayeŋana*
swipe, pinch — *-kam kuumbu pa, -kem, -kemut, -seket, -semboron nama- pa, -yapas*
swirl — *-pabeleu*
swirling, churning (of water) — *belutŋa-*
switch — *-pabeleu, -parpabeleu*
swollen — *sarŋa-, -putput, -suŋsuŋ, wokwokŋa-, (n)dokŋa-, pirpiiriŋa-, puŋpuŋŋa-*
swollen breast (due to filariasis) — *zuzu-iloondo*
swollen neck gland — *biiŋi ikam*
swollen lymph nodes in groin — *saŋa- ise, ka tiliizi ise*
swollen scrotum — *lembe- pompomŋana, lembe- iloondo*
swollen spleen — *wer ikam*
swollen stomach — *kopo- ndokŋana, kopo-putput, kopo- wokwok*
swollen, bulging, full — *-kerkeere, putput, -titi*
swoon, about to faint — *mata- zugutgut, mata- imbelmbel, mata- kokouŋana ise*
swoop — *-mbenben*
sword — *buza*
sword grass, kunai — *rie, re, ri*
sympathy Intj. — *Eeraa!, Eraa!, Raa!, O raa!, O yalei!, Yalei!, A ra!, O yae*
synagogue — *lupŋana muriini*
synergy — *mbuŋi-, siŋi-, kuzi-*

T

table — *mbalia*
taboo — *ŋgalseki, ŋgalsekŋa-, -potom pa, sapaari*
tadpole — *ŋgetŋgeete*
tag marker in questions — *na*
Tahitian chestnut (=Tok Pisin *aila*) — *ip*
tail — *wi-*
tail feathers of birds which can be used as decorations — *iili*
tail, follow after someone — *-renaana*
tailbone — *mbule- kuruunu*
tailless animal — *aikuba, wi- somŋa-*
take — *-kam, -kam le-, -kam ka-, -ur* + horizontal motion verb
take a break from certain activity — *-mender*
take a deep breath — *-yataaŋa*
take a handful, scoop up — *-korok, -ro*
take a nap — *-ur mata-*

take a shortcut — *-kakat, -kelkat, -yembut*
take a side road — *-to zaala boogoŋana*
take a wrong road, go astray — *-paŋoobo*
take, use up, finish off (all of someone's possessions) — *-niimi*
take along things needed — *-teegeraama*
take apart, take down — *-kiili*
take away — *-kwaaza, -pi, -tatke, -waaza, -yake*
take away secretly — *-koki*
take back one's child and pay the expenses of those who have cared for him/her — *-kamut*
take by hand and pull away — *-yasasaara*
take care of — *-mboro, kopo- pa, mata-ŋgal, mata- pa, -mbes ki, -kam peŋ pa, -re pa*
take care of somebody having a baby — *-teege siŋ pa*
take down (from a wall, hook) — *-unke*
take down a boat's sail, strike a sail — *-pun le*
take hold — *-teege, karau lae pa, -pei, -sou, -sasaara*
take hold of in the mouth, bite — *-ŋa*
take in air, breathe — *-kam miiri*
Take it! (used when offering something to someone) — *Is!*
take legal action against, take to court, institute legal proceedings against — *-pamender*
take off (by twisting) — *-pamekeende*
take off (by twisting), open (used of lids of containers) — *-kaaga, -kinkaaga*
take off, remove — *-kinke, -tatke, -winke, -unke*
take off, take out — *-kiili, -pai, -pas, -seko, -zun*
take one's lineage to another village — *-kuundu*
take out from, draw out — *-weene, -yake*
take out, pick up and throw away — *-sepet*
take part in a feast, meal — *kwo- (i)teege*
take the place of a previous generation — *-parpekel*
take revenge on — *-pokot*
take secretly — *-kemut*
take secretly some bodily product from someone — *-piindi*
take sides with — *-lae ki*
take skin off, strip off, skin — *-sek, -zegzek*
take someone somewhere — *-ur*
take someone through a difficulty — *-pazal(zal) zaala pa*
take something along just in case — *-teegekaala*
take something to someone — *-kam la ki, -poloondo*
take the place of — *-kam muri-, -pekel*
take vengeance on — *-pokot*
take without asking — *-koki*
take without paying — *-kam sorok*
talk (verb) — *-so sua, -zozo*
talk (noun) — *sua*
talk a lot — *-yo ŋgele, -yo sua, -maata kwo-*
talk a lot (a group talking) — *kwo- kwo-*
talk about — *-kam sua pa, kwo- ila pa, kwo-iŋgal, -so pa*
talk about many different matters — *kwo--kakes, kwo- -yabakes pa*
talk about someone's behaviour, gossip — *-nin kao pa, -pinin kao*
talk about something a lot — *-yo kwo-, -maata kwo-, kwo- (i)teege, kwo- ikam, -kam sua boozo pa*
talk admiringly about someone — *-yo kao*
talk at angrily, harshly — *-kalŋa- ŋerŋer pa, ŋerŋer pa, -mbim*
talk back — *-segeede sua*
talk badly about — *-pasaana sua pa*
talk behind someone's back — *-nin kao*
talk calmly — *kalŋa- iluumu, kwo- isu*
talk disrespectfully to people older than oneself — *kwo- (i)sala ute-*
talk fantasies — *-luŋ kwo-*
talk forcefully — *keze- keke, keze- imbol*
talk in one's sleep — *-bogboogo*
talk like, in same way — *-ur ŋgure- kembei*
talk loudly — *kalŋa- keteene men, kalŋa-isala, kwo- ise, -so ma kalŋa- biibi*
talk nonsense, blather — *kwo- perper sorok, kwo- pereu pereu sorok*
talk out, proclaim, preach — *-soyaara*
talk that causes trouble — *kao*
talk to someone directly — *-so la ni-, -so la mata-, -so katkat*
talk which has no basis — *sua sorok, sua usomŋana*
talk, word comes/goes — *kalŋa- imar/ ila*
talk/words that give(s) life — *sua mata yaryaaraŋana*
talkative — *kwo- suaŋa-, kwo- perperŋa-, keze- kaiwoŋa-, Moŋo*
tall — *kumbu- molo*

tall and strong — *karwaaŋga, -tum us*
tall and thin — *worwooroŋa-*
tallish, somewhat tall — *kumbu- moloŋa-*
tame — *mata- barauraŋa-, mata- isu*
tame an animal — *-pabarau, -pamormor, -pun mormor*
tan (light tan, yellow) — *weŋgaara*
tangle, tangle up — *-kau, -pakaukau*
tangled, get tangled — *-perek, perekŋa-*
tap — *-didi, -pit*
tap or fiddle with one's hands idly — *nama-koŋkoŋ*
tapered — *-wilwil, wilwilŋa-*
taro — *mok*
taro kongkong — *galam/ ŋgalam*
taro shoot for planting — *yuugu*
task — *uraata/ urta*
tassels — *moren moren, tumbu-*
taste — *kwo- (i)teege, kwo- ikanamaala, -kan tenten*
taste by licking — *-nem*
taste good — *-kam ŋgure-, -zuuru ŋgure-, -namut, namutŋa-, mbuyeeneŋa-*
taste of juice, juice — *suru-*
tasteless, bland — *kasakasaŋa-*
tasty — *mbuyeeneŋa-, namutŋa-*
taut, tight — *-ndaŋdaŋ, -ndeŋdeŋ*
tautology expression — *pataaŋa*
tax collector — *tomtom ta iyyo takesŋana i*
teach — *-paute, -pakilaala, -ŋgalraama, -kam ŋgar pa, -so pa, -tut*
teach by punishing — *-ŋgal mata-*
teacher — *mos katuunu, pauteŋana, pauteŋana ka tomtom*
tear — *-raaza, rek*
tear, be torn accidentally — *-pamaraaza*
tear down — *-reege, -yasureege, -yaŋgwiiri*
tear into pieces — *-tatut, -yatut, -kerrut, -ŋgorut*
tear into pieces, rip up (used of dogs, pigs, crocodiles) — *-pasapasa*
tear into shreds — *-teete*
tear into, attack verbally — *kwo- ipun, -ŋa*
tear off — *-saaza, -yatut*
tear through the house — *-yautiŋgiiri*
teardrop, tears — *mata luluunu*
tearing down — *reegeŋana*
technique, way of doing something — *mbulu*
teeth — *zoŋo-*
teeth (white and full) — *zoŋo-puspuuzuŋana, rooroŋana*
teeth are visible, smile — *zoŋo- isir*
teeth fall off one by one — *zoŋo- murumŋa-*
tell — *-so, -sotaara*
tell a story about — *-pit mbol pa*
tell in detail — *-sinin*
tell out, proclaim, publish — *-soyaara*
tell out secrets — *kwo- iswe, -paraaza sua, -ŋgal talŋa-*
temple — *Urum Merere*
temporal proximity — *-i, i, gi*
temporary house — *beeze, saŋarai*
tempt — *-toombo, -tok, -wat, -lili*
tempt to do something — *-pasiksik lele-*
tempt to drink — *-pasiksik ŋgure-*
temptation — *toomboŋana, watŋana*
tempter — *watiiŋi*
ten (Lit. 'two hands/fives') — *laamuru*
ten kina — *moni zaraaba ta, pius/ ro ta*
ten, in tens, by tens — *laamuruŋa*
tenderloin — *saŋa-*
tentacles (of octopus, squid) — *naman naman*
tentacles (of coral polyps) — *moren morenŋa-*
tepid, lukewarm — *lugoogoŋa-*
termites — *rap*
termite nest — *meteke*
terrified — *motoŋana biibi ikam, riŋriŋ ikam, kopo- kopo- imap ma indou ise, kuli- isarakrak*
test — *-toombo, toomboŋana,* verb + *ten*
testicles — *lembe- putuunu*
that (complementiser) — *be, kembei, ta*
that (in relative clauses) — *ta, tabe, tau*
that one (near you) — *tina, tana*
That is not the case. / That is not how it is. / I don't accept what you say. — *Na som.*
that one (indicating known entity) — *ina*
that over there — *tiŋga, taŋga*
that one over there (away from both speaker and hearer) — *iŋga*
that one way over there — *tiŋgaa, taŋgaa*
thatch, roofing — *kooto*
thatching stick (to which sago palm thatching is sewn) — *ŋgil*
thatching that sticks out on the eaves — *ruumu ka ndaama*
thatching, outer edge of sago thatching — *seryaŋ*
thatching, part that comes off of the gable of the clan house — *namor*

That's incredible! Intj. — *Waai!*
that's the reason that Conj. — *tanata*
the — *tana, tina*
theft — *kuumbu*
their — *kizin, -n*
them — *zin*
themselves — *zitun*
then Conj. — *na, naso, tana, nako, o ina ko*
then Conj. (indicates a greater temporal gap, or change in topic) — *to*
then will... (expresses temporal sequence between events expected to happen in the future) — *tonabe*
then would... — *kozobe ..., so*
then... will — *mako, inako*
there (near you) — *tana, tina*
there (nearby but somewhat removed from both speaker and hearer) — *tiŋga*
therefore Conj. — *takena (ta), tana*
therefore Conj. (indicates a reason-result relationship — *tabe*
they — *ti-, zin*
they together — *ziŋan*
they two, the two of them — *ziru*
thick (hair) — *rouŋa-, -mbuŋbuŋŋa-*
thick, swollen, large — *-puŋpuŋ, puŋpuŋŋa-*
thick, overgrown — *mbuŋbuŋŋa-, -supsup, -suŋsuŋ*
thicket — *mbaŋbaŋ*
thief — *tomtom ki kuumbu, tomtom/wal kuumbuŋa-, kuumbu tiene, kuumbu tieneŋa-, molmol kuumbuŋa-, namaanaŋa-*
thigh — *suki-*
thigh bone — *soobo*
thin (of body parts) — *-mbin, mbinŋa-, mbinbinŋa-, -koŋkoŋ, koŋkoŋŋa-, ndiloŋa-, koŋkoŋ ndiloŋa-, saŋeete*
thin (used of flat objects) — *-minip*
thing — *koroŋ, mbulu*
think a lot about how to do something — *mata- iurur, lele- iurur (pa)*
think about — *-kam ŋgar pa, mata- ila pa*
think about (some person, thing, or place that is far away or dead) — *-twermiili*
think about again — *mata- imiili pa*
think about food all the time — *mata- iŋgal kopo- men, mata- kiniŋa-*
think about how to do something — *mata--ru, mata- iur pa*
think about something a lot — *-kam ŋgar boozo pa*
think back on — *mata- ikam la pa, mata- ila ise, mata- imiili, -twermiili*
think hard — *-pun ute-*
think of — *mata- ise pa, mata- -ŋgal*
think of something as being important or significant — *pataŋa- ise*
thinking — *ŋgar*
thinking is clear — *ŋgar ipet, -kilaala, mata-ipeere pa, mata- ipue*
third — *-we tel pa, ma tel*
thirsty — *-karakyaaga, miri, ŋgure-ikerekere, ŋgure- imamaaza*
thirteen — *laamuru mi tel*
this — *ti, taiŋgi, tiŋgi, tei*
this one right here — *tiŋgis*
this one, this thing — *iŋgi*
this side of something — *mbaagi*
thorns in plants, thorny — *matan matanŋa-*
thorns inside a sago palm — *meene ndaran ndaran*
thorns on sago palm fronds — *meene ka kotiizi, meene mataana*
thoughts — *lele-, ŋgar*
thread, put through — *-kuru, -pakuru*
thread beads onto a string — *-kes*
thread through — *-yo la*
threat — *sua pamotoŋana*
threaten to do something — *-laaŋa, -pamoto, -kam sua pamotoŋana*
three — *tel*
three by three, in threes — *teltelŋa*
three days ago — *uriiza*
three days from now — *upeele*
threshing — *tirkeŋana*
throat — *ŋgure-*
throat feels better — *ŋgure- imbeeze*
throat is parched, dry, thirsty — *ŋgure-kerekere, ŋgure- imamaaza*
throbbing — *-kam kutkut*
throne — *muri- peeze kana*
through, by means of (instrumental cause) — *-we zaala pa*
throughout — *-rao*
throw — *-giibi, -lu, -piri*
throw a stick or stone at something which is higher — *-peteke, -kotke*
throw around — *-yaŋgwiiri, -paŋgiriŋ*
throw at by swinging one's hand — *-sambar*
throw away contents of something (water, rubbish) — *-sipliŋ, -sipil, -swaaga, -swaana, -swiiri, -yaala*
throw down — *-palkeete, -pundu*

throw oneself into a dance — *-piri*
throw something, scatter — *-tiyaara*
throw up — *-lulu*
thrust into and break — *-kelpaala*
thrust one's chest forward — *-sara ka-mbooro*
thumb — *nama- naana*
thump, thud — *ŋuŋ su, nduŋ*
thunder — *-kuruŋ, lolo*
thus — *ta kembei*
tickle — *-kiliklik, -pamaliklik*
tidal wave, tidal surge — *nonor*
tide that is going down, low tide — *magat*
tide that is rising, high tide — *sir*
tidy up, make nice — *-peŋgeeze*
tie — *-mbuk, -mbut, -mol*
tie into a bundle — *-pezekat, -pokat*
tie shut — *-koko, -kokokaala, -ke -mbukkaala, -punkaala*
tie, fasten something to something else — *-mbit, -daada lae, -pokaala*
tie together — *-liigi, -mbat, -po, -pokat, -ŋgeere, -liigikaala, -poŋgeere*
tie together firewood — *-tuugu*
tie up with a leaf — *-liigi*
tied shut — *kokoŋa-*
tied up corner of a cloth — *tumbu-*
tight, become tight — *ndeŋdeŋ tuŋ*
tightly attached, firmly attached — *-kapis*
tight, too tight, hold tightly — *-bibiizi*
tight-fisted, tightwad, stingy — *mata- kon pa, mata konŋa-, -lul nama-, nama- lululŋana, kete- rokokaala, ute- imbol pa, kete-borbor, kete- koroŋŋa-, kete- molo mete*
tighten — *-daada ma ndeŋdeŋ, -riibi*
tightly together, close together with no spaces between — *ndinŋa-, rouŋa-*
tilted, at an angle — *-sukuundu, -terre*
timber at the bottom of a fence — *ŋge ndomoono*
time — *gorgor, koozo, leene, mazwa-, mbasaŋa-, nol, swo-, zoŋ mataana*
time (non-specific) — *lwoono ta, lwoono sa*
time (specific) — *nol, mazwa-*
time and again, repeatedly — *ta(par)paara*
time associated with mourning — *pula sananŋa-*
time of death — *ka- mete, swo- imap*
time of rest — *kuumbu*
timespan — *mbasaŋa-, mazwa-*
time, at the time that, when — *indeeŋe*
times — *pa* + numeral
timid — *-moriri, mata- koikoi pa, moririŋa-, -moto*
tiny — *kaisuluklukŋa-, somto*
tiny bit, tiny part — *kimbiŋa-, tipi-*
tiny pieces, crumbs — *muunu*
tip someone off about something — *-ŋgal talŋa- pa*
tip of the tail — *wiini sipiini*
tire out — *-pagesges, -pamalai*
tired of — *-gesges, ni- gesges pa*
tired of listening to something — *talŋa-yoyou pa, talŋa- gesges pa*
tired of talking about something — *kwo-gesges pa, kwo- iyoyou pa*
tired out by a journey — *pai ipun*
tired, feel tired — *ni- isaana, kuli- imalai, kuli imele, -malai, ni- isaana, -saana, -beleege, kuli- ibeleege*
tired, make tired, annoy — *-pagesges*
tired, very sleepy — *mata- ipata, mata-ŋenŋeene, mata- ikam sanaana*
tiredness — *malaiŋana*
tiredness caused by socializing with other people — *kuumbu*
to — *be, ka-, ki,* serialised motion verbs *(la, sula, sala, lela), le-, pa*
to (move horizontally to) — *lae*
tobacco (=Tok Pisin *brus*, *smok*) — *koi*
tobacco type with broad leaves — *koi talŋa-palŋa-*
today, now — *koozi*
toe — *kumbu- lutuunu*
toe, big toe — *kumbu- naana*
toenails — *kumbu- kukun kukun*
together with — *raama (la ki), kitoka,* pronoun + *ŋan/ru (itiŋan, niamŋan, niomŋan, ziŋan, ituru, niamru, niomru, ziru)*
together, be in one group — *-mbot la mbata*
together, do things together — *baram, -parlup*
toilet — *lom*
toilet (need to go to the toilet) — *lom ise pa*
Tok Pisin — *sua biibi, kalŋa- biibi*
tomorrow — *gaaga, mankwono*
tongs made of bamboo — *kipin*
tongue — *mia-*
too much, be too much for — *-zooro*

too much, excessive — *mete, -kam ma isala mete, paagapuk, -zaza*
too, also — *tomini, tomeen*
tool type (used for hollowing wooden dishes, canoes, etc.) — *akulalu*
tooth — *zoŋo-, waŋ*
top corner teeth of pig — *waŋ*
top corner teeth of dog — *mor*
top of the mountain — *abal uteene*
top of, on, over — *ŋwa-*
top part of head (used of pigs) — *apaŋ*
top part, beginning (of a garden, river, or tree) — *kunduunu*
top part, head — *ute-*
top plate (on top of the studs) — *mbal*
topic shift, to next topic Intj. — *Ayo/ Aiyo*
torch — *kai*
torch (from a *kaikai* tree) — *kai bolom*
torch (of coconut grease) — *kai ŋgwaara*
torch (of coconut leaves) — *kai busbus*
torch (of stinging nettles) — *kai galiau*
torn up, be torn — *maraazaŋa-, metŋa, -saana*
torso, middle part — *lwo-*
toss — *-piri, -swiiri*
totally, all — *imap kat, ma -map, makiŋ*
totem (symbols of a clan's identity) — *us*
totem pole of a clan house — *nasil*
touch — *-teege, nama- isu pa*
tough, strong — *tiro-ŋa-, tiro- keskeezeŋa-*
tough to cut — *uran uranŋana*
town crier — *soŋaaŋ*
trace a drawing, do exactly same — *-poto*
track someone — *-pit, -re naana, -reut*
trade — *-kam ŋgomo, -kam roukeeli, mbalpuni, mburooŋo*
trader — *roukeeli ka tomtom, mbalpuni ka tomtom*
trade language — *kalŋa- biibi*
trading partner — *guraaba*
traditional dance — *naroogo*
traditional law, custom — *tutu*
trail (used by an animal) — *putar*
transgress, break, violate (a law) — *-molo tutu*
translate — *-tooro sua*
translation — *sua tooroŋana*
transmit a disease, infect — *-kes, -keske*
transparent — *-ŋgalaŋ, ŋgalaŋŋa-*
transport — *-uuzu*
transport a lot of things — *-pekes*
transport by floating — *-pusur*
transverse brace for trusses — *miiri niini*
trap — *kilis, napitpit, zagzak*
trap to catch pigs (made of sharply pointed sticks standing) — *kulumbo*
trash — *musmuuzu, gedeeŋe*
travel — *-pa, -kapela*
travel on/by foot — *-pa toono*
travel food — *kini mazeene*
travel in a vehicle — *-ko, -loondo*
tread on — *-padagdaaga, -paramut*
treat as a joke — *-peŋeu*
treat as holy — *-potom pa*
treat as insignificant — *kwo- ipasom, mata- pasom, -repiili*
treat badly, afflict — *-kam bakai pa, -kam sanaana pa, nama- ikan, -seeze mata-*
treat kindly — *-kampe*
treat spleen disease — *-ŋgal ka wer*
treat unfairly, poorly — *-kam ŋoobo, -kam ŋoobo mbulu (pa)*
tree (general term) — *ke* (for specific tree types, see Semantic Fields)
tree kangaroo — *wok nap*
tree of eternal life — *ke ki mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana*
tremble — *-murur, kete- kutkut*
trembling — *mururuŋana, riŋriŋ*
tremendous, huge, giant — *maanzi, magor, siŋanabi*
trench — *ŋgoloobo*
trevally (=Tok Pisin *langur*) — *nuŋuuru*
trial — *toomboŋana*
trial performance — *-kam toomboŋana*
tribunal — *sua urpeŋana muriini*
trick someone to believe something — *-pakaam, -pakaka*
trick, deceive — *-pakaam, -kam kara, -luŋke*
trim away — *-taarut*
trim hair — *-pup*
trip over — *-mel*
trip, journey — *pai*
trouble, problem — *pataŋana*
trouble, annoy someone — *-mbuulu*
trouble, be in trouble — *-mbel, -ru zala- pa, pataŋana indeeŋe, -mbot pataŋana leleene*
troubled —*lele- ipata pa, kopo- iyoyou*
troubled appearance — *mata- monmoondo*
true — *ŋonoono*
truly — *kat, ŋonoono (kat)*
truly not know — *-utekot som*
trumpet, trumpet shell (=Tok Pisin *taur*, =*Triton* shell) — *twiiri*
trunk — *ke lwo-*

trust — *mata- se ki, -ndemeere, -pase*
trustworthy — *ndemeereŋa-, mata- seŋa-*
truth, true talk — *sua ŋonoono*
truthful — *kwo- ŋonoono*
try and ask — *-tok, -toombo ten, -wi ten*
try hard — *-kelkel, -ke tiro-, mbura-papiriizi, mbura- pakpak, -kam kinkiini, -kam kinkin, mbura- mbura-*
try a little bit, try out some new kind of food — *-kan tenten*
try to do something — *-toombo ten, -laaŋa ten*
try to figure out something — *mata- ru, -ru zaala pa*
try to get ahead of other people — *-serseere*
try to get away, wiggle — *-piŋpiŋ*
try to grasp at, hold on to — *-sou nanaana*
try to make oneself attractive — *-ŋor kaibiim*
try to regain one's balance — *-tarakoŋkoŋ/ -tarkoŋkoŋ*
try to remember — *mata- karra*
try to solve a problem — *-ru zaala (pa)*
try to stop someone from screaming — *-ŋaarakaala kalŋa-/ kwo-*
try unsuccessfully — *-toombo ma som*
tuck one's clothes in while sitting down — *-ŋgaraŋkaala*
tug on, yank, jerk, pull on — *-tak*
tune — *ŋger*
tune a guitar or drum — *-pakan*
turbid — *muunduŋa-*
turbid, make turbid — *-pamunmuundu*
turn — *kadoono*
turn — *-tooro, -sabuleeze*
turn around and return quickly — *kirik, -sagoogo*
turn away from, turn one's back on — *-pizil ndeme- pa, -piri ndeme- pa, -piŋgis mata- pa*
turn chest up — *kete- wek se*
turn forcefully (used of water) — *-pabeleu*
turn off, stop, bring to a halt — *-punmeete*
turn on, rotate, turn around — *-tooro*
turn, rotate, twist a lid — *-patokooro*
turn one's face the other way — *-piŋgis mata- pa*
turn over, capsize — *-tapel*
turn upside down — *-kutun, -palketaanda*
turn yellow, dry up — *-mazozo*
turtle — *pen*
tusk of a pig (used for decorations) — *ze*
twelve — *laamuru mi ru*
twenty (Lit. 'one man') — *tomoota*
twenty one — *tomoota mi ta*
twice — *pa ru*
twilight — *baram, guruŋ*
twinkling — *-kam pirik pirik*
twins — *boogo, boogo ru*
twist — *-kelogloogo, -mbekes, -begeu*
twist people's words/ talk — *-pabogboogo sua, -piŋgis sua*
twist off — *-ke, -keende, -kendeke*
turn, open by twisting — *-kinkaaga*
twist one's ankle — *kumbu- [ikeltaanda/ -mbekes/ -begeu]*
twist one's body — *-kokoogo, -kam piŋpiŋ, -pa peŋpeŋ*
twist open/shut (the lid of something) — *-patokooro*
twist together by rolling — *-twooro*
twisted (used of trees, wood) — *-piiŋgi*
twisted, curved, crooked, winding — *keloogoŋa-*
two — *ru*
two by two — *ruŋa, ruruŋa*
two days ago — *uriizi*
two days from now — *malama*
two fish (classifier) — *ye luluunu ta*
two lengths of thatching — *kooto luluunu ta*
two of them — *ziru*
two of us (EXC) — *niamru*
two of us (INC) — *ituru*
two of you — *niomru*
two-edged, two-sided — *mata mbaaru*
two-faced — *mia- bogboogoŋa-*
typhoon, whirlwind — *napiu*
typical — *ta kembeiŋa-*

U

uh-uh! — *E-e!, Mm-m!*
ugly looking (insult) — *ruŋgu- bai*
ulcer — *mbeete*
ultimate judge — *tiiriŋana katuunu*
umbilical cord — *pese-*
unable — *-rao som*
unable to do something — *-lil, -tat*
unable to hear, deaf — *talŋa- imun*
unable to move around — *melekŋa-, narapeŋa-*

unable to respond — *-ru zala- pa sua*
unable to sleep — *-keenekaala mata- som*
unable to speak, dumb — *keze- ikes, kwo-imun, kwo- somŋa-*
unavailable — *patekeŋana som*
uncle (maternal) — *wo-*
uncle (paternal) — *tama-*
uncles and other close male relatives from father's side — *tama- bizin*
uncombed — *perekperekŋa-*
uncommitted, not whole-hearted — *-teege tete ru*
uncomplicated, easily understood — *ŋgar potpotŋa-/ raurauŋa-*
unconcerned, not worried — *lele- ambai, lele- ipotpot*
unconscious — *-meete katkat, -metekat*
unconscious, make unconscious — *-pametmeete*
uncontrolled, having no self-control, reckless — *lele- tataŋa*
uncooked, fresh, raw — *mbitiŋa-*
uncooperativeness, uncooperative — *zooroŋana, zorzooroŋa-*
uncountable amount — *munŋaana ka tiene, munŋaana kelek, munŋaana ma munŋaana*
uncultivated area — *sok, su mbitiŋa-*
under the authority and protection of someone — *kopo- mbarmaana*
under, underneath — *mbarmaana, meleebe*
undermine, impair, weaken — *-pempem, -peŋpeŋ*
undermine an agreement — *-la sua mbuleene*
underneath a house — *mbaruumu*
underneath veranda — *korok korok*
understand — *-kilaala, -mbot mat pa, ŋgar ipet pa, ŋgar ise, -kam ŋgar pa*
understanding, have understanding — *ŋgar imbol, mata- imbol*
undo magic by chanting — *-purai*
uneducated, unenlightened — *mata- imun, mata- munŋa-*
unemotional, patient — *kete- biibi, kete- (-)meete, nagaraŋa-*
unenergetic — *mata- pot, -pempem, ŋgwolŋa-, mbura- somŋa-, -ŋguulu, lugoogaŋa-*
unenthusiastic, reluctant — *mata- parsiki*
unexpected happening — *pamururŋana*
unfold and spread out — *-peele*
unfriendly towards — *-ur ŋgis pa*
ungrateful (forgetful) — *mata- mbelelekaala, mata- mbiriizikaala*
unhappy, disappointed — *lele- ambai som, -peles*
unharmed body — *kuli- munŋaana*
unheard-of, unknown — *uru- somŋa-*
unimportant — *sorokŋa-, za- somŋa-, uru somŋa-*
unimportant compared to someone else — *-mbot ndeme- pa*
uninhabited — *-bilim, bilimŋa-, biaŋyaaŋ*
uninhabited or uncultivated area in the forest — *sok, su mbitiŋana*
uninterested in doing something, lazy — *kuli-mburaana pa som, lele- pa som, mata- ila lil, mbura- som, paŋa- beleege*
unique, only one — *tamenŋana*
unite, become one, unified — *-lup lele- ma -we tamen, -parlup, -parlup lele-, -parlup ma -we tamen*
united, joined with — *-sekap*
unkind to someone — *-kampe som*
unmarried woman who is past the normal age for marriage, spinster — *moori naana*
unmarried, single — *metetŋa-*
unmoved — *kete- patŋana*
unpleasant — *ambai som, sananŋa-*
unproductive person — *-ŋgwol, ŋgwolŋa-*
unreliable in one's promises — *kwo-naposposŋa-, naposposŋa-*
unresponsive — *talŋa- imun, talŋa-pampam, mata- parsiki, talŋa- som, -zeeze talŋa-, lele- imun*
unripe, uncooked, fresh, raw — *mbitiŋa-*
unscrew — *-kinkaaga, -pakaaga*
unsettle, shake, jerk — *-tok*
unskilled in hunting — *napumon*
unsophisticated, ignorant — *mata- munŋa-, kankaanaŋa-*
unstable, wants to have it both ways — *-teege tete ru, ŋgar iwe ru, lele- iwe ru, -mbot ru*
unsteadily, haltingly (walk) — *-tirikriigi, -tabirbir, -tarkoŋkoŋ*
unsuccessful, not succeed — *-laŋgis, -top, ma som, ma pis, -rao som, maŋaanakaal-*
untalkative, quiet — *maneneŋa-, nagaraŋa-*
unintelligible talk — *sua pakaukauŋa-*
untie, untangle — *-peeze, -putke, -pi*
until — *indeeŋe, irao, ...ma ila*
unusable, unavailable — *sil*

unusual, distinctive in appearance — *mata-palaeŋana*
unusually large — *sembeene*
unwarranted — *sorok*
unwavering, firm — *tuŋtuŋ, kaŋkaŋ*
unwilling — *(mata-) -parsiki, mata- bazzi, mbura somŋa-, ni- ilalae pa, -keke pa, kuli-/ mata-/ ni- mburaana pa som*
unwilling to change one's mind — *ŋgar imun pa, ute- imbol pa*
unwilling to give something — *mata- kon pa, kete- rokokaala, -ruutu, ute- imbol pa*
unwilling to listen — *talŋa- imun (pa), -pumun talŋa-, -zeeze talŋa-*
unworried — *lele- ipotpot*
unwrap, open — *-peeze, -putke, -laala*
up and down — *-su ma -se*
up to, meet/ fit a standard — *-rao*
up, upon — *sala, se*
uphold — *-kwaara, -silou*
upholder, supporter — *siili, silou*
upper arm — *nama- kiri muriini*
upper eave of a house — *kon kwoono*
upper edge of the ear — *talŋa kunduunu*
upper molar — *waŋ*
upper part of oesophagus — *ŋgure- sumbuunu*
upright, righteous — *ndeeŋeŋa-*
uproar — *siloolo*
upset, feel sorry for oneself, pity — *kete-imaraaza*
upset and angry — *kete- malmal, ni- puliizi pa, ni- sanaana pa, lele- sa pa, lele-iŋgauŋgau, lele- ŋgis, -ur ŋgis pa*
upset, sulk — *-ŋu, zuru- imbuk, zuru- ipapa, zuru- puŋpuŋ*
upset an agreement — *-la sua mbuleene, -pambukil sua*
upset and about to cry — *lele- imormor*
upset and complaining — *-ŋooŋo*
upset and grieving — *-mbai, lele- imbai, lele ipata, lele- isaana, -geeze*
upset someone — *-pasaana lele-, -pasiŋsiŋ mata-, -patuntun lele-, -paŋerŋer, -pamalmal kete-, -pakarra*
upset, disappointed — *lele- ambai som, -peles, kopo- iyoyou*
upside down — *kutunŋa-*
urge — *kwo- imbol pa, kwo- ipusuk, -maata kwo-, -maŋmaŋ, -kam kunkel, -sokere*
urge on, hurry — *-piyar*
urgent — *piyarŋana*
urine — *mbasiri-*
urine on clothing — *mbasirsir*
urinary infection — *mbasiryaut, mbasirwat*
us (EXC) — *yam*
us (INC) — *iti/ =ti*
use bad language/ profanity — *kwo- isosor, kwo- sananŋa-, kwo- kombolŋa-*
use parables, figurative language — *-ur sua se ki, -pambaara sua, -tooro sua*
use sexually explicit language/ profanity (taboo words) — *kwo- kombolŋa-, sua kombol*
use something as an excuse — *-urŋase ki*
use up, consume — *-kan, -mapmap*
used to someone — *kuli- imet pa*
used to, acclimated to, able to eat certain foods without ill effects — *kuli- iur pa*
useless, vain — *ŋono somŋa-, sorok, ma som*
usually, customarily, habitually — *koroŋ to,* reduplicated verbs
uterus — *kopo-, pikin muri-*
utterance — *sua*

V

vacated, vacant — *-bilim, bilimŋa-*
vagina — *kende-*
valley, floodplain, low area — *loobo, lele looboŋana, lele ŋgolooboŋa-*
valuable — *mbio, ndomo-ŋa-, zaanaŋa-, koroŋ ŋonoono*
vandalism — *-kam zigzik*
vanish, disappear — *-mbiriizi*
vapour — *bubuŋ, ŋauŋau*
vast amount — *keteene men, munŋaana ka tiene/ kelek*
vegetables (leafy, general term) — *zeere*
vein — *ura-*
vengeance — *mbulu pokotŋana, kadoono*
veranda — *pooto*
verbally attack — *kwo- ipun, -ŋa*
vernacular language — *kalŋa-*
verse — *sua suruunu, sua lwoono*
vertical — *-ŋgutŋguutu*
very — *kat, men, ŋonoono*
very (not very) — *pe som*
vexed, irritated, upset — *-gesges*
vibrating — *kat, katkat*
victim, dead — *uri*

victorious — *-lip*
Victory leaf plant (=Tok Pisin *tanget*) — *mermeere, ŋgalaŋ* (see Semantic Fields)
view as, have the opinion that — *-re kembei*
vigilant, alert — *mata- se, mata- ŋgal itu-, -repe*
vigorous — *siŋ iloondo, ni- ise ma tiktik, tiktikŋa-*
village — *kar*
village elders — *zin kolman*
village is in a commotion — *kar kopo-iseleeŋge*
village people — *kar kan*
vine, rope (general term) — *wooro*
vine types (see Semantic Fields)
violate, break, transgress (a law) — *-molo tutu*
violent — *lele- tataŋa men*
virgin — *metet, munŋa-*
virgin forest area that has never been cultivated — *sok, su mbitiŋana*
visibility — *lele, malaŋ*
visible, evident, plain — *-mbot mat*
visible, on-going action — *i, gi*
vision (have a vision) — *-keenetondo*
visit — *-lou*
visit many places looking for something — *-sasiliu*
visit something to check on it, keep eye on — *-maala, -lou, -loukaala*
visitor — *leembe*
Vitiaz Strait that is between Finschafen and Tuam — *Boboŋar*
vocation, work of farming — *mbombo*
vocative Intj. — *O!*
voice — *kalŋa-*
voice of an individual — *kalŋa-, nager, ŋger*
voice, get one's voice back after loosing it — *ŋgure- ikam pus*
voice, penetrating voice — *kalŋa- molo*
vomit — *-lulu, luluŋana*

W

wag one's tail — *-leleele*
wail — *-taŋ, -yeryer*
wailing — *tiŋiizi*
waist — *lwo-*
wait — *-mbot, -naama, -sa, -panaata*
wait (a bit first) — *-mbot muŋgu*
wait and see — *-mbot mi -re ten*
wait expectantly for — *-sa, -ur mata- pa*
wait in vain — *-naama ma som, -naama ni-*
wait for someone or something (but not sure if it will happen) — *-naama ten*
wake someone up — *-pai, -pamaŋga*
wake up — *mata- ikam pak, -maŋga*
wake up completely, feel woken up — *ni-ipeele*
wake up (from a dream) — *-pol*
wake up from unconsciousness — *mata- ipit se*
walk — *-pa, -wa(wa), -wwa*
walk, help to walk (a child) — *-pawa*
walk across (a village) — *-paala*
walk along something narrow — *-kes*
walk around something — *-papiliu, -pakoliuliu*
walk around with dogs to hunt — *-no*
walk backwards — *-pa ki ndeme-, -pa ki ŋuzu-, -miili pa ndeme-*
walk behind someone — *-pa ndeme-*
walk behind, come later — *-pa kaimer, -kemer*
walk bent over — *-kunkun ki pai*
walk erect — *tiro- ise*
walk gingerly, limp — *kelsuk, peŋpeŋ*
walk haltingly, shakily, stumblingly — *-tarakoŋkoŋ, -tirikriigi, -tabirbir*
walk in a river — *-paala*
walk in a swampy area — *-dubup*
walk in darkness — *-zugutgut, -kot zugut*
walk on a beach — *-piyaala*
walk on, step on — *-paramut, -padaaga, -paraama*
walk or live following one's own desires — *-wa le-, -to itu- lele-*
walk quietly — *-pa ki mos*
walk quietly and secretly — *-kemkeem-*
walk slowly — *-yaaru kumbu-, -yo kumbu-*
walk through the forest chopping things as one goes along — *-ŋgorŋgor*
walk throughout an area — *-pa pa*
walk together — *-pa mbata*
walk unsteadily — *-sursuuru*
walk with some discomfort (because of sore or abscess) — *-pa peŋpeŋ*
walk vigorously, energetically — *tiktik, tiro-ise pa pai*
walk without purpose — *-wwa le-*
walk, help walk — *-pawa*
walker (someone who walks a lot) — *kumbu-paipaiŋa-*
walking, journey — *pai*
walking stick — *tete*

walking sticks, stilts — *taŋtuŋ*
wall, wall in — *didi, -didi*
wallaby — *wok*
wallaby type (tree kangaroo) — *wok nap*
walled in area — *soŋsooŋgo*
wallet — *kautu ki pat*
wallow in mud — *-pun zubup*
wander — *-pa, -wwa, -ziriri/ -zirri*
wander around aimlessly — *bilbil, biltok, -liuliu*
wander around in a group — *ruŋruŋ*
wander off from the path — *-paŋoobo, -saŋsaŋ*
wanderer, loiterer — *paŋaeŋae*
want — *lele- be, lele- pa, -so(mbe)*
want something else than what is offered — *-peleele*
want to avoid someone — *-polop, -we seryaŋ*
want to eat meat, crave meat — *basmai, ŋgure- isaana pa, ŋgure- kutkut pa, mata-mbanbanŋa-*
want to help — *-kam kete-*
want (not want, only occurs in negated utterances) — *mbura- pa som*
wanting to listen, interested in hearing about — *talŋa- ituntun pa*
wanting, lacking, be short of — *-yel, -yeele, -mbot ŋoobo pa*
war — *malmal biibi*
ward off, deflect, avert — *-piŋgis*
warm up, heat up — *-pabayou, -kailes, -lo, -kaazakaala*
warm up in order to dry — *-laŋaata, -mbeles, -pamelle*
warn — *kwo- iŋgal, -maata kwo-*
warn secretly — *-ŋgal talŋa-*
warped — *-keloogo, keloogoŋa-*
warrior — *malmal ka-, zaaba ka-*
wary, aware, alert — *-re, mata- -ŋgal, mata-se*
wash — *-we, -ŋguuru, -ri, -pus*
wash sago — *-yaala*
washed away — *-sur*
washing, bathing — *weŋana*
wasp types — *tambuuru, kumusmus*
waste time, be slow — *-zwar, -naunau*
waste, use carelessly, squander — *-pasaana, -paŋgiriŋ, -semboron sorok, -piri/-wirri sorok pat*
watch — *-geede, mata- ila, -maala, -mbiyan, -re la pa, -kor mata-*
watch out, be aware of — *mata- se, mata-iŋgal pa, -repe, -re la pa, -reki*
Watch out, don't do that! Intj. — *Opopop! Opapo!*
watch over, guard, care for — *mata- pa, -mboro, -menderkaala*
watch over carefully — *-rekaala*
watch something moving away — *mata- ito*
watch through the night — *-pamaata*
watchful — *mata- ise*
watchman — *menderŋa-*
water (freshwater) — *yok*
water (have water inside) — *-pot*
water container — *yok putuunu*
water from one's eyes — *mata- suruunu*
water in a canoe — *yarman*
water level goes down, recede — *magat isu, -muzuuru*
water of life (in the Bible) — *yok mata yaryaaraŋana*
water spirit type — *azazwe, yaŋoyaŋo, wal yok kan*
water that comes up from inside the ground — *yok lepeene*
water, give water to, make wet, — *-paluumu, -pawizis, -pembeeze*
waterfall — *yok ndunduŋana*
watery sand — *maaŋga dubupŋana*
wattle (of birds) — *tamburaana*
wave at — *-ur(ur) nama-, -giibi nama-, -pabil, -piri nama- pa*
wave banners, flap — *(-)kolkol, -pabilbil*
wavering — *dadaru ikam, lele- imbol som, lele- iwe ru*
waves — *duubu, dubduubu*
waving one's limbs in the air — *pukpuk*
wax in ear — *tiili*
way, road, path — *zaala, zala-*
way (be the way/ means for something to happen) — *-we zaala pa*
way is closed — *zaala imun*
way of access — *zala-*
way of doing something — *mbulu, nakene, tutu*
way of life —*kumbu- tuunu, mbulu, pai, zaala*
way of paddling — *puze*
way of righteousness — *zaala ndeeŋeŋana*

way of walking — *pai*
way (be in the way, block, obstruct) — *-pakaala, -sekaala*
way (in that way, like that) — *ta kembena*
way (in this way, like this) — *ta kembei*
way, make a road, a way for something — *-pazal(zal) zaala pa*
we (EXC) — *niam, am-*
we (INC) — *iti, indi, tV-*
we together (EXC) — *niamŋan*
we together (INC) — *itiŋan*
we (ours (EXC)**)** — *-yam (tomo-yam), tiam*
we (ours (INC)**)** — *-ndV (tama-nda), kiti/kindi*
we (the two of us (EXC)**)** — *niamru*
we (the two of us (INC)**)** — *ituru*
we (us (EXC)**)** — *-yam*
we (us (INC)**)** — *-ti*
weak — *mburasomŋa-, pepepŋa-, -rao som, ŋguuluŋa-*
weak from hunger — *-meete sipir, -ŋguulu*
weak singing voice — *worwooroŋgou*
weakness — *mbura- imap, zamzam ipun/ ikam*
wealth objects — *mbio*
wealthy — *mbio uunu*
wean — *-tatut pa tui*
weapon — *zaaba*
wear out — *-pagesges, -pamalai*
wear traditional loincloth — *-pune maala*
weary of — *-gesges, ni- gesges pa*
weary of listening to something — *talŋa- (i)yoyou pa, talŋa- gesges pa*
weather — *lele*
weather has cleared — *lele imet*
weather magic (affects rain, wind) — *pou*
weave (palm leaves) — *-we*
weave (using some pointed thing) — *-ke*
weave baskets — *-teege*
weave using needle (sharp thing) — *-sil*
wed, marry — *-woolo*
wedding, wedded — *ula, ulaŋa-*
wedge apart, open — *-waaŋga*
wedge to hold an axe head on tight — *ndaŋin*
weed (a garden) — *-pun ro*
weed a new garden area — *-kintai*
weed sweet potato garden — *-laama, -wailaama*
weeds — *ro*
weight — *pataŋana*
weight, loose weight — *kuli- isu*
welcome ceremony of throwing water on new visitors — *yaalaŋana, -we ki*
welcome someone warmly — *-siibi, -kam raama lele- ambai*
well — *yok touŋana*
well, good, do well — *ambai, ndabok, ma ambai*
well, healthy — *ni- ambai*
well, make well, repair — *-karakiti, -urpe*
well, not well — *ambai pe som*
well-acquainted with — *kuli- irou, kuli- imet*
well-built person — *peeŋge, karwaaŋga*
well-educated — *ŋgarŋa-*
well-experienced — *aliŋgumoraŋa-, kolman pa*
well-grown — *-tum us*
well-grown (animals) — *ndekndekŋa-*
well-known for doing big things, famous — *uru-ŋa-, za-ŋa-*
well-made — *mbolŋa-*
west — *(lele ta) zoŋ isula*
west/ southwest wind — *daudao*
western tip of New Britain — *Mereu*
wet — *-wizis, wizisŋa-*
wet and cold — *lele kopo sirsir*
wet someone's appetite — *-luŋ kwo-*
wet, make wet — *-pawizis*
whale — *nalaŋsa*
what? — *padei, parei, so, sokorei*
What a pity! Intj. — *Ois!*
What is it? How is it? — *Padei?/ Parei?*
what kind — *padeiŋa-, pareiŋa-*
what relationship — *soŋa-*
whatever — *pareipareiŋa-, sokorei sokorei*
whatever, not choosy about — *sabero*
when? — *ŋiizi?*
when Conj. — *beso, indeeŋe, ...makiŋ na, so A, (to)na B, sombe*
when, while — *na*
whenever — *indeŋdeeŋe, so(mbe)...nako*
where, where to, where from? — *sugoi, swoi*
which one? — *iŋgoi, taŋgoi*
which? — *so?*
while, and, but — *mi*
while, when — *na*
whine, fuss about — *-kam biluuŋu, -kam mbuliigi, -kam mbiŋbiŋ*
whining — *kwo- ŋeŋeŋŋa-*
whip, whipping — *-balis, balisŋa-*
whirlwind, storm — *napiu*
whisper — *-mburum*
whistle — *-wen*
white — *-kokou, kokouŋa-*
white air (rain is coming) — *mbuuru*

white and clean — *puspuuzuŋa-*
white ants, termites — *rap*
white people (Europeans and Asians) — *tubudu, anuut, pura*
whitecapped waves in the sea — *duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir(ŋana)/ zirzir*
whiz by (used of people) — *-ris*
who? (singular) — *asiŋ, za- asiŋ*
who (plural), who all? — *ziŋoi*
whoever, all — *asiŋ sa, so(mbe)...nako*
whole — *-mun, munŋa-*
whole group — *iwal*
whore — *moori zaala lwoono kana, moori sananŋa-*
why? (often used to scold or express disapproval) — *paso*
why? (polite form) — *parei ta*
wide — *-baba, babaŋa-*
wide open — *-taanda, tantaandaŋa-*
wide, have a wide mouth or opening — *-mataala, kwo- biibi*
wide, too wide, loose — *babur baburŋa-*
widen opening by using some instrument — *-raaŋga*
widen, make something wider — *-waala*
widow — *nora, norabi*
widow left without any other family members to help her — *nora tuunu*
widowed brother-in-law — *ka- kes*
widowed person (used of someone who is married only a short time or was only engaged before their spouse dies) — *luŋke, luŋkeŋa-*
widower — *kisa, kisabi*
width — *babaŋana*
wife — *kusi- moori, wae-*
wife (figurative language) — *taaŋga, pelpeele, saama*
wiggle off, twist off, remove — *-pamekeende*
wiggle, squirm (used of animals before they die) — *-yaago*
wiggle, twist, slither — *-kelogloogo*
wiggle, wiggle away — *pilik, pilikpilik, -kam pilik*
wild — *saŋsaŋŋa-*
will (future) — *ko, kola*
will, desire, intent — *lele-*
willing — *kuli- mburaana pa, kuli-/ ni-imbeeze, mata- leŋleŋ, kumbu- leŋleŋ*
willing giver — *kete somŋa-, -welweele nama-, rairaiŋa-, mata merereŋa-*
willing to face danger — *kuli- imet pa*
willing to run errands, one who is always ready to go — *kumbu- leŋleŋŋa-*
willing to sacrifice oneself — *-ye kuli- pa, -zem kuli- pa, -kunyaara*
willingness to serve others — *welu, weelu*
wilt, wither(ed) — *-malai, -mele*
win in a battle — *-kas, -lip*
win in a race — *boŋzalut, -lip*
win, surpass — *-lip*
wind — *miiri*
wind (four winds) — *re, iwaara, kaagu, daudao*
wind something around something else — *-tal, -tau*
wind up — *-kat*
winding — *keloogoŋa-*
window opening — *miiri kwoono*
wine — *baen, yok baen*
wing, armhole — *bege-*
wink at another person — *mata- -kinmeete pa, mata- kelwai*
wipe away sin — *-mus sanaana, -ziiri sanaana*
wipe clean — *-mus, -pus, -yamus*
wipe dry — *-kaaza*
wipe off, brush off — *-wailep*
wipe off, wipe with a cloth — *-mus, -taaba*
wipe out, destroy — *-pambiriizi*
wiped out, annihilated — *-la le-, -murum*
wise — *ŋgarŋa-, ŋgar ambaiŋana*
wish evil — *-suŋ sanaana, -patubudu, -ŋgo*
wishing, "If only..." Intj. — *O yae!*
with (comitative) — *raama, kitoka*
with (instrumental) — *pa*
withdraw, take out — *-weene, -yake*
withdraw because of grief — *lele- imbai pa, -mbai*
withdraw from, leave — *-zem*
wither — *-mele, -melle, -malai*
withhold — *-ruutu, mata- kon pa*
withhold part of something (because there is only a limited quantity) — *re ki*
without — *somŋa-*
without basis, cause, reason, foundation — *sorok, usomŋana, uunu som*
without having any real results — *sorok*
without pay — *kado somŋa-, sorok*

without paying attention, indiscriminately — *-sagor*
without permission — *sorok*
without stopping — *-ur metŋana som*
withstand, endure hardship — *-baada pataŋana*
witness — *sua pombolŋana*
witness for — *-mender pa*
witness to — *-pombol sua pa*
wobble (wobbling) — *riŋriŋ ikamam*
woe to — *-mbel, oraa, tembel*
wolf, fox, wild dog — *me saŋsaŋŋa-, me malmalŋa-*
woman — *moori*
woman of the road, harlot, prostitute, whore — *moori zaala lwoono kana*
woman over marriageable age, spinster — *moori naana (imbel mbotŋana)*
woman who has been taken against her parents' will, eloped — *kwaazaŋa-*
woman whose child has died — *imzal(bi)*
woman whose sister or brother has died — *siluunu*
womb — *kopo-, pikin muri-*
wonder about — *-kam ŋgar boozo pa*
wood — *ke*
wood used when making fires — *mben ŋonoono, mben niini*
woodchips left over after hewing timber — *paaga*
wooden bowl for mashing food — *kuŋ, kuŋkuŋ, ndapndap*
wooden dish — *timbiiri*
wooden plate used for crushing *galip* nuts — *ndim naana*
word(s), talk — *sua*
word, some detail of language — *sua mbuku-*
work — *uraata, mbombo*
work (on) — *-kam uraata pa*
work day — *uraata iwe ...*
work hard for — *-pun mbura- pa*
work together — *-kor nama- pa, -lup*
worker, workmen — *uraata ka-, ŋgoŋa-*
workplace — *uraata uunu, uraata muriini*
world — *toono*
worldly (as opposed to things having to do with God) — *toono ka- / ki toono*
worms — *motmooto*
worn-out (exhausted) — *-beleege, mbura-imap, ni- isaana, -saana*
worn-out, deteriorated clothing — *-murap, murapŋa-, -saana, sananŋa-*
worried — *-kam ŋgar boozo, kete- pitpit, kopo- -rru, kopo- ikam keu, lele-imbukbuk, lele- ipata, -twer pa*
worry that causes a person to just sit quietly — *ŋgumtur ikam*
worsen, become worse, get worse — *-saana, -zanzaana*
worship — *-suŋ, -lek kumbu- pa*
worship service — *suŋŋana*
worthless and bad — *soroksorok*
would — *be, -rao*
wound, hurt, injure — *-kam siŋ pa, -kam zaaba pa, -teege zaaba pa*
wound caused by some sharp device — *buza kwo muriini, zaaba kwo muriini*
wounded, get badly wounded — *ruŋgu-isaana*
woven mat (made of coconut leaves) — *panpan*
woven mat made of pandanus leaves — *mi*
Wow! — *Wai!, Alei!, E wai!, Ei!, Waitas!*
Wow! (surprise because something is really big) Intj. — *Uut!, Uat!*
wrangle over words — *-padaada sua, -parzooro pa sua*
wrap around — *-kau, -piu, -tau, -soukaala*
wrap around one's waist — *-lil*
wrap up — *-mbut, -taukaala, -mbutkaala, -zuk, -zukkaala*
wrapped up and tied — *mbutkaalaŋana*
wrapped food made of tubers and *galip* nuts — *tetekat, aduŋ, kodaaŋa*
wrapped up thing (classifier used for counting) — *zaraaba, zaraabaŋa-*
wrapped up brick of sago — *meene parŋana, meene andau, meene mbutkaalaŋana*
wrapping made of a betel-nut palm sheath — *kolou*
wrapping, envelope — *sabaŋ*
wrath — *kete malmalŋana*
wrath of God — *Anutu kete malmalŋana kini*
wreck — *-pasaana*
wring — *-piizi, -sabuleeze*
wrinkled — *-keukeu, kuli- imorourou, kuli-imulul*
wrist — *nama- ŋgureene, luŋga muriini*
write, writing — *-beede, beedeŋana*
writing, handwriting — *bude*
wrong order, do in wrong order — *-parmolo, -sala ute-*
wrong, do wrong — *-sosor, -kam ŋoobo, -kam ŋoobo mbulu (pa)*

wrong, wrongdoing, offence — *sanaana, sosor, ŋoobo, le- mbukuunu*

Y

yack, chat, rattle on — *-yo kwo-*
Yahweh, Jehovah — *Yooba*
yam — *biidi, kiu*
yam (wild) — *lai, lai aras, ŋgumur*
Yangla village — *Yaŋla*
Yangla village (used by non- Yangla people) — *abal, zin abal*
Yangla villagers (used by Gauru villagers) — *zin Ndasui*
yank (on) — *-tak*
yawn — *-momo*
year — *ndaama, yoara*
yeast, made with yeast — *yis, yisŋana*
yell — *-boobo, kalŋa- isala*
yell at, scream at, shout at (angrily) — *-ŋasaara, -ŋaserem, -ŋeres, kwo- sanaana, -ŋaara, -ŋaarakaala kalŋa-, -mbimyaara, kwo- ipun*
yell out — *-yak*
yelling, shouting — *siloolo*
yellow — *naŋaŋoŋa-, napilipŋa-, weŋgaara, we(ŋgar)ŋgaaraŋa-*
yellow, make yellow — *-paweŋgarŋgaara*
yellow (used only of coconuts) — *ber*
yelp — *-kam kauk*
yes (affirmative answer) — *E*
Yes, that is good! Intj. — *A ina buri! Yo barau! Yoo!*
yesterday, just yesterday, recent time — *neeri, neeri ŋonoono, neeriŋa-*
yet, not once yet, never — *pasa zen*
yet, not yet — *zen*
yield interest — *-pepeebe*
yield oneself — *-zem itu- ila ki*
you (PL) — *niom, yom*
you (SG) — *niwi, nu, ŋu, ŋue*
you together, the two of you — *niomŋan, niomru*
your (PL) — *tiom, -yom*
your (SG) — *kiu, kiwi, ku, kue, -m*
you had better — *kozo*
young — *naŋgaŋŋa-, popoŋa-*
young girl, little girl — *morri*
young girls — *zin tamuriŋ*
young males, youth — *naŋgaŋ (popoŋan)*
young, good looking — *petpeeteŋa-, kulindaŋdaŋŋa-, (a)tektekŋa-*
younger (of siblings) — *naŋgaŋŋa-*
younger cousins — *ndeme- bizin*
younger of two — *kaimerŋa-*
younger sibling of opposite sex — *lu- ri*
younger sibling of same sex — *tizi-*
younger sister (of a girl) — *tizi- moori*
Yuck! — *Yeei!*

Semantic Fields (Groups of words based on their meanings)

Body and Plant Parts and Products [third person singular forms]

ankle — *kumbuunu weŋge mbukuunu*
arm (or hand, branch) — *namaana*
armpit — *begeene*
artery, vein, blood vessel, underground roots — *uraana*
back of leg, calf — *kumbuunu mazaana*
back of ankle (Achilles tendon area) — *kumbuunu dibiini*
back of head — *ŋuzuunu*
back of something — *ndemeene*
back of the hand or arm — *namaana ndemeene*
backbone — *ka mooto, ndemeene kiini, ndemeene tiroono*
bark of a tree (or skin, surface) — *kuliini*
base of something — *uunu*
beard — *kezeene rumuunu*
being (one's physical being) — *niini, kuliini*
belly/ stomach — *kopoono*
big toe — *kumbuunu naana*
blood (or sap) — *siŋiini*
blood vessel, vein, artery — *uraana*
bodily product (general term) — *mbuŋiini, muk*
body (also fruit, nut, truth, results) — *ŋonoono*
bone (or frame) — *tiroono*
bottom of foot/ sole — *kumbuunu keteene*
bottom part of something, buttocks — *mbuleene*
bow of a boat (or front part) — *mataana, ndomoono*
brain — *ŋgoraana, ka ŋgora*
branch (or hand, arm) — *namaana*
breast — *zuzuunu*
breath (or spirit) — *bubuŋana*
bulging part of something, knob — *mbukuunu*
buttock muscle — *mbuleene putuunu*
buttocks — *mbuleene*
buttress root of a tree — *ke dibiini*
calf/ back of leg — *kumbuunu mazaana*
cheek — *paŋaana*
chest (or liver, kernel, or other flat shaped part) — *keteene*
chin, jaw, edge, side — *kezeene*
collarbone — *pukeene*
container (corpse, seed, shell of something) — *putuunu*
corpse (container, empty shell), dead person — *tomtom putuunu, uri*
crotch — *mbasaŋana*
diarrhoea — *kopo suruunu*
dorsal fin of a fish — *sisiraana*
ear — *talŋaana*
earlobe — *talŋaana dibiini*
earwax — *talŋaana ka tiili*
edge (or side) — *zilŋaana, orkaana*
edge, side (of boats, rivers, reefs), chin, jaw — *kezeene*
egg — *kutuluunu*
eggs, roe of fish — *mbaraana*
elbow, joint of the hand/ arm — *namaana mbukuunu*
elongated part of something — *niini*
end of something elongated (or stump) — *tuunu*
entrails or guts — *kopon kopon*
eye, face, front part — *mataana*
eye ball — *mataana kutuluunu*
eyebrows — *mataana romoono*
eyelashes — *mataana rumuunu*
eyelid — *mataana twiini*
face, appearance — *ruŋguunu, mataana*
front part of something — *kereene*
fart — *siini, pikpik*
fat — *mbuyeene*
feather, fur, hair — *rumuunu*
feather, hair, leaf — *ruunu, iili*
faeces (also residue, leftover) — *tieene*
feelings (or insides/ interior/ inner part) — *leleene*
fin of a fish — *sisiraana, ka- tiiri, talŋaana*
fingernail — *namaana kukuunu*
finger — *namaana lutuunu*
flame of a fire — *you miaana*
flat-shaped part, liver, chest, kernel — *keteene*
flesh, meat — *mazaana*
flipper of a turtle — *begeene*
flipper of a fish or other aquatic animal — *begeene, ka-peeze*
flower, nut, fruit — *pwoono*
foot, leg — *kumbuunu*
forehead (or slope of a hill) — *ndomoono*
frame, bone — *tiroono*
frond (of a palm) — *palpaaŋga, sulpaaŋga*

front part, bow, eye — *mataana*
fruit, nut, body, main part, truth, results — *ŋonoono*
fruit, nut, flower — *pwoono*
fur, feather, hair — *rumuunu*
gall bladder — *kusuunu*
genital organs — *niini, kendeene, kutiini*
gills — *ŋgaraana*
grease, oil — *mbuyeene, ŋgere*
groin — *saŋaana, ka tiliizi*
guts or entrails — *kopon kopon, kau*
hair, fur, feather — *rumuunu*
hair — *uteene ruunu*
hair on one's chest — *keteene ruunu*
hair along the spine of an animal — *sisiraana*
hand, arm, branch — *namaana*
handle, stem — *bezeene*
handle, stem, stalk, midrib (of a leaf) — *kiini*
head — *uteene*
heel — *kumbuunu ŋuzuunu*
hip (outer surface) — *siliini*
hip joint — *seebeŋana*
hole in something — *sumbuunu*
husk (of a coconut) — *ka- kupunpun*
inside of the ear — *talŋaana sumbuunu*
insides, interior, inner part (or feelings) — *leleene*
intestines — *kopon kopon, kau*
jaw, chin, edge, side — *kezeene*
joint, knob, mound — *mbukuunu*
juice — *suruunu*
kidneys — *ka- ipip*
knee joint — *kumbuunu mbukuunu*
lap, thigh — *sukiini*
leaf, hair, feathers — *ruunu*
leg, foot — *kumbuunu*
lip, snout, bow, stern, peninsula — *zuruunu*
liver, chest, flat-shaped part — *keteene*
lower back — *sapalaana*
lungs — *ka- lolot*
main part of something, content (=body, fruit, nut, truth) — *ŋonoono*
meat , flesh — *mazaana*
middle part — *lwoono*
midrib of a leaf, stem, stalk — *kiini*
mound, knob, joint — *mbukuunu*
mouth, opening, entrance — *kwoono*
mucus, snot — *ŋuruunu, ŋe naana*
nail (fingernail, toenail) — *kukuunu*
nape of the neck — *lekeene*
navel, umbilical cord — *peseene*
neck, throat — *ŋgureene*
nose — *kuzuunu*
nostril — *kuzu tuunu*
nut, flower, fruit — *pwoono*
oesophagus — *ŋgureene sumbuunu*
oil — *ŋgere*
opening, mouth, entrance — *kwoono*
palm of the hand — *namaana keteene*
part of something (component) — *ka koroŋŋana*
part of something (piece of it) — *pakaana, suruunu*
peninsula — *zuruunu*
penis — *kutiini*
penis (euphemism) — *niini*
pincers (of a crab or crayfish) — *zoŋoono mat kana*
pus in one's eyes — *mata tiene, tektek*
rectum — *mbuleene tuunu*
residue, leftover product, faeces — *tiene*
ribs — *ka- siel*
roe, eggs of fish — *mbaraana*
roots that are above ground — *ukaana*
roots that are underground (also blood vessel) — *uraana*
saliva — *ka- toptoobo*
sap, blood — *siŋiini*
scab — *mbakereene*
scales (of a fish) — *ŋgauliini, ŋgalwiini, ŋgaraana*
scent — *kuziini*
section (of sugarcane) — *ka wol*
seed — *putuunu*
seed (of a breadfruit) — *ka kiliizi*
seed that is flat — *keteene*
seed that is round — *komboono*
semen — *buziini*
semen (euphemisim) — *yok*
sexual organs (male and female, euphemism) — *niini*
shell (of a coconut) — *ka mbooro*
shell , container, corpse, seed — *putuunu*
shin — *kumbuunu ndomoono*
shoulder (top) — *regeene*
shoulder blade — *ŋgereeze*
shoulder joint — *regeene sukuunu*
side (of a face hill, slope) — *paŋaana*
side of one's body (under the ribs) — *giliini*
side or edge — *zilŋaana, orkaana*
skin, surface, bark (of a tree) — *kuliini*
skull — *uteene putuunu*
sleep in one's eyes — *mata tiene*
slime on an eel or fish — *umbuunu, ŋaono*

slope of a hill (or forehead) — *ndomoono*
small part of something — *kimbiŋana*
smell — *kuziini*
snot, mucus — *ŋuruunu, ŋenaana, ŋaono*
snout, lip, bow, stern, peninsula — *zuruunu*
sole, bottom of foot — *kumbuunu keteene*
soul — *kuinu-/ kunu-*
spinal cord — *ka tembel*
spirit, breath — *bubuŋana*
spit , spittle — *kauziini*
spleen — *piyaryaara*
stem, handle — *bezeene*
stem, stalk, midrib of a leaf, backbone — *kiini*
stern of a boat — *mbuleene*
stomach, belly — *kopoono*
stomach organ — *ka pepeebe*
stringy/ fibrous part of something — *moreene, uraana*
stump , end of something elongated) — *tuunu*
surface, skin, bark — *kuliini*
sweat — *ka- uze*
tail — *wiini*
tailbone — *mbuleene kuruunu*
tears — *mata luluunu, suruunu*
testicle — *lembeene*
thigh, lap — *sukiini*
thin part of something (back of ankle, buttress roots of trees) — *dibiini*
throat, neck — *ŋgureene*
thumb — *namaana naana*
tiny part of something — *tipiini*
tip of tail — *wiini sipiini*
toe — *kumbuunu lutuunu*
tongue, flame of a fire — *miaana*
tooth — *zoŋoono*
top of foot — *kumbuunu ndemeene*
top of something, head — *uteene, kunduunu*
top, on top of something — *ŋwaana*
torso, trunk of a tree, middle part — *lwoono*
umbilical cord, navel — *peseene*
upper arm — *namaana kiri muriini*
urine — *mbasiriini*
vagina — *kendeene*
vagina (euphemism) — *niini*
vein, artery, blood vessel, underground roots — *uraana*
vertical crease between one's upper lip and nose — *ka- yok*
wing — *begeene*
wrist — *namaana ŋgureene*

Canoes, Boats, and Sailing

anchor — *pat ta ikis wooŋgo*
back of a canoe — *wooŋgo mbuleene*
board, get on board a canoe/ boat/ ship — *-sala/ -se wooŋgo*
boat, ship — *wooŋgo tubudu*
bow, front of a canoe — *wooŋgo mataana/ ndomoono/ zuruunu*
build a canoe — *-po wooŋgo*
canoe platform sideboard — *kaata uteene*
canoe with an outrigger — *wooŋgo saamaŋana*
canoe/ ship/ boat travels on the water — *wooŋgo iko*
captain — *tomtom ta ikamam peeze pa wooŋgo*
carry a canoe down to the beach — *-kuundu wooŋgo*
carve the hull of a canoe out of a log — *-kan wooŋgo leleene*
crew on a boat — *wal wooŋgo kan*
dipper (for removing water from inside the canoe) — *niimi, zoobo*
end boards of a canoe — *wooŋgo sopooro*
float — *potpot*
go across from one point of to another — *-yembut*
go out to sea — *-pet pa tai ma –la*
go towards the shore — *-le, lela, -lema*
hawser, strong rope — *re*
hoist a sail — *le isala*
land a canoe or boat on the beach — *sor lela*
line going from a mast to the stern of a canoe — *re kaimer*
line going from the top of a canoe mast to the bow — *re mataana, muŋga*
log that is to be made into a canoe — *wooŋgo*
lower a sail — *-pun le*
mast — *palyaara*
outrigger boom — *teke*
outrigger canoe — *wooŋgo saamaŋana*
outrigger of a canoe — *saama*
outrigger peg — *petete*
paddle (the object) — *peeze*
paddle a canoe — *-peeze wooŋgo*
paddle a canoe (style of paddling) — *puze*
piece of wood that connects the canoe platform to the hull — *wooŋgo ka butbut*
pilot — *tomtom ta ikamam peeze pa wooŋgo*
platform on a canoe — *kaata*
pull a log through the forest which will be made into the hull of a canoe — *-yaaru wooŋgo*

punt a canoe or boat — *-te*
punting pole for a canoe — *te*
push off from the shore — *-puzuuru wooŋgo*
roll up/ lower/ strike a sail — *-pun le*
run aground — *-soolo/ -leege sala magat*
sail (the object) — *le*
sail against the wind — *-seebe miiri*
seawater spills into a boat — *tai borok sula wooŋgo leleene*
ship — *wooŋgo tubudu*
sideboard of a canoe — *ndi*
sink — *-mon*
small canoe with an outrigger — *wooŋgo gogoono*
steer a canoe or boat — *-kam peeze pa, -biigi, -ŋgolop wooŋgo*
stern — *wooŋgo mbuleene*
stick connecting the two outrigger booms positioned near the canoe platform' — *saama kaimer*
transport cargo — *-uuzu mburu*
travel a long distance by sailing to another area — *-kwai*
travel by sailing, sail — *-yaara*

Colour terms [third person singular forms]

dark coloured (=black, dark brown, dark blue, dark green) — *-gabgap, gabgapŋana*
blue or green that is light or bright — *keskeezeŋana*
brown (colour of dogs) — *semseemeŋana*
brown (colour of the earth, or flood water) — *toonoŋana, wo tieneŋana*
brown (light reddish brown, used of hair) — *-seseeze, seseezeŋana*
brown (light, tan, used of pigs) — *buriigi*
dazzling, glimmering — *-kilili, killiŋana,*
green (like a parrot or tree leaves) — *ŋerekŋana, ke ruunuŋana*
grey (like hard ground) — *kitikŋana, toonoŋana*
grey hair — *moomo*
light coloured, fair (especially light in skin colour like European and Asian people) — *bedbeedeŋana*
purple (dark) — *-toto, totoŋana*
red (blood-like) — *-siŋsiŋ, siŋsiŋŋana*
shiny — *-milmil, milmilŋana*
white — *-kokou, kokouŋana, puspuuzuŋana*
yellow — *weŋgaara, weŋgaaraŋana, naŋaŋoŋana, napilipŋana*

Environment and geography

air — *miiri*
area that is uncut, overgrown — *su*
bank of a river — *yok kezeene, yok zilŋaana*
base/ foot of a mountain — *abal uunu*
beach, shore — *peende/ piindi, sousou, tai (uunu)*
Birik village (or its inhabitants) — *Birik*
branch of a river — *yok namaana*
breeze — *mirmiiri*
cave — *pat kopoono, raŋ sumbuunu*
city — *kar biibi*
clay — *toono tekteegeŋana*
cloud (moving, bringing rain or wind) — *miiri tiene (iloondo)*
cloud (stationary) — *gubur tiene (imender)*
coconut plantation area — *ni lene*
cool air — *waama*
cold weather — *lele ilomo*
coral — *kou, patmbu, sagar*
current in a river — *yok niini*
current in the ocean — *wo tai kana*
darkness — *zugut*
darkness that is especially great — *zugut mandiŋ*
day, daytime — *aigule, koozo*
dawn — *berek, borok, kozere, lele imarmar/ imasaaŋga/ itartaara/ imarmar/ iris/ kalau kalau*
deep sea — *mozo*
deep spot in water — *li*
direction from which changes in the weather come — *lele uunu*
drought — *zoŋ biibi, aras, mendeene*
dusk — *baram, guruŋ*
dust (of the ground) — *ululu*
earth — *toono*
earthquake — *yeŋyeeŋge*
edge of reef (where waves break) — *kur kezeene*
evening star — *pitik Yaabo*
Finschafen area (or its inhabitants) — *Yamban*
flood — *wo*
forest — *sok, su mbitiŋana*
gardening, farming — *woomo*
garden — *mokleene*
Gauru village (or its inhabitants) — *Ŋguuru/ Ŋguur*
grass — *mbutmbuutu*
gravel — *patpat*
ground — *toono*

headwaters of a river — *yok uteene/ kunduunu*
heaven — *saamba*
high tide — *sir*
hill — *dogo, lele mbukuunu*
hot weather — *lele ibayou, zoŋ biibi*
inhabited area (village, town, city) — *kar*
inner islanders living on Aramot, Mutu-Malau, Mandok, and Aronai islands — *Koobo*
island (or the inhabitants of the Siassi Islands) — *mutu*
Kabi village (or its inhabitants) — *Kabe*
Kampalap village (or its inhabitants) — *Kampalap*
Kovai language area (or its inhabitants) — *Kumbai*
lake — *yok tatiliuŋana*
land — *toono*
light — *mat*
light outside, clear weather — *lele mat*
low tide — *magat*
mainland — *toono uunu*
Mare river (located near Marile village) — *Mare*
Marile village (or its inhabitants) — *Marile*
Mbam river (located near Birik village) — *Mbam*
middle section of a river — *yok lwoono*
moon (also month) — *puulu*
morning star — *pitik Birae*
mountain — *abal*
mountainous area — *lele abalabalŋana*
mouth of a river — *yok kwoono*
mud, muddy area — *tiiŋgi*
night, night time — *mbeŋ*
northly wind (from the direction of New Britain) — *kaagu*
northwest wind — *iwaara, yoara*
obsidian, black volcanic glass — *yar*
ocean — *tai*
open sea — *mozo, tai lukutuunu*
path, road — *zaala*
pond, pothole — *yok talŋgumŋana*
pumice — *potpot*
rain — *yaŋ*
rainy time — *gorgor ki yaŋ, re*
reef — *lele sagarŋana*
reef edge — *kur kezeene*
Ritter Island — *Kurkur*
river, stream, creek — *yok*
road — *zaala*
rock — *pat biibi, raŋ*
Sakar Island (or its inhabitants) — *Tabalou*
saltwater/ salt — *tai*
sand — *maaŋga*
sea — *tai*
shallow spot in the middle of the sea — *lasa*
shallow water, shallow spot in rivers or the sea — *magat*
shore, beach — *peende/ pindi, sousou*
side of a river — *yok kezeene, yok zilŋaana*
Simbang river (located near Gauru village) — *Sambaan(a)*
sky, space above — *saamba, maŋaana*
southeast wind — *re*
southwest wind (from the direction of Sialum) — *daudao*
spring (of water) — *yok lepeene*
star — *pitik*
stone — *pat*
storm surge, unusually high tide, tidal wave — *nonor*
sun, sunny time — *zoŋ*
sunrise — *zoŋ ise*
sunset — *zoŋ isu*
swamp, swampy area — *tiiŋgi*
Tarawe river (Located near Yangla village) — *Taroobo*
tidal wave, storm surge — *nonor*
top of a mountain — *abal uteene*
town, city — *kar biibi*
tree — *ke*
twilight — *baram, guruŋ*
village — *kar*
virgin forest that has never been cut — *sok*
water (fresh water) — *yok*
waterfall — *yok ndunduŋana*
waves (in the ocean) — *duubu*
West New Britain — *Mereu*
whirlwind — *napiu*
wind — *miiri*
wood — *ke*
world — *toono*
Yangla village (or its inhabitants) — *Yaŋla, Ndasui, Abal*

Houses and Buildings

aid post — *ruumu mete kana*
area underneath a house — *mbaruumu*
bearers (floor bearers) — *wiimbi*
bottom plate of walls — *kuzi zaala*
build a house — *-po ruumu*
centrepost, totem pole in a clan house — *nasil*

church building — *urum Merere*
clan house, men's house — *urum*
cooking shelter — *biriŋ*
corner (of a room) — *zalambukuunu*
door of a house — *ruumu ka kataama*
door opening — *kataama kwoono*
eave — *manbule*
flooring — *soolo*
framing of the house — *ruumu tiron tiron*
front of a house — *ruumu kwoono*
gable — *kon kwoono*
garden house — *beeze*
health centre, hospital — *ruumu mete kana*
house (general term) — *ruumu*
kitchen — *you teegeŋana muriini*
joists (floor joists) — *luŋluŋ*
main beam of a house — *nakur*
men's house, clan house — *urum*
open space in the gable of a house — *kon kwoono*
orientation of a house — *ruumu ka nakene*
posts of a house — *ruumu ka kitiimbi*
prison — *ruumu sanaana*
rafters (=Tok Pisin *sapnil*, **transverse pieces of wood on the roof to which thatching is tied)** — *siel*
ridge of the roof — *ŋgeele*
roof of a house — *ruumu uteene*
room in a house — *ruumu leleene*
sew up thatching — *-ŋgal kooto*
steps to a house — *ndeete*
store — *ruumu ŋgomo kana, diditu, didiunu*
studs — *temboŋ, gunguŋ*
supporting timber that lies on the top of posts — *parpaara naana*
tear down a house — *-reege ruumu*
thatching/ roofing — *kooto*
thatching along the two long sides of a house — *ruumu ka ndaama*
thatching on the roof of a house — *ruumu ka kooto*
thatching that sticks out from the eave of a house — *namor*
timber on which rafters rest — *yok putu*
toilet — *lom*
top part, longitudinal pieces of timber on the roof on which siels sit — *piliiti (siel ise piliiti)*
top plate of walls — *mbal*
wall — *didi*
window — *miiri kwoono*

Kinship and other relationships [third person singular forms]

ancestors — *tumbuunu bizin, goboono bizin, uunu bizin*
associate, spouse, friend — *waene*
aunt — *naana (musaana)*
blood-relative — *siŋ tamen, uunu tamen, paka-, keembe uunu ta*
brother (older) — *toono*
brother (younger, of a male) — *tiziini*
brother-in-law — *iwaana*
brother-in-laws who have married sisters — *le mbor*
brother's widow — *ka nooro*
brother-in-law whose wife has died — *ka kes*
child (includes nieces and nephews) — *lutuunu*
clan — *urum, uunu*
companion that is especially close — *toroono*
cousin (more distant female relative)/ step-sister — *le tamori*
cousin (older male cousin) — *toono*
cousin (older female) — *toono moori*
cousin (younger cousin of opposite sex) — *luunu ri*
cousin (younger female cousin of a female) — *tiziini moori*
cousin (younger male cousin of a male) — *tiziini*
cousins, male relatives — *toŋmatiziŋ*
daughter — *lutuunu moori*
daughter-in-law — *rwoono moori*
descendant — *popoŋana*
enemy — *ka koi*
father (includes father's brothers) — *tamaana*
father-in-law — *rwoonobi*
family — *wal kini, toŋmatiziŋ*
friend — *waene*
friend that is especially close — *toroono*
grandchild/ grandparent — *tumbuunu*
great-grandchild/ great-grandparent — *le saaza*
great-great grandchild/ great-great grandparent — *le keruunu, le ke urana*
great-great-great grandchild/ g-g-g grandparent — *goboono*
husband — *kusiini, waene*
junior cousins — *ndeme- bizin*
lover (male) — *ka- tomooto*
lover (female), mistress — *ka- moori*
mother (incudes aunts) — *naana*
mother-in-law — *rwoono mooribi*

nephew (man's brother's son) — *lutuunu*
nephew (woman's brother's son) — *woono*
niece (man's brother's daughter) — *lutuunu moori*
niece (woman's brother's daughter) — *woono moori*
senior cousins — *toŋana bizin*
sibling (from same parents) — *partoŋana*
sister (older) — *toono moori*
sister (younger, of a female) — *tiziini moori*
sister (younger, of a male) — *luunuri*
sister-in-law — *iwaana moori*
son — *lutuunu*
son-in-law — *rwoono*
spouse — *kusiini, waene*
trading partner (who lives in a different village) — *guraaba*
uncle on father's side — *tamaana (musaana)*
uncle on mother's side — *woono*
widow of one's brother — *ka- nooro*
widower of one's sister — *ka- kes*
wife — *kusiini moori, waen*
younger sibling, cousin of opposite sex — *luunu ri*
younger sibling of the same sex — *tiziini, tiziini moori*

Biblical Key Terms

***Acts Of The Apostles* (name of the book in the Bible)** — *Uraata Kizin Ŋgoŋana*
anoint — *-liŋ ŋgere isala bekena ur ma iwe Merere lene*
angel — *aŋela*
Angel of the LORD — *Ŋgoŋana ki Merere*
Anti-Christ, anti-christs — *Yesu ka koi, Yesu ka koi bizin*
apostle — *ŋgoŋana*
Ark of the covenant — *sua mbukŋana ka koror*
baptize — *-kam yok pa*
believe — *-urla, -ur lele- ila (ki)*
Bible, scripture — *Anutu sua kini, sua potomŋana ki Anutu*
blaspheme — *-pasaana zaana, -repiili mi -piri sua sanaŋana pa, -pasaana sua pa*
blessing — *kampeŋana, pombolŋana*
bless — *-pombol, -ur kampeŋana pa*
book, epistle — *ro*
born again, new birth — *Anutu itooro iti ma tewe popoŋanda, mbotŋana popoŋana*
Caesar — *Kaisa*
chief priest — *biibi kizin wal patoronŋana kan*
Christ — *Krisi, Mesia*
church — *lupŋana ki Krisi*
circumcise — *reete*
clean — *-ŋgeeze pa Anutu mataana, ambai pa patoronŋana*
covenant, new covenant, old covenant — *sua mbukŋana, zaala tabe –parlup ma –we tamen, zaala muŋguŋana, zaala popoŋana*
cross — *ke pambaaraŋana*
curse (to curse, be cursed) — *-piri sua sananŋana, -suŋ sosor, Anutu kete malmalŋana kini imbot se*
Devil — *Tomtom Sanaana*
disciple(s) — *naŋgaŋ, wal ta titoto i ŋan*
doubt — *leleene iwe ru*
drive out demons — *-ziiri bubuŋana sanaŋan*
elder — *mboroŋan*
encourage, encouragement — *-pombol, pombolŋana*
endure, endurance — *-mender mbolŋana mi -baada pataŋana*
eternal life — *mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i, mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana*
exalt, praise — *-pakur (zaana), -wit uruunu*
***Exodus* (name of book in the Bible)** — *Anutu Ikamke Zin Israel Ma Tizem Pataŋana Muriini*
evil spirit, demon — *bubuŋana sananŋana*
faith — *urlaŋana*
faithful — *-toto sua (mbukŋana) ki-*
false teachers — *wal pakamkaamŋan*
fast — *-ŋgalsek itu- pa kini kanŋana bekena mata- iŋgal Anutu*
fear of God — *-moto Anutu*
Feast of Unleavened Bread — *lupŋana biibi ki narabu ta ka yis somŋana i*
flesh, old nature, sinful nature — *lele- muŋguŋana, ŋgar ki kuli-, mbulu ki kuli-, mbulu kulindi kana, sanaana ta imbot la lele- i*
forgive sin — *-reege sanaana, -urpe sanaana, tuurpe lelende pa waende bizin mi matanda mbiriizikaala sanaana kizin*
fulfil (be fulfilled, come true) — *-ur ŋonoono*
***Genesis* (name of the book in the Bible)** — *Koroŋ Ta Boozomen Un*
Gentiles — *zin wal ta Yuda somŋan*

glory — *zaana biibi, azuŋka, mburaana mi mbulu kini ndabokŋana*
glorious — *zaana biibi, azuŋka biibi*
God — *Anutu*
God's love — *Anutu leleene piti, Anutu iur leleene piti kat*
God's word — *Anutu sua kini, Anutu kalŋaana*
God's wrath/anger — *Anutu kete malmalŋana kini*
gospel — *uruunu ambaiŋana*
grace — *-kampe, kampeŋana, -pomoozo*
heaven — *(kar) saamba*
hell — *kar sanaana*
holy, holiness — *potomŋana, mbulu potomŋana, iwe Anutu lene, ipa ndel*
Holy Spirit — *Bubuŋana Potomŋana*
hope — *-ur mata- pa*
idol — *merere pakaamŋana*
in Christ — *-sekap la ki Krisi, -we Krisi lene*
judge (God judges us) — *Anutu itiiri iti pa mbulu kiti, Anutu iur kadoono piti*
judge (the person) — *tiiriŋana ka tomtom, biibi ki itirtiiri sua i*
justified (be justified) — *-we ndeeŋeŋanda pa Anutu mataana, Anutu ire kembei tomtom/wal ndeeŋeŋa-*
king — *king*
king of kings, emperor — *king biibi ŋonoono*
kingdom of God — *peeze ki Anutu*
Last Day (the end of the world) — *Mbeŋ Kaimer*
law — *tutu*
Law (the Law/Torah, the Old Testament) — *sua ta Anutu ikam piti, sua muŋguŋana*
leader, ruler — *biibi, tomtom peeze kana*
Lord — *Biibi, Merere*
LORD (God's name in the Old Testament, Yahweh) — *Yooba*
love (God's love) — *Anutu leleene piti*
master — *biibi*
mercy, have mercy on — *muŋaiŋana, -muŋai*
Messiah — *Mesia*
miracle — *mos/uraata (biibi/ mburaanaŋana)*
mystery — *ŋgar ta muŋgu ike mi iŋgi ipet mat kek, ŋgar turkeŋa-*
offering, sacrifice — *patoronŋana*
parable — *sua tooroŋana*
Passover — *(lupŋana biibi ki) Pasoba*
peace — *sua luumuŋana, mbulu luumuŋana, itiŋan Anutu tulup ti ma tewe tamen, -mbot ambai*
penalty, punishment — *ka- kadoono, mbaara, pataŋana, yeeleŋana/ ŋgeelŋaan*
Pharisee — *tomtom tutu kana, wal tutu kan*
pray, worship — *-suŋ, suŋŋana*
praise, exalt, worship — *-pakur (Merere/ Anutu zaana), -wit uruunu*
preach — *-soyaara, -kam mos, -kam sua*
preach the gospel — *-soyaara uruunu ambaiŋana*
priest — *patoroŋana ka tomtom*
promise — *sua mbukŋana*
prophet — *Anutu/Merere kwoono*
raise someone from the dead — *-pei ma -maŋga mini pa naala*
rebel — *-zooro, -kam zooroŋana*
reconciled with God — *itiŋan Anutu taparwe kanda koi mini som. Itiŋan Anutu taparlup ti ma tewe tamen.*
repent — *(-zem mbulu sanaŋana mi) -tooro lele-*
***Revelation* (name of the book in the Bible)** — *Sua Turkeŋana Ta Merere Iswe La Ki Yoan*
reward — *kadoono, -kam lende kadoono*
righteousness — *mbulu ndeeŋeŋana*
rise from the dead — *-maŋga pa naala, -maŋga mini*
Sabbath — *aigule potomŋana (tabe ketende isu pa i*
Satan — *Sadan*
save, deliver — *-kamke, -tatke*
Saviour — *Ulaaŋa*
scribes/ teachers of the Law — *wal ŋgarŋan ki tutu*
self-control — *-gabiizi itu-, -yaraama itu-*
sermon, message — *mos*
serve, servant — *-mbeeze, besooŋo*
shepherd — *mboroŋan kizin sipsip/mbili*
sin — *sanaana*
spirit (part of a person that is aware of God) — *ŋgar ta ki Bubuŋana i*
spirit/ soul (that goes to heaven or hell) — *ku(i)nu-*
spiritual gift — *Bubuŋana ipombol iti ma takam uraata som mbulu sa bekena tuuulu lupŋana ki Krisi*
steadfast love — *Anutu itoto sua kini mbukŋana mi iurur leleene pa wal kini*
synagogue — *lupŋana muriini*
tax collector — *tomtom ta iyo takes ŋana i*

teach, instruct — *-paute*
Tabernacle, Tent of the Lord's presence (which the Israelites carried in the desert) — *beeze potomŋana ki Anutu*
Temple — *Urum Merere*
testament, inheritance, promise — *matamur, sua mbukŋana*
New Testament — *Matamur Popoŋana (Uruunu Ambaiŋana)*
Old Testament — *Matamur Muŋgunana*
testify, bear witness — *-pombol sua pa/ -pombol ka sua*
throne — *muriini peeze kana*
transgress the law — *-molo tutu*
true, truth — *ŋonoono, sua ŋonoono*
unclean — *-saana pa Anutu mataana, ambai pa patoroŋana som*
wisdom, God's wisdom — *ŋgar ambaiŋana, Anutu ŋgar kini, ŋgar ambaiŋan ki Anutu*
worldly behaviour/thinking — *mbulu toono kana, ŋgar toono kana*

Quantity Classifiers

bada — bundle which can be carried by one person
luluunu/ lulun — pair, two (classifier for counting fish or sago thatching. Sago leaves are typically sewn on to sticks four to five feet long. Two such sticks equal one *luluunu*.)
me — group of four (classifier for counting coconuts, which are often tied together in groups of four, or babyteeth)
momo — bag (classifier used for counting bags of powdered lime *kou*)
moŋo — pair of big baskets (used in counting galip nuts, yams, sweet potaoes, taro)
peseene — bundle/ bunch of five (classifier used for counting bundles of tobacco)
se — one (classifier used when counting coconuts, wealth objects, and teeth up to three)
tuuru — rope (classifier used to count things strung together on a rope like small fish or shellfish)
yaambabi — three lengths of sago thatching
zara-/ zera- — group of five (classifier used when counting things in groups of five. Items counted this way include: betel-nuts, crayfish, sago grubs, galip nuts, taro, sweet potatoes, and some fruits)
zaraaba — packet, package, bundle, parcel something wrapped up (classifier used for counting things wrapped up in leaves like galip nuts, betel-nuts, fish, sago grubs, aibika, and tapioca bread)

Fauna

Insects and Crustaceans

Ant types

alakam naana — lives on *alakam* plants
keende — lives in the forest, bites, big, black or red
moolo — small, black
neeze — red in colour, bite fiercely
yapyaaba naana, kolman nan — black, lives in *yapyaaba* trees
rap — white ants, termites

Crustaceans

kakarooŋgo — crab type, small, comes to houses
kalma — crab type, large, lives in mangrove, edible
kerek — crab type, small, used as fish bait
kidiŋdiŋ — saltwater crab type
kuren — saltwater crayfish type, edible
lonŋen — barnacles, small white crustaceans that attach themselves to driftwood and the bottoms of boats
luŋenŋen — smaller version of *lonŋen*
mantai — lobster
ŋgereeme — crayfish, lives in rivers and streams
ŋguumu — hermit crab, edible, found on land
rukum — crab (general name)
sali — crab type, red in colour, lives in shallow spots in salt water, found on reefs, edible
zeege — crab type, edible, lives at the seaside or at the mouths of rivers, brown/yellow, can nip people with its pincers

Insects

baraŋisŋis, nama gubguubu — sand-fly
bidbiidi — bedbug
bigil naana — bee
birum birum, mberom mberom — gadfly, horse fly
deede — caterpillar stage (pupa)
deede kasekŋana — pupa type
gemes — black, bad-smelling insect, a bit like cockroach

kiibi — cockroach
kankwok — spider type, lives in trees
kolman nan
kolopu — spider type, has very sticky web
kukuugu — used as bait in fishing
kumusmus, kuomus — wasp, large, brown
kundua — spider (general term)
kut — louse
lokon — fly (generic term)
magum — beetle type, develops from *ŋgwaata*, edible
mberom mberom — biting insect type, gadfly, horsefly
mbule bogboogo — banana bug
muŋgingin — sand-fly, sago gnat
namor
ndomkerek/ ndomkereknana — cicada
nomnom — mosquito
ŋuŋ — big, black, found in sago palms, edible sago grubs are another stage in the same insect's life-cycle.
parambel — flying ants which appear before rain
pin sabene/ pin zabeebe — banana bug
pit — flea
ramraama — small insects in bananas and pineapples
reut — flying ant type, bites, appears before rain
sek — big, black, lives in the forest in trees, its long legs were used in the past for piercing holes in people's ears
siizi — grasshopper
siizi kaŋarŋar — grasshopper type
suŋyou — blue and black, looks like a ŋuŋ
tai naana
tambuuru — wasp, stinging insect
yaŋ naana
yok naana
zernaŋnaaŋga/ zirnaŋnaaŋga

Molluscs (Shellfish and Squid types)

kausiŋsiŋ, kolopu — freshwater shellfish type
alagap — edible, freshwater shellfish type
azem yaaba/kezemyaaba — edible, freshwater shellfish type
boi — saltwater shellfish type, shell is made into nose decorations (=*ŋooro*)
gelwai/ galwai — saltwater shellfish type
keembe — freshwater shellfish type, found in swamps, shell is used as a tool for scraping coconut
kweeŋge — freshwater shellfish type
leege — freshwater shellfish type, found in swamps, used as weights for fishing nets, or as a scraper
mabulbul — shellfish type, small in size
manaaba — small clam shell, found in saltwater, edible
mbornaŋ — squid type, larger, white in colour
mburmbuuru — shellfish type, white shells used as decorations in head decorations
motak — freshwater shellfish type found in swamps
naloŋa — saltwater shellfish type, shell is used as a tool for gardening and bailing water
nemut — saltwater shellfish type, poisonous
nus — squid type, smaller
ŋgeele — saltwater shellfish (general term)
ŋgeeme — saltwater shellfish type with conical shell, *Trochus*, it is made into armlet decorations
peŋendi — generic term for all edible saltwater shellfish
puroro/ puro — shellfish type found in swampy areas, edible
ra — saltwater shellfish type, spider shell
raaŋga — saltwater shellfish type
sipin — fresh water shellfish type, edible
swaala — saltwater shellfish type, made into necklaces
tir — freshwater shellfish type
tumou — saltwater shellfish type, green or white in colour, has a cover/ aperture that looks like an eye
tuai — shellfish type, shell is used for scraping root vegetables
twiiri — large saltwater shellfish type, Trumpet shell, *Triton*, = Tok Pisin *taur*
yalyal — saltwater shellfish type, very colourful
zaara — shellfish type, small in size, white, shells are used in decorations
zun — freshwater shellfish type
zwor — giant clam shell, shell is used as a feeding dish for animals

Fish types *(=ye)*

aguna
ainaŋa, mbornaŋa — very small

aitek — found in rivers
atun — tuna
azalau
babariŋ
binitmat/ binizaara/ mbinikazara
bolbol
bubu
burikriigi
gebe
dagut
kanaaza/kamaza
kokou
kombo
kumiindi
kurou
kuulu — has lots of bones
lou
maraŋgom
mban
mbiiri
mbornaŋa — very tiny fish
mbunbut — has a long snout
moribe — poisonous
monmoono — eel type, small, lives in rivers
naabok — edible, small, black, parrot shaped beak
neu — stonefish, very poisonous
ndum
nutupia — small, flat, spotted, lives in shallow water and mangrove areas, good for eating
nuŋuuru — trevally, = Tok Pisin *langur*
ŋgaala ram — yellow
ŋgaala kun — red, spotted
pakpak
paŋgwat — small mackerel type
sup — rainbow runner
tiŋeere — large freshwater fish
wis — saltwater fish, good for eating, has tough skin
woono — freshwater fish, edible, striped
ye — fish (general term)
zara — lives in rivers, has large eyes
zeene — saltwater, big, flat, edible, its dorsal fin contains poison

Other Sea Creatures

beibei — sea cucumber type, small, early stage lives on reefs
biliu — sea cucumber type, edible
kalaŋpon — sea cucumber type, grey in colour
kuni — sea cucumber type, reddish yellow
kuras — sea cucumber type, green
tut — sea cucumber type, edible
kuriiti — octopus
metŋaono — jellyfish
kindiŋ siŋ — red coral
namoraurau — soft coral, edible, various colours
puke tai — soft coral edible, found on reefs and on sand
tiimi — soft coral edible, found on reefs
pitik ki tai — sea star
retai — sea creature type resembles a large bean, found in grassy areas, stretches and shrinks, not edible
barbaara nainou — sea urchin type black with long spikes
sailen — sea urchin Northern dialect form
sarwok — sea urchin type smaller, edible
sas — sea urchin type

Snake types *(=mooto)*

amguol — thought to be blind
gubi — lives on ground, around rubbish, toilets, comes inside houses
gunmboono/ mboolo — water snake
konliizi/ koleeze — thought to sting with its tail, poisonous
mala pasa/ maala pasaana — water snake
merekiizi/ merekizi — reddish, lives near houses, comes inside
mooto — snake (general term)
motokou — ground snake
nooŋgo — short
ŋarap — python reddish brown, sometimes comes into houses
ŋarap aŋkor — python, black, edible
siltiau — sometimes comes inside houses
talŋa metmet — young snake (general term)
tetereere palaŋgaari — very colourful (yellow, blue, and black), not frequently seen

Lizard types

kaikuuzu parrisŋana — small, striped
kaiwen — brown, stays on the ground
kumelmel — small, green
memeene — small, green or brown
mulaala — large, striped, white and brown
ŋguloŋ — gecko type, striped
po — large, skin is used for making drumheads
popo — small and green in colour
repal — gecko type
wimolonan kaiwen

Bat types *(=mbia)*

mbia mbuŋisŋis — smallest in size, insect eater
mbia gap — medium-sized fruit bat
mbia soŋgol — largest in size, fruit bat

Bird types *(=man)*

abozoleŋgolo — large, black, with orange beak
alaŋlaŋ — water bird, wild duck
apondok tiaŋtiaŋgaada — kingfisher, found near the river, blue
aŋkor — raven/ crow, black in colour
aŋok — big one
apaliŋ — wag tail, black and white, sings a lot during the day and at night
bepor — large in size, lives at the base of the mountain
bolwe — parrot type, red with blue under its wings, eats fruits
gilabol — orange and black
guluk guluk — cries at night, believed to be helpful in pig hunting
kalau — wakes people up early morning
kanae — seagull
kamuneeze — hawk
kayau — black in colour
akeleuleu/keleu — stays near rivers, jumps from stone to stone
kiau — wild fowl, bush fowl
kiaŋkiaŋ/ tiaŋtiaŋ — kingfisher type, has long white tail and black wings, long and yellow beak, considered to be an omen
kiloŋ kiloŋ — parrot type, cries 'kilong kilong,' lives in holes in trees, red and blue in colour
kimbinbin — tiny, like a hummingbird, yellow and brown and black, has a long beak
kiriuseksek — small, black, has a long tail, makes a strange noise
kokmbeu — wild chicken, lives mostly in grass
koolo — sings very early in the morning
kuluŋker — seen often in the gardens, jumps on tree stumps
loplop — informs people about island people bringing fish
mandun — big, black, white around the neck, jumps around in coconuts
mangi — black with red eyes, likes to gather in large groups and make a lot of noise
mango — crane, heron, lives by rivers
manmbin — makes its nest by rivers
manboŋ — eagle
mbalmbal — dove, pigeon (= Tok Pisin *balus*)
ndiili — seagull
nembukunu — parrot type, small, green, stays in tree holes
ŋerek — parrot type, green with blue and red under the wings, viewed as destructive
ŋgau — stork, bird with long legs and neck
piriupiriu — grey, jumps around after rain
purupaala — brown, has white eyelids, lives on the ground, resembles a quail
ruek — big, longish, a bit like a dove
sakul — small, considered to be an omen, involved in love magic
tiaŋtiaŋ/ kiaŋkiaŋ — kingfisher type, has long white tail and black wings, long and yellow beak, considered to be an omen
uloto — bird of prey brown, medium-sized, known for its habit of stealing chicks
uŋkula — red, has a long tail, lives at the base of the mountain, confuses people by its cry
utrupu — large-sized bird
utu — white pigeon
uŋkula — lives at the base of the mountain
wilik — white and blue in colour, somewhat big in size
yaŋ naana — starling, small, flies a lot before rain, often found in church buildings

Flora

Bamboo types

kaukau — large, used for spears, combs, roofing
ko — grows by rivers, does not grow very tall, used for thatching, tongs, fetching water
koroŋbu — bamboo type that spreads out a lot
pul — hard, used as knife
somsom — small, used for blowguns and flutes

Cane types *(=teene)*

alapaŋpaŋ — used for house-building, fences
kiri ka teene — used when building men's houses
kiskis
kolo — used for wrapping sago, tying canoes
kolomboŋboŋ — old *kolo* cane
mantie — used for fences, house building, sewing thatching
nar

teene — general term for cane
teene pinŋana — used to make headdresses *(ruumu lutuunu)*

Edible leafy vegetable plants (including ferns) *(=zeere)*

bek — fern, found by rivers, bitter
boloŋga — edible, colourful, used for decoration, member of *Amaranthus/ Sayor* family
geege
gemes/ ŋgemes
gizgis — edible, grows in/by rivers
kaiwos — (=Tok Pisin *tulip*)
kakirik — fern type
kemyo — fern type
kemkeeme — fern type
ku
kunduk
motam — (= Tok Pisin *aupa*)
nambere
niaŋniaŋ
polpol — fern type
saiyor
sarakrak — fern type, leaves have very curly tips, found by rivers
tipir — fern type, grows by rivers
titi
was — aibika
zeere — leafy vegetables (general term)

Ginger types

googo — leaves have many uses
keege — aromatic
keze — aromatic cough medicine
kinimbi
marai — used as a food spice and for magical purposes, =Tok Pisin *kawawar*
rairai aigau — edible root or *marai* ginger, used for magical purposes and as spice
meeze — red and yellow in colour, seeds are sometimes chewed instead of betel-nut
merre
naŋaŋo — aromatic
ŋgiŋ — aromatic, used for grass skirts

Palm Types

got — resembles a betel-nut palm, nuts can be chewed
kiskiizi/ kiskis — resembles a betel-nut palm
komkom — leaves are used for decorations, has edible seeds
kurum — has small fruits, can be chewed
mbereeme — black palm, used for flooring
mbolkaike — betel-nut type
mbu — betel-nut palm, areca nut palm (*Areca catechu*, = Tok Pisin *buai*)
mbueb — fruit can be chewed
meene — sago palm, used for food, thatching, walling (=Tok Pisin *saksak*)
naŋgaŋgan — edible nuts, resembles betel-nut but are smaller in size
ni — coconut palm
pam — very strong, black, used for making spears

Pandanus Types

anraŋ/pok — pandanus type
ŋunruk — pandanus type, red fruit edible
paanda — pandanus type, leaves made into mats, has edible fruits (=Tok Pisin *karuka*)
pok — pandanus type, edible fruit, big leaves

Plant types (unclassified)

alakam — aromatic
baba — sea grass
balbal — leaves use in cooking
boboŋ — wild pitpit, edible
boloŋga — colourful, used for dance decorations, edible, member of *Amaranthus/ Sayor* family, resembles Tok Pisin *aupa*
borbooro — found by water, seeds made into decorations
bukuunu —
giraara/kindaara — aromatic
gol — leaves used for wrapping up sago flour
kaikereŋ — aromatic
kerker — grows on tree trunks, has long leaves
kilaŋ — weed, put on abscesses to draw out the pus
kilaŋ naana — weed
kiskiizi — grass type
konimban — aromatic, used in dance ceremonies
ku — grows high like yams, edible
kun patpat —
kuzilooto — stinging leaves, a weed type
lai — wild yam type, edible, used in times of famine
lakiki — lemon grass
luŋga — Victory leaf type, used for decorations
malabure — aromatic

marailakia — aromatic, decorative
mben — wild taro type, edible, used in times of famine
mbenbeene — colourful flowers used as decorations, leaves used as food covering
mbiizi — reed type, can be used for tying on thatching
mbutmbuutu/ mbunmbuutu — grass (general term)
mermeere — Victory leaf plant, Cordyline sp, red and yellow in colour, used for decorations and in magic (=Tok Pisin *tanget*)
mermeere ataka — Victory leaf type
mermeere luŋga — Victory leaf type
me wiini — tall grass type
momotia — weed, eat by Japanese
morom — aromatic
nakereŋa — Victory leaf type, used in decorations
naknai — aromatic
nakupoe — aromatic
nalewa — seaweed, edible
napilip — has large, yellow leaves, a bit like small pandanus or pineapple
naŋale — leaves used in cooking
ndom — reed type, used to tie fish spears together
namorel — Victory leaf type
ndoono — edible leaves, aromatic leaves also used as decorations in traditional dances
ŋapilon/ŋapilion — wild passion fruit, edible
ŋgalaŋ baba — Croton type
ŋgalaŋ man wiini — Croton type, decorative red, yellow, and green leaves
ŋgalaŋ kuzi wiini — Croton type, decorative red, yellow, and green leaves
ŋge ŋgure sumbuunu — plant with rough leaves that are used to scrub pots
ŋgeene — wide leaves used for wrapping tapioca bread
ŋgumarmar — leaves used for healing sores
ŋgumur — yam-like, grows by river side, eaten in time of famine
pespeeze/ketket — tall grass that grows by rivers , reed
polpol — found by rivers
rairai — aromatic, used in ceremonies
rie, re, rii — elephant grass
salaŋ — has a red coloured fruit that is used as a source of red pigment for decorating faces, also used for magical purposes
seeze — used for poisoning fish like *naamba*
tamburaana — red decorative plant resembling the comb of a bird
terteere — wild taro type (not edible, leaves used for covering sores or as drinking cups)
tiwirwiiri — used in decorations
wirwir — grows in the ocean, edible seaweed type

Tree types *(=ke)*

ainer — cedar tree found in the deep forest, used for making canoes and as planks for walling houses
balbal — leaves used for wrapping food that is to be roasted, sap is used for sores
borokoolo/ karkoolo — used as sticks to support yam plants
boktip — used for building
bot — grows on the coast
bou — used for building
bulesen — used for building as bearers
buudu — used for planks in house building, sap is used for glue
buugu — soft wood
didi — commonly hewn into planks for walls
gagaama — used to make a kind of liniment to alleviate pain
galiki
gege — birds like to gather in it and eat its fruit, leaves are edible
gemes/ ŋgemes — leaves are edible
geugeu — used for firewood
gibia — has good smelling flowers, used for planks for walls
giibi — timber used for building, bark is used for tying things
ip — Tahitian chestnut *(Inocarpus fagier)*, has edible nuts (=Tok Pisin *aila*)
kaala — used for house-building as bearers
kaikai — leaves used for decorations and torches
kaikes — has red flowers
kaiworwor — red wood, pigeons eat the fruit, made into aro sticks
kaiwos — leaves are edible, the bark is used for making rope (*Gnetum gnemon*,=Tok Pisin *tulip*)
kakao — cocoa tree, an important cash crop
kaŋar — Canarium almond tree *(Canarium indicum* =Tok Pisin *galip*)
kaŋarŋar — fruit is blue like a galip nut, but is not edible

karame — typically found in overgrown gardens and the bark is very slippery
karkoolo — tree type (in Marile dialect)
kas — used for rafters of houses
kilkiili — rough leaves, used for scrubbing pots, timber used for building
kir — leaves are used as cough medicine
kokop — bark can be chewed like betel-nut
konorsop — good firewood
kooro — used as house posts, good firewood
kuk — leaves are used as a medicine for spleen sickness, leaves are used for wrapping things, seeds are used as blowgun darts
kun — breadfruit tree (=Tok Pisin *kapiak*)
kuziwok — for house-building as joists
landoro — Luceana tree used as a shade tree for cocoa plants
lau
liliibi — Terminalia tree, has reddish, edible nuts (*Terminalia catappa,* =Tok Pisin *talis*)
looto kurimi — stings when touched
maala — Banyan tree, red fruits eaten by birds, spirits are often thought to live in such trees (*Fikus sp.* =Tok Pisin *pikus*)
malatum, malanpin — used for making loincloths
mala pinpiindi
mala, mala yoozo — very tall, wood is very hard
mala yok — used for firewood
malala — has a small, round, red fruit that is very good-tasting
malamben — good, long-burning firewood
marwoŋ — red cedar
matum — sap can be poisonous, causing sores, vomiting, timber used for walling
mbaara — has red flowers, aromatic yellow and green leaves used for decorations
mbembeeme — Yellow Terminal, has hard wood, used making canoes and walling. If its wood is brown, it is called ***ŋgo***.
mboono — ironwood, *Intsija bijuga*, valued for house posts (=Tok Pisin *kwila*)
mburus — has strong thorns, traditionally used for scraping tapioca and taro, also carved into drums
meze — has a good smell, bark is used for perfume, in magic, and for chasing away ghosts
muundu — used for firewood
nambeere — leaves used for cooking greasy food on hot stones, and for washing pots
ndeege — has edible fruit
ne — good firewood, used for building, has an edible fruit (*Pometia pinnata,* =Tok Pisin *ton*)
nemane — used for house-building
ŋa — hard, white wood, used for building
ŋanraamba — hard wood, used for house posts, leaves are boiled for cough medicine, red, sticky sap/ resin used as glue for drums
ŋgaraama
ŋgeŋ — wild papaya
ŋge liliibi — very fragrant tree used for perfumes
ŋge mbasir — used as bearers in house-building
ŋgiraara/ŋgindaara — has fragrant leaves
ŋgo — carved into planks for walling
ŋgumarmar — leaves used medicinally for sores
ŋguuru — has rough, sandpaper like leaves which are used for scrubbing pots
niŋniŋ — red cedar/ pencil cedar, grows by rivers, used for walling, has a nice — grain
paaza — very long lasting, prized for house posts
palaŋgio — used for house posts
parpar — wood is used for making drums, bark is made into rope, leaves are used to wrap up tobacco
parpeeze — leaves can be chewed producing the same effect as betel-nut, a hard wood, sometimes sharpened into digging sticks
puke — Malaysian apple, *Eugenia malaccensis*, has edible red fruits (=Tok Pisin *laulau*)
pukeke — hard wood, used as bearers in house-building and sharpened into digging sticks
put — grows near the sea, has poisonous fruits
rapol — used for making canoes
rok — New Guinea walnut, *Dracontomelon mangiferum*, has edible fruit
rom — very light, doesn't sink, hewn into planks for walls of houses
salsaala — timber is used for canoes and house building
sapup — greenish yellow, citrus-like fruit, is not good for eating, fruits are played with as balls
sarwok — chips fly off with a cracking sound
seeme — has smooth bark, grows in swampy areas, used for cooking

seeze — sap is poisonous, used for killing fish
sekseege — hard wood, used for building, carvings, and made into black paint (=Tok Pisin *kalapulin*)
seŋa — has hard wood, resembles mangroves, found by the seaside
siri — used for canoes
soborbor — has big leaves that are used when cooking food on stones, timber is used for building
sombo — cut into planks for walling
sombor — fragrant, sap is used for flattening hair and as a medicine, and to magically stop rain or undo magic
sorwor — wood is used for rafters, and leaves are used for cooking
sup — used as joists in house-building
taaba — carved into planks for walls, leaves are used to wrap up galip nuts
tektek — found by rivers, has a very sticky fruit
teele — hard wood, used for making digging sticks
ti — used to poison fish, fruits are edible however, and the dried fruits are made into rattles
tiliizi — grows on the coast, has edible nuts (*Terminalia catappa,* =Tok Pisin *talis*)
tui — soft wood, used for planks, found by water
tuugu/ ketele — bark is used to make for rope for bundling up firewood
ukar — mangrove, very hard wood, used for house-building and some canoe parts
ulbat — used for firewood
ulom — has edible nuts which can cause a strong allergic reaction for some people
we — mango, *Mangifera indica*
wilwil — used for firewood
woswos — used for making rope that is woven into nets and stringbags
yapyaaba — often has lots of ants in it, leaves are used for wrapping sago
yau — used for firewood
yor — (=Tok Pisin *yar*)
zalzaala — has edible nuts (=Tok Pisin *aila*)
zim — sap is used as a kind of glue and as caulking for plugging up holes
zuk — carved into planks for walling

Vine types *(=wooro)*

dabeeze — found in swamps, used for tying parts of an outrigger canoe together, found in swamps
katarra — very thorny
keembe — used for making rope
kinzi — used for tying up small things, also used to make a *pooro*— a loosely woven container for galip nuts
kou — very strong
ku — seeds eaten in times of hunger
lu — fungus, black, string-like, grows on the branches of dead trees, used to make decorations
mbarata — vine type with lots of thorns
mbelele — vine or cane, very strong, dark brown or black in colour, found in old gardens, made into armlets and ear decorations
mende — strong, used for rope
muzil — vine used for sewing sago palm thatching
naamba — root is used for poisoning fish
nager — used for magical purposes
ŋgaimereŋ — used in house-building
ŋgezzu — very thorny, used for whipping
palambo — thorny, leaves are rubbed onto sprained ankles to relieve pain
ti — used for fishing
toŋgou — thick, wraps around trees as it grows
wiwi — grows on the ground, used for tying up firewood and pigs
zugzug — grows running on the ground